



JOINT VALIDATION & VERIFICATION REPORT

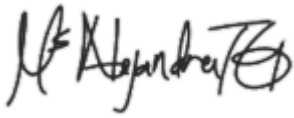

PROYECTO REDD+ JIGRANTU

BCR-CO-296-14-001



Validation & Verification Report

Project Title	Proyecto REDD+ JIGRANTU
Project ID	BCR-CO-296-14-001
Project holder	La Grande Community Council Jiguamiandó River Community Council Turriquitadó Community Council Biotrade S.A.S
Project Type/Project activity	AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use) REDD+ Project
Grouped project	This project is ungrouped
Version number of the Project Document to which this report applies	Project Document V6.1 (16/09/2024) Monitoring Report V5.0 (26/08/2024)
Applied methodology	BCR STANDARD. From differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2 of September 23, 2023 (Hereinafter BCR Standard). METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT AFOLU SECTOR. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions. REDD+ Projects. BCR0002. Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022 (Hereinafter REDD+ methodological document).
Project location	Country: Colombia Department: Chocó Municipalities: Carmen del Darién and Riosucio

Project starting date	January 2, 2019
Quantification period of GHG emissions reductions/removals	January 2, 2019, to January 01, 2049 (30 years)
Estimated total and mean annual amount of GHG emission reductions/removals	338,643.60 tCO ₂ e/year 10,159,307.91 tCO ₂ e (30 years)
Monitoring period	1st Monitoring Period (02/01/2019 to 31/12/2022)
Total amount of GHG emission reductions/removals	380,025.13 tCO ₂ e/year 1,520,100.51 tCO ₂ e (total monitoring period)
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals	SDG 4, SDG 9, SDG 11, and SDG 15
Special category, related to co-benefits	Biodiversity Conservation Category
Version and date of issue	V3.1 (16/09/2024)
Work carried out by	 Alejandra Torres – Lead Auditor Laura García – Auditor Víctor Nieto – Technical Reviewer
Approved by	

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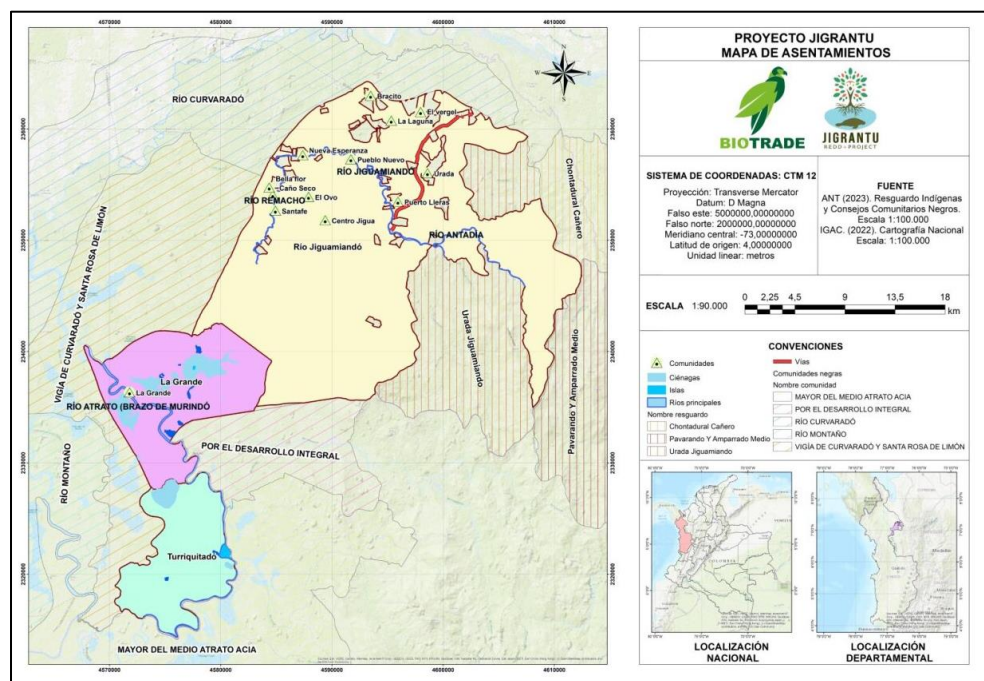
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1 Executive summary

The JIGRANTU REDD+ Project is in the category of projects in the AFOLU sector (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses), sectoral scope 14 Forest, REDD+ activities. It is in the Colombian Pacific region towards the northeastern part of the department of Chocó and has a total area of 74,012.27 hectares belonging to the municipalities of Carmen del Darién and Riosucio. A large part of the project area is framed within the territories of the Community Council of La Grande, the Community Council Río Jiguamiandó and the Community Council Turriquitadó, which are configured as the owners of the project, together with Biotrade S.A.S.

The ecosystems that present the greatest representativeness in the area correspond to Humid Basal Forest and Basal Flood Forest, which have vegetation cover characteristic of dense terra firma forest and dense floodable forest (1.05%), swampy areas (3%) and mosaic of crops, pastures, and natural spaces (5.77%). As of the project's start date (2019), 68,898.97 hectares correspond to eligible areas, i.e. areas of stable forest.

Figure 1. Project Location Map



Source: Project Document V6.1

The main objective of the project is the reduction of GHG emissions caused by deforestation of forests through the execution of mitigation actions of four (4) strategic lines: i) strengthening of governance and culture, ii) capacity building, iii) actions for the sustainable development of the territory, and iv) monitoring and control. Additionally,

through the special category (co-benefits) of Biodiversity Conservation, the project focuses on the conservation and recovery of the swamps as a measure to protect the populations of the Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) and the Hicotea turtle (*Trachemys callirostris*), species that inhabit these ecosystems and are in a high degree of vulnerability.

During its 30 year quantification period (02/01/2019 to 01/01/2049), the project seeks the certification of activities that allow a net reduction of emissions equal to 10,159,307.91 tCO_{2e}. Specifically, during the first monitoring period (02/01/2019 to 31/12/2022) the project achieved, under the development of the strategic lines, a total reduction of 1,520,100.51 tCO_{2e}.

During validation and verification, ICONTEC's audit team identified a total of 32 findings: 22 Requests for Corrective Action, 8 Requests for Clarification, and 2 Requests for Future Action; these were satisfactorily attended by the project owners during the audit process, ensuring that the documentation conforms to the reference parameters.

The scope of the validation and verification included documentary review, on-site tours and interviews with direct and indirect actors, consultation of official sources of information, issuance of findings and preparation of the final report; under compliance with the criteria of ISO/IEC 17029:2019, the BCR Standard, the REDD+ Methodological Document REDD+ and the respective BCR tools.

ICONTEC confirmed that the reported GHG emission reductions (ex-ante and ex post) are based on an adequate and consistent estimate, and do not incur material errors.

2 Objective, scope and criteria

Considering the provisions of the reference frame, which constitutes the requirements for the audit, its objectives are as follows:

- Assess the likelihood that implementation of the planned GHG Project will result in increased removals or reduced GHG emissions reported by the project proponent.
- Validate compliance with the regulatory requirements and those established by the program and the reference to determine the viability of the implementation of the GHG Project.
- Verify compliance in the implementation of the mitigation project activities, including those associated with the methodology selected for the project.
- Evaluate and verify compliance with the principles of the monitoring, verification, and reporting system necessary to comply with current legislation.
- Provide an independent third-party opinion that has evaluated the implementation and reduction/removal of GHG emissions of this project registered under BioCarbon Registry.
- Evaluate and verify compliance with the principles of the monitoring, verification, and reporting system necessary to comply with current legislation.

- Provide confidence to different stakeholders in the quality of the project and its ability to achieve certified GHG reductions/removals.

The scope of validation and verification involves an objective review to determine that the GHG project meets the following criteria:

- ISO Standards
 - ISO/IEC 17029:2019 Conformity assessment — General principles and requirements for validation and verification bodies
 - ISO 14064-2:2019 Greenhouse gases — Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements
 - ISO 14064-3:2019 Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements
 - ISO 14065:2020 Greenhouse gases — Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition
- METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT AFOLU SECTOR. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions. REDD+ Projects. BCR0002. Version 3.1 of September 15, 2022 (Hereinafter REDD+ methodological document)
- BCR STANDARD. From differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2 of September 23, 2023 (Hereinafter BCR Standard). GHG Project Validation and Verification Manual. Version 2.1 as of February 13, 2023.
- BCR TOOL. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG). Version 1.0. June 2023
- BCR TOOL TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REDD+ SAFEGUARDS. Version 1.1. January 2023
- BCR TOOL. AVOIDING DOUBLE COUNTING (ADC). BCR avoid double counting of emissions reductions/removals. Version 1.0 March 2023
- BCR TOOL. PERMANENCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT. BCR project holder take actions to ensure the project benefits are maintained over time. Version 1.0 March 2023
- BCR TOOL. NO NET HARM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (NNH). BCR project activities do not cause any net-harm to the environment or to local communities and society in general. Version 1.0 March 2023
- BIOCARBON GUIDELINES. BASELINE AND ADDITIONALITY. BCR projects generate verified carbon credits (VCC) that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional. Version 1.1 February 2023
- Specific national regulations on carbon markets

- Resolution 1447 of 2018 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- Resolution 831 of 2020 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- Other documents
 - IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories
 - Good Practice Guidance for Land Use Land-Use Change and Forestry (2003)
 - Proposed Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia for REDD+ Payment for Results under the UNFCCC (2020)

Thus, the scope of the project's validation and verification audit involved:

- Validation and verification of the projected GHG emission reductions during the quantification period (02/01/2019 to 01/01/2049) and those reported during the monitoring period (02/01/2019 to 31/12/2022).
- Validation and verification of compliance with the provisions of the BCR Standard and others that may be applicable, considering the limits of the GHG project, the reference scenario and baseline scenario, additionality criteria, ownership and rights of carbon, co-benefits, consultation with stakeholders, environmental and social aspects, among others.
- Assessment of the project's uncertainty, conservative approach, and mitigation objectives.

ICONTEC conducted the validation and verification audit of the GHG project in accordance with its code of ethics, regulations, and internal procedures, which are consistent with the requirements established in the corresponding GHG program. In addition, the audit exercise carried out used a risk-based approach, which focuses on the identification and assessment of the potential risks associated with the declaration of GHG emission reductions and the controls put in place to mitigate them.

In accordance with the above, the audit team (Alejandra Torres and Laura García) together with the project owners (La Grande Community Council, Río Jiguamiandó Community Council, Turriquitadó Community Council and Biotrade SAS) planned the validation and verification. The validation and verification plan included communication with project owners, stakeholders, service providers, technical team, and on-site tours to corroborate the project boundaries and obtain evidence of the approaches set out in the documentation, assessing its level of assurance and materiality.

The validation and verification were not intended to provide consultancy services to the GHG project holder(s). However, requests for clarification (CL), corrective action (CAR), or future action (FAR) issued in the audit exercise may have provided clarification on the requirements to improve project delivery.

3 Validation and verification planning

3.1 Validation and verification plan

The validation and verification audit corresponds to an objective, systematic and documented evaluation of a GHG project with respect to compliance with established criteria, seeking to demonstrate that it conforms to the requirements specified in national standards and BCR methodological documents.

In accordance with the requirements established in ISO 17029:2019 and ISO 14064-3:2019, the procedure performed to complete the validation and verification contemplated:

- a) Pre-engagement activities (To be agreed with the client)
 - The type of service: Validation and Verification
 - Objectives, criteria and scope (described in section 2)
 - Assurance level and materiality: 95% and 5%, respectively (described in section 3.3).
- b) Selection of a validation and verification team (described in section 3.2).
- c) Planning of validation and verification (described in section 3.4).
 - Strategic analysis and risk assessment
 - Development of an evidence collection plan/sampling plan
 - Development of a validation and verification plan
- d) Socialization of the audit plan and sampling plan with the client.
- e) Execution of validation and verification activities in accordance with the established audit plan (described in section 4).
- f) Collection of documentary and on-site evidence in accordance with the established sampling plan (described in section 4).
- g) Evaluation of GHG declarations (described in sections 5 and 6).
- h) Issuance of the final validation and verification report and opinion (described in section 8).

In compliance with PE-PS-013 Specific validation and verification procedure for ICONTEC GHG mitigation projects, the planning of the validation and verification service included:

- Development of strategic analysis and risk assessment (F-PS-1001). During November 2023, the audit team conducted a detection, control, and inherent risk assessment to evaluate the sources and magnitude of potential errors, omissions, or distortions for GHG project activities. This evaluation considered as the main input the Project Document, the Monitoring Report, Calculation sheets for baseline, project and leaks, and records of the implementation of the monitoring plan (Table 1).
- In accordance with the results of the risk assessment, the audit team considered it necessary to coordinate a visit to the site to corroborate aspects related to the relevance of GHG sources, sinks and reservoirs, spatial limits of the project,

property and carbon rights, project implementation status, data control and management, among others (see section 3.4). This means that the evidence collection plan included a documentary review of the information declared by the proponent, cross-referencing of secondary information and a site visit (tours and interviews).

- The established audit plan (Annex 2) was consistent with the criteria, scope, objectives and level of assurance mentioned in literal a, and was developed following the sampling plan. The audit plan presented a detailed schedule of on-site audit activities, allowing the evaluation of qualitative and quantitative evidence to be addressed in an organized manner. The on-site assessment was conducted from November 27 to December 02, 2023.

During the document review and site visit stages, the probability that the implementation of the planned GHG project will produce the GHG reductions declared and projected by the project proponents was evaluated, to subsequently establish an independent opinion on the validation and verification of the GHG reduction of the project and approve a baseline scenario for the monitoring period.

3.2 *Audit team*

Listed below is ICONTEC's regulatory framework to carry out the selection of the validation and verification team for GHG projects and the monitoring of the qualification of personnel in technical services:

- PE-PS-013 SPECIFIC VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR GHG MITIGATION PROJECTS, section 5.3. Personnel qualification.
- E-PS-114 QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION SERVICES FOR GHG MITIGATION PROJECTS
- E-PS-0064 MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION PROFESSIONALS
- P-CP-0001 PROCEDURE TO QUALIFY AND/OR AUTHORIZE PERSONNEL IN TECHNICAL SERVICES
- P-CP-0002 MAINTENANCE OF QUALIFICATIONS AND/OR COMPETENCE FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES
- F-PS-625 *SERVICE BASE TECHNICAL UNIT VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION*

ICONTEC ensures that the designation of validation and verification audit teams for GHG projects follows the guidelines of the procedures described above and, therefore, the selected audit team has the required professional skills and the respective qualification in the AFOLU sector (Annex 1).

The qualification described in Annex 1 was taken from the internal document "FCP002CONSOLIDADOVALIDACIONYVERIFICACIONPROFESIONALES CALIFICACIONES 20240527" updated on May 27, 2024, which is constituted as an official consolidated document of the validation and verification technical unit.

The validation and verification roles and activities carried out by each professional during the audit are detailed below:

Table 1. Audit team

Full name(s)	Role(s) or responsibility(s)	Activity(s) carried out
María Alejandra Torres Gómez	Lead Auditor	Documentary Review On-site visit Joint Validation and Verification Report Declarations
Laura María García Murillo	Auditor	Documentary Review On-site visit Joint Validation and Verification Report
Víctor Manuel Nieto Rodríguez	Technical Reviewer	Technical Review
Camilo Andrés Carvajal Guerra	Technical Unit Leader	Review of final documents
Martha Ivón Corredor Rodríguez	Validation & Verification Manager	Final Documentation Approval Sign declarations

Source: This report

In compliance with the provisions of the BCR Validation and Verification Manual v2.3, ICONTEC establishes a policy framed in the guarantee of impartiality, confidentiality, independence and management of the conflict of interest that is required to act and make decisions objectively, autonomous, suitable and reliable, during all activities associated with the provision of the service and commercial management.

<https://www.icontec.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/POGE009POLITICADEIMPARCIALIDADCONFIDENCIALIDADINDEPENDENCIAYMANEJODELCONFLICTODEINTERESESVS00.pdf>

To ensure that there is no conflict of interest in conformity assessment activities, ICONTEC does not assign professionals who declare a conflict of interest, familiarity, affinity or consulting activities related to the services or project participants. If an ICONTEC professional has been part of said activities, this professional will not be able to provide services to said organization for at least two years following the cessation of the activity. Specifically, during the audit team selection stage, qualified professionals sign the

declaration of impartiality using the form “F-GV-119 Declaration of Impartiality CDM-14065”, which constitutes a declaration of the non-existence of conflicts of interest.

The terms of confidentiality are referred to in the contract signed between the parties (client and ICONTEC) in the thirteenth clause and, additionally, within the contract of each professional is provided the code of ethics "PO-GE-001 Code of Ethics V2.o".

The Code of Ethics seeks to materialize ICONTEC's philosophy, by establishing guiding criteria for action based on the highest principles and values of all its members and stakeholders. This Code is applied by all ICONTEC employees, bound by an employment contract, whether for a fixed term or indefinite; for the provision of services (contractors and subcontractors); and all those who, without a contractual relationship, have any type of relationship with ICONTEC, under any modality (members of the Board of Directors and other collegiate bodies). Contractors and subcontractors are those natural or legal persons who at any time provide their services to ICONTEC or on its behalf.

As a mechanism to safeguard impartiality, the ICONTEC Board of Directors established an Impartiality Committee as an advisory body to deal with issues related to Impartiality Risk Management. This initiative responds to the interest of this collegiate body to ensure trust and transparency in the provision of validation and verification services. The composition of the Committee considers the participation of external and independent people, and on their own behalf or on behalf of an entity associated with the interest groups related to the services provided by the institution.

ICONTEC assesses the risks resulting from its validation and verification activities and has taken appropriate provisions to cover the legal liabilities resulting from its operations in each of its fields of activity and geographical areas in which it operates. In this regard, ICONTEC has taken the contractual and extra-contractual civil liability insurance policy identified LRCG-126201966-1 with the insurer Zurich Colombia Insurance S.A. in force until December 31, 2024, for an amount of up to COP \$3,000,000,000. Likewise, it has the civil liability insurance policy for errors and omissions identified with the same insurer, policy EOFF-126070543-1 valid until December 31, 2024, with coverage up to USD \$5,000,000.

3.3 Level of assurance and materiality

In accordance with the guidelines of the BCR v3.1 Standard and ISO 14064-3:2019, the information declared by the client presented the level of assurance agreed upon at the beginning of the validation and verification activities, that is, it was not less than 95%. The validation and verification team evaluated the materiality of the information through the audit plan and considered that the relative importance was not greater than 5%.

In this regard, ICONTEC executed a validation and verification audit plan (section 3.1) by developing: 1) strategic analysis and risk assessment and 2) evidence collection plan/sampling plan, which made it possible to minimize the risk (control, inherent and

detection) that the validation and verification team did not detect a material discrepancy that could affect the GHG declaration.

Table 2 identifies and evaluates the level of risk associated with potential errors, omissions or misrepresentations that could occur during validation and verification activities, and Table 3 establishes the control mechanisms (evidence collection plan) to minimize the potential risks identified.

The validation and verification team defined the following criteria for evaluating the level of assurance (95%) and materiality (5%) of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project:

- Project owners and development team. The ownership information effectively delivered corresponds to the Jiguamiandó River Community Council, La Grande Community Council and Turriquitadó Community Council. Additionally, the legal makeup of the Biotrade team was evident. There are no material discrepancies in this information.
- Project limits. The cartographic information related to the project limits conforms to the BCR criteria for its delimitation. This information was cross-referenced with official cartography and information recorded during the site visit. The cartographic adjustments requested by the audit team are not configured as material errors.
- Baseline and Additionality. Identification of the most plausible baseline scenarios and demonstration of additionality meets BCR methodological criteria. During the site visit, the social, political and environmental context of the territory was confirmed. The material discrepancy from baseline was no more than 5%.
- Property and rights over carbon. The information related to the ownership or ownership of the land in the project areas was consistent with what was described in the resolutions and/or agreements for the allocation of the collective territory to the Community Councils, the alliance agreements between the parties and the governance structures of the Community Councils. There were no material discrepancies.
- Carbon calculator. The information sources associated with the activity data, emission factors, carbon pools and emission sources included were relevant for the development of the baseline scenario and project scenario. The adjustments made in the quantification of the emissions reduction are not derived from errors greater than 5%.
- Uncertainty evaluation. The evaluation of precision, uncertainty and error associated with the geographical information sources used, emission factors and other quantification parameters meet the criteria established by BCR. There were no material discrepancies.
- Design and monitoring of the Monitoring Plan. The evaluation of the design of the Monitoring Plan and its implementation did not present any material discrepancies.

- Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The evaluation of compliance was carried out by reviewing activities implemented. There were no material errors.
- Control and management of data quality. The project has an Operational Plan that allows it to periodically manage the quality of the recorded data. There were no material discrepancies.
- Consultation with interested parties. Through information recorded in meetings and interviews with the project's stakeholders, the occurrence of spaces for consultation and socialization around the implementation of the project was corroborated. There were no material discrepancies with respect to what was declared.
- Compliance with national legislation. The legal framework of the project is complete and relevant. No material errors were detected.
- Criteria and indicators related to Cobenefits. Information related to project co-benefits was evaluated as provided in BCR and implementation activities.
- BCR specific tools and guides. This information was evaluated in accordance with the criteria and guidelines established by BCR.

All versions of the validation and verification report, before being sent to the customer, are subject to an independent internal technical review to confirm that all validation and verification activities have been completed in accordance with ICONTEC's procedures. Therefore, ICONTEC has issued its conclusion with respect to this verification exercise (section 8).

3.4 Sampling plan

In accordance with ISO/IEC 17029:2019, the audit planning process included risk assessment, preparation of the sampling plan/evidence collection plan and design of the audit plan (Annex 2). The sampling plan considered the risk assessment of potentially erroneous statements, and designed evidence collection activities to control the sources of potential errors, omissions or misrepresentations and the logistical arrangements with holders for access to the territory.

Tabla 2 shows the risks and treatments that may occur within the audit process in its different phases and that may result in errors in the estimation of the carbon calculation. This assessment was considered to define the audit sampling plan following the indications of "PE-PS-013 Specific Validation and Verification Procedure for GHG Projects".

Table 2. Strategic analysis and risk assessment

No.	Risks that may lead to errors, omissions and potential distortions	Risk Assessment		Risk control system in the verification plan and/or in the sampling or evidence collection plan
		Risk Level	Justification	
Control Risks:				

No.	Risks that may lead to errors, omissions and potential distortions	Risk Level	Risk Assessment	
			Justification	Risk control system in the verification plan and/or in the sampling or evidence collection plan
1	Human error in quantifying emissions. Inaccuracy: double counting, significant manual transfer of key data, or inappropriate use of emission factors	Middle	Activity data and emission factors are downloaded from official and traceable sources.	100% of the data indicated in the spreadsheets is cross-checked with the information available in the source of the activity data and emission factors.
2	Lack of full data coverage: Exclusion of significant sources, incorrectly defined limits, leakage effects.	Low	Lack of knowledge of the requirements of the methodology related to its applicability.	In the validation, it was ensured that the applicability requirements of the methodology were included in the audit plan. In the verification, it was ensured to include in the audit plan that the total data from the monitoring period have been considered within the defined limits of the project.
3.	Inconsistency: lack of documentation of methodological changes in the calculation of GHG emissions or removals in relation to those used in previous years.	Middle	Lack of knowledge of the requirements of the quantification methodology and/or the requirements of the BCR program.	The audit plan considers reviewing the status of the project for changes that could affect the quantification of GHG removals or reductions.
Inherent Risk:				
4.	Dependency on a technology platform designed for data capture: Occurrence of omissions and errors in the transfer of raw or raw data to the emission reduction excel spreadsheet.	Middle	Failures in data transfer quality control due to an unclear QA/QC procedure.	Verify the quality management procedures and instructions designed for this purpose. The auditor established a space in the audit plan to conduct interviews with the personnel responsible for recording data and verifying it through compliance with its procedures.
5.	Facts Discovered After Validation or Verification	Middle	Project changes that may affect the GHG Validation and Verification statement.	The audit plan included an in-person visit to the project facilities to confirm the implementation status.
Detection Risk:				
6.	Delays in the calibration of measurement or monitoring equipment related to the quantification of GHG reductions.	High	There is no record of the frequency of calibration of the equipment established to carry out the measurements in the monitoring.	The audit plan included the time period to verify the calibration status of 100% of the monitoring equipment.
7	Insufficient information to demonstrate the possession of the rights to use the land on which the forestry activity takes place.	Low	All land tenure documents are up to date.	The auditor included in the audit plan the time period to verify if the measurement equipment is installed according to the monitoring plan and conducted interviews with the responsible personnel to determine their level of knowledge regarding quality controls and corrective maintenance.

Source: This report

The criteria chosen within the sampling plan allowed us to generate a validation and verification procedure that detected the statements with the highest risk of material discrepancy and minimized the probability of audit errors.

Table 3. Sampling plan criteria

Criteria	Type of evidence	Evidence collection plan	Cross check
Project holders and developer team	Qualitative	<p>Review of the documents that establish the legitimacy of the Community Councils and evidence of legal formation of the Biotrade team.</p> <p>Interviews with the legal representatives of the Community Councils and the Biotrade team.</p> <p>Interviews with residents of the communities that are part of the Community Councils.</p> <p>Review of the documents that establish the legitimacy of the Review of the official cartography of the National Land Agency -ANT associated with the Community Councils.</p>	<p>/313/-/321/</p> <p>/40/-/42/</p> <p>/44/-/55/</p> <p>/56/-/65/</p>
Project limits	Qualitative and quantitative	<p>Review of the mapping of the project boundaries in accordance with the BCR criteria for their delimitation.</p> <p>Site tours to evaluate the correspondence of the vegetation coverage present in the project area and the spatial context of the reference area and leakage area.</p>	<p>/56/-/65/</p> <p>/169/-/201/</p>
Baseline and Additionality	Qualitative	<p>Review of the identification of the most plausible baseline scenarios and demonstration of additionality under the BCR methodological criteria.</p> <p>Field tours and interviews to corroborate the social, political and environmental contexts described in the project documentation.</p>	<p>/1/</p> <p>/123/-/149/</p> <p>/151/-/163/</p> <p>/204/-/206/</p> <p>/336/-/344/</p>

<p>Carbon ownership and rights</p>	<p>Qualitative</p>	<p>Review of the resolutions and agreements for the allocation of the collective territory to the Community Councils that own the project.</p> <p>Legal review of the contractual agreements between the parties and review of the benefit distribution system.</p> <p>Review of the governance structures of the Community Councils.</p> <p>Interviews with representatives of the Councils and habitants of the territory to corroborate aspects related to compliance with social and environmental Safeguards and SDGs.</p>	<p>/313/-/321/ /34/-/39/ /43/-/55/</p>
<p>Carbon calculator</p>	<p>Quantitative</p>	<p>Review and evaluation of the relevance of the information sources associated with the activity data, emission factors, carbon pools and emission sources included.</p> <p>Review of the temporal limits of the project in accordance with the methodological criteria established by BCR.</p> <p>Review of other sources of information that relate annual deforestation rates for the region or other nearby projects.</p> <p>Review of satellite images and historical dynamics of deforestation in the region.</p>	<p>/60/-/65/ /29/-/32/ /349/ /350/ /1/ /3/ /29/-/32/ /202/-/203/</p>
<p>Uncertainty assessment</p>	<p>Quantitative</p>	<p>Evaluation of the precision, uncertainty and error associated with the geographical information sources used, emission factors and other quantification parameters.</p> <p>Review of control and quality systems to periodically evaluate the accuracy of activity data and emission factors.</p>	<p>/60/-/65/ /29/-/32/ /349/ /350/ /146/</p>

Non-permanency and reversal risk assessment	Qualitative and quantitative	Review and evaluation of the development of the BCR non-permanency tool.	/5/-/13/ /1/
Design and monitoring of the Monitoring Plan	Qualitative and quantitative	Evaluation of the design of the Monitoring Plan and monitoring its implementation through the review of indicators. Evaluation of relevance and compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). On-site tours to the areas where REDD+ activities were implemented and interviews with those responsible for monitoring.	/1/ /17/-/18/ /20/-/22/ /15/ /241/-/312/
Control and management of data quality	Qualitative	Review of the Project Operational Plan. Review of the timing, responsible party, result, among others, of the indicators of the project Monitoring Plan. Interviews with the development team and those responsible for monitoring activities to demonstrate control processes in the monitoring records.	/14/ /220/ /323/
Consultation with stakeholders	Qualitative	Interviews with project stakeholders to corroborate the occurrence of socialization of the project's objectives and activities in the territory. Review of evidence (meeting minutes, attendance lists, photographs, emails, etc.) of the socialization spaces provided.	/82/-/111/ /211/ /240/
Compliance with national legislation	Qualitative	Legal review of the legal framework applicable to project activities. Review of the environmental legal matrix of the project.	/33/ /1/

			Interviews with project stakeholders to inquire about the occurrence (or potential occurrence) of conflicts or impacts derived from project implementation or non-compliance with REDD+ activities under the local and regional regulatory framework.	
Criteria and indicators related to Cobenefits	and to	Qualitative and quantitative	Review and evaluation of compliance of the Cobenefits with the requirements established by BCR.	/275/ /292/ /1/ /3/
BCR Tools and Guides	Specific	Qualitative and quantitative	Evaluation of the application of the tools and guides provided by BCR.	/1/ /3/ /15/ /22/ /5/-/13/ /19/

Source: This report

The sampling plan or evidence collection plan made it possible to evaluate the conformity of the documentation provided, including the control and assurance of the quality of the information and the risk management associated with the audit.

Together with the project developer, the strategic points to visit during the on-site audit were specified, based on accessibility conditions, population density, implementation actions and security issues. By prior call (via telephone or WhatsApp), the inhabitants of the three (3) Community Councils and interested parties were invited to participate in the meetings and interviews carried out by the audit team at the selected strategic points (details in section 4.3 and section 4.4).

In accordance with the provisions of section 10.2.4 of the BCR Validation and Verification Manual v2.3 and literal a. From section 3.1 of this report, the development and execution of the evidence collection plan (Table 2) allowed us to achieve an assurance level of no less than 95%.

Through the different rounds of findings, the proponent made the pertinent modifications and clarifications based on the observations issued by the audit team to reach the agreed assurance level.

Considering the evaluation and treatment of non-conformities evidenced throughout the audit exercise, ICONTEC determines that:

- The analysis procedures used in the sampling plan and audit plan remain representative.
- The evidence collected is appropriate and sufficient to generate a conclusion of the validation and verification process.

4 Validation and verification procedures and means.

4.1 Preliminary assessment

As described in section 3.1 of this report and in accordance with section 10.2.1 of the Validation and Verification Manual v2.3, the preliminary validation and verification activities contemplated the evaluation of the relevance of the type of service, objectives, criteria and scope of service.

The information reviewed by ICONTEC to determine the purpose and scope of the validation and verification was:

- Project Document /1/ y /2/, so that it was confirmed that the project activity (reduction of GHG emissions) and the selected methodological reference (BCR0002 v3.1) correspond to an activity and methodology applicable under the conditions of the BCR program, respectively.
- Project Document /1/ y /2/ and Monitoring Report /3/ y /4/, so that the relevance of the Monitoring Plan and its implementation was verified under the requirements of the BCR0002 v3.1 methodology
- Project Document /1/ y /2/, context of deforestation in the territory /151/-/163/ and legal compliance matrix /33/, so that it was evident that the determination of the baseline *considered* the criteria established by the BCR standard and is in line with the current legal regulatory framework.

4.2 Document review

The documentary review is the corroboration of information to verify that the project documentation meets the criteria and scope established in section 2 of this report. This corroboration was carried out by reviewing the data and information from the GHG project, cross-checking the information sources used and recalculation procedures.

In accordance with the development of preliminary activities (section 4.1) to establish the purpose and scope of the validation and verification activities, the audit plan began with the documentary review by the audit team during November 22 and 23, 2023 (4 days in total, 2 days each auditor).

Annex 4 details the list of all documents reviewed during the audit; however, the elements evaluated during the documentary review are summarized and referenced below:

- Project Document /1/-/2/ and formulation evidence /24/-/28/ and /324/-348/, where the application of BCR methodology and tools/guides was verified.
- Monitoring Report /3/-/4/ and evidence of implementation in the monitoring period /241/-/312/, where compliance with the Monitoring Plan established in the validation and implementation status of the project was *verified*.
- Carbon calculator /29/-/32/, where the sources of information and parameters used in the estimation of the baseline and scenario of the project were reviewed (sources and sinks of GHG, estimation of the deforestation rate, factors emissions, quantification of emissions and GHG reductions, among others) and was crossed with the information /349/, /350/, /153/, /202/ and /203/.
- Primary cartography /56/-/65/ and official cartographic sources /169/-/201/ used in the delimitation of the project area and monitoring the dynamics of land use change.
- Compliance with the environmental, social and carbon regulatory framework /33/-/55/ through the legal matrix of the project.
- Supporting documents for land tenure and carbon rights /313/-/321/, where the legitimacy of the ownership of the territory in the project areas was verified.
- Controls and procedures established to ensure the quality, control and management of project information /11/, /14/, 17/, /19/, /322/ and /323/.
- Communication with interested parties /66/-/122/ and spaces for consultation with project proponents /211/-/240/.

In this sense, the documentary review activity, as a means of validation and verification, followed the criteria established in the evidence collection plan (section 3.4). The declared GHG data and information have documentary support developed and systematized by BIOTRADE SAS and the Community Councils that comply with the principles of the BCR Standard:

- **Comprehensiveness:** The content of the documentation addressed social, environmental, biological, legal and quantification issues in detail, providing a complete description of the context of the project area.
- **Accuracy:** The content reviewed was based on reliable sources of information and met benchmarking criteria.

- Coherence: The declared information had the respective secondary documentary references and associated documentary annexes. There is documentary consistency in all project documentation.
- Updated: The documentary content is current and complies with the guidelines established in the applicable legal regulations as well as the guidelines of the ISO standards (section 2).

4.3 Interviews

The development of the interviews was carried out mainly in person during the on-site visit, from November 27 to December 2, 2023. As evidenced in Table 4, during the on-site audit, a total of 8 meetings/interviews were conducted and approximately 135 people attended:

- Project holders. In-person interviews with habitants and legal representatives of the three (3) Community Councils (La Grande, Río Jiguamiandó and Turriquidadó). In accordance with the information recorded in the population censuses /324/-/326/, the audit team conducted interviews in 12 of the 13 communities that make up the Community Councils that own the project. Additionally, in-person interviews were carried out with Biotrade technical staff. The evidence of assistance is provided in Annex 3.


Community Council	Number of communities	Attending Communities
Río JiguamiandóCommunity Council	11	10 (72 people)
La Grande Community Council	1	1 (36 people)
Turriquitadó Community Council	1	1 (6 people)
TOTAL	13 (100%)	12 (92,3%)





- Other stakeholders. In-person interviews with Community Councils of bordering territories, Environment Secretariat of Carmen del Darién -SAMA, Association of Community Councils and Territorial Ethnic Organizations of Bajo Atrato - ASCOBA, Affairs for Black Communities of the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién. Evidence of attendance is provided in Annex 3.



Through the different topics addressed during the interviews, it was evident that the owners and interested parties have an acceptable knowledge of the project, recognize the main objectives and the status of the implementation of the project in the territory; this information corroborates the evidence related to the spaces for socialization, consultation and concertation annexed /82/-/11/, /211/-/235/, /274/ and /276/. The occurrence and theme of the supports referenced above was consistent with the information described by the interviewees, who expressed the occurrence of sessions that addressed safeguards,

distribution of benefits, implementation activities, co-benefits, conservation agreements, among others.

Table 4. Interviews conducted during the on-site audit.

Date	Activity	Participants	Place	Topics
27.11.2023	Audit Opening Meeting	7 participants Biotrade Team	Presential: Hotel Belén de Bajirá Remote: via Teams	Audit Plan Sampling Plan
				
27.11.2023	Interview with legal representatives, neighbors and institutions	9 participants Association of Community Councils of Bajo Atrato (ASCOBA) Villanueva Montaña Community Council Curvaradó Community Council Murindó Community Council La Grande Community Council Río Jiguamiandó Community Council Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of the Carmen del Darién Mayor's Office (SAMA) Black Communities Issues Mayor's Office Carmen del Darién	Presential: Hotel Belén de Bajirá	- Introducing attendees and permission to record - Knowledge of the REDD+ project and the holders - Objective of the GHG Project - Duration and commitments - Climate change - Acronym REDD+

Date	Activity	Participants	Place	Topics
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Deforestation - Importance and conservation of forests - Dates of socializations of the project with the different actors and start date of the project
28.11.2023	Interview with La Grande Community Council	36 participants 	Presential: La Grande Community Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings received - Other companies with REDD+ projects in the territory
29.11.2023	Interview Turriquitadó Community Council	6 participants 	Presential: Turriquitadó Community Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lines of action - Contract and/or contractual agreements between the parties
30.11.2023	Interview with the Nueva Esperanza Community (Community Council Jiguamiandó)	23 participants 	Presential: Nueva Esperanza Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Profit sharing - Project owners and project areas - Records of deforestation monitoring in the verification period
01.12.2023	Interview with the Pueblo Nuevo Community (Community Council)	27 community participants	Presential: Pueblo Nuevo Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon credit market

Date	Activity	Participants	Place	Topics
	Council Jiguamiandó)			- Resource management and accountability - Environmental and social safeguards
01.12.2023	Interview with the Jigua Center Community (Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River)	22 community participants 	Presential: Centro Jigua Community	- Consult beforehand - Free, prior, and informed consent
05.12.2023	Audit Closing Meeting	5 participants BIOTRADE Biotrade Team	Remote: via Teams	Closure meeting Socialization of findings

Source: This report

Through the topics addressed, it was evidenced that the direct and indirect actors of the project presented an acceptable knowledge in terms of the objective and state of implementation of the project in the territory. In this sense, the audit team issued two (2) Future Action Requests (FAR) framed both in strengthening the document management of the project activities (templates for the attendance record and Monitoring Plan) and differentiating the different groups of the population (children, women, elderly, minorities), as well as in carrying out the due monitoring and control of the forestry uses in force since 2019 in the project areas.

4.4 On-site visit

The site visit (November 27 to December 2, 2023) initially included travel of the Biotrade audit team and technical team to the municipality of Apartadó (Antioquia) and then included travel to the urban area of the municipality of Belén de Bajirá (Chocó), where the opening meeting, socialization of the audit plan and interviews with interested parties were held.

Subsequently, the audit team and the Biotrade technical team began the river tours along the Atrato River towards the main population centers of the Community Councils, such as: La Grande community, Turriquitadó community, Nueva Esperanza community, Pueblo Nuevo community, Centro Jigua community and Pueblo Nuevo community (Table 5).

Table 5. On-site audit activities

Date	Route description	Place	Implementation activities
28.11.2023	River tour in the Atrato River with BIOTRADE team and artisanal fishermen from the La Grande Community Council	Ciénaga del Burro	Maintaining Conditions for the Conservation of the Caribbean Manatí and the Hicotea Turtle
		Ciénaga La Chiquita	
		Ciénaga Grande	Recognition of fauna and flora
29.11.2023	River tour on the Atrato River with BIOTRADE team and artisanal fisherman from the Turriquitadó Community Council	Ciénaga del Tigre	Replacement of wooden boats with fiberglass boats
			Prioritization of the productive activity of artisanal fishing as the main form of subsistence and income generation for communities
30.11.2023	River tour in Jiguamiandó River and land tour in Nueva Esperanza community	Humanitarian Zones and Biodiversity Zones	Follow-up of the restoration process in the Jiguamiandó River area Recognition of Humanitarian Zones and Biodiversity Zones
01.12.2023	River tour in Jiguamiandó Community Council	Pueblo Nuevo Community	Recognition of fauna and flora
01.12.2023	River tour in Jiguamiandó Community Council	Jigua Center Community	

Source: This report

The activities carried out within the framework of the on-site audit are detailed below:

- November 28, 2023. River tour of the Atrato River and wetlands with Biotrade team and artisanal fishermen from the La Grande Community Council

With the accompaniment of some artisanal fishermen from the community of La Grande, river tours were carried out along the Ciénaga del Burro, Ciénaga La Chiquita and Ciénaga Grande located in the territory of the La Grande Community

Council. Given that these ecosystems are home to a great diversity of aquatic fauna and flora, the project has implemented REDD+ activities framed mainly in conservation actions for species such as the Manatee and the Hicotea turtle. These ecosystem characteristics, described in /1/ and /275/, were corroborated on site through the sighting of the Manatee feeders, the habitat of the Hicotea turtle, the state of conservation of the water bodies, relicts of Cativales (plant associations with predominance of the forest species *Prioria copaifera* located in flooded areas) and artisanal fishing activities. The replacement of wooden boats with boats made of fiberglass was also evident, with the aim of exerting less pressure on forests and avoiding degradation due to selective forestry activities.

- November 29, 2023. River tour of the Atrato River and wetlands with Biotrade team and artisanal fishermen from the Turriquitadó Community Council

With the accompaniment of an artisanal fisherman from the community of Turriquitadó, river tours were carried out along the Ciénaga del Tigre located in the territory of the Community Council of Turriquitadó. There, areas where conservation actions have been implemented, mainly framed in the care of the Manatee and the Hicotea turtle, were also visited. These ecosystem characteristics, described in /1/ and /275/, were corroborated on site through the sighting of the Manatee feeders, the habitat of the Hicotea turtle, the state of conservation of the water bodies and artisanal fishing activities. Landscape reading activities were also carried out where the geography of the foothills of the western mountain range (east of the swamp) and administrative limits with the department of Antioquia (Atato River at the height of Murindó) were located.

- November 30, 2023. River tour of the Jiguamiandó River and tour of the community of Nueva Esperanza with the Biotrade team and legal representatives of the Community Councils.

On the way to the communities of the Jiguamiandó River Community Council, observation activities were carried out along the Jiguamiandó River, such as: recognition of reforestation activities along the banks of the river and adaptation of the river channel (affected years ago due to the diversion of waters for mining activities), recognition of important forest species (Caracolí, Choibá, Cativo, Cedro, Congo de agua, among others). Subsequently, a tour was carried out throughout the Humanitarian Zones and Biodiversity Zones, cataloged by the communities as centers of peaceful resistance of the civilian population where armed actors are not received or supported and the governance structures of the Community Council are legitimized.

- December 01, 2023. Tour in the communities of Pueblo Nuevo and Centro Jigua with the Biotrade team and legal representatives of the Community Councils.

Activities were carried out to recognize important forest species (Caracolí, Choibá, Cativo, Cedro, Congo de agua, among others) along the banks of the river and tours inside the population centers of said communities.

In all cases, during the activities the audit team collected GPS tracking data, conducted interviews and took georeferenced photographs to correlate and analyze the correspondence of the information in the project documents with the realities of the territory evidenced on site (Photographs 1 and Figure 2).

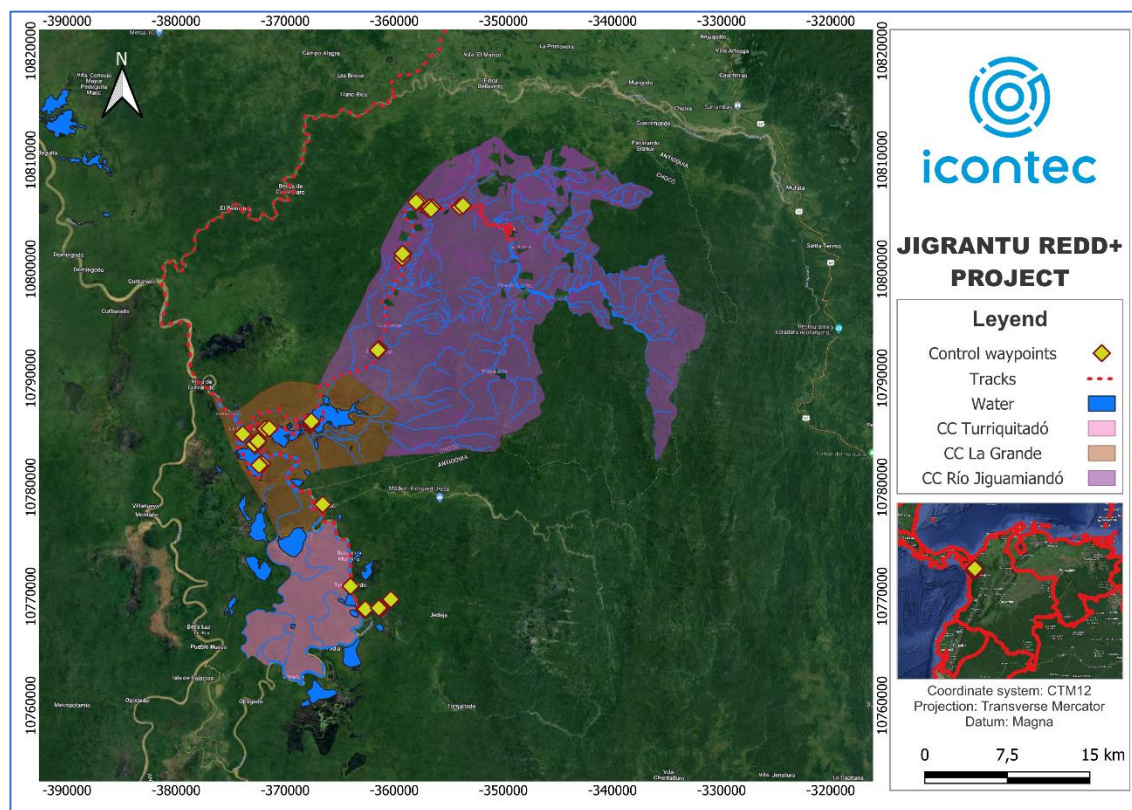
The river routes along the Atrato River and the Jiguamiandó River made it possible to more efficiently corroborate the information related to the plant coverage and project limits described in the project cartography /56/-/65/. No additional deforested areas were evident than those reported during the monitoring period, nor were there any other sources of emissions other than those included in the quantification of GHG reductions. The site visit allowed us to satisfactorily verify that the procedures, calculations and methodologies used to obtain the activity data and emission factors are robust and representative /29/-/32/. Additionally, on-site activities evidenced the relevance and occurrence of the implementation activities reported for the monitoring period /241/-/312/.

Photographs 1. On-site audit tours and meetings



Source: This report

Figure 2. Detail on-site audit tours.



Source: This report

4.5 Clarification, corrective and forward actions request.

During the validation and verification audit, ICONTec detected a total of 32 findings (22 CAR, 8 CL and 2 FAR), these non-conformities were presented to the project developer and, subsequently, were resolved through communications and meetings between the parties and adjustments to project documents. The findings mainly addressed issues related to contractual agreements, monitoring plan and implementation activities, mapping, document management and data registration, REDD+ safeguards, SDGs, start date, baseline, among others.

Annex 5 of this validation and verification report details the types of findings issued by the audit team (CAR, CL or FAR), the non-compliance reference, the date of issuance of the finding, the description of the request, the responses provided by the project owners and the information or documentation attached to deal with the non-conformity, and the conformity evaluation made by the audit team in response to said responses. All requests were satisfactorily attended to by the project owners during the audit process, guaranteeing that the documentation is in line with the criteria and scope of section 2.

ICONTEC considers a finding to be satisfactorily closed only if the persons responsible for the GHG project modify or rectify the project document or monitoring report and provide additional information or evidence that the responses comply with the identified finding.

The evaluation of the project stakeholder consultation was addressed through findings CAR 4, CAR 19 and CAR 20 (Annex 5). During the monitoring period, compliance with the following Sustainable Development Goals was verified through evidence /15/: SDG 4. Quality education, SDG 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure, SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 15. Life in terrestrial ecosystems.

The evaluation of compliance with the project's stakeholder consultation processes was addressed through findings CAR 1, CAR 2, CAR 7 and CAR 12 (Annex 5). Through evidence /33/-/39/, /215/, /217/ and /218/ the audit team corroborated the consultation, consultation and socialization procedures.

The evaluation of compliance with the project's legal regulatory framework was addressed through finding CAR 12 (Annex 5). Through the evidence /33/-/55/, /208/-/210/, /313/-/321/ the audit team verified that the project complies with the current environmental, legal and social regulatory framework.

The evaluation of compliance with the design and implementation of the project Monitoring Plan was addressed through CAR 4, CAR 6, CAR 17 and CAR 19 (Annex 5). Through evidence /20/-/23/ and /241/-/312/ the audit team verified the relevance of the design of the Sampling Plan and the implementation activities executed during the monitoring period.

4.5.1 Clarification requests (CLs)

During the validation and verification, a total of eight (8) clarification requests were issued, which were related to updating the project information on the BCR platform, identification and correction of spatial limits, filing of procedures and consultations with institutions, detail of spaces for socialization and consultation, occurrence of forest harvesting, among others. The solution to all the findings and the related documentation to respond to them can be found in Annex 5 of this document.

4.5.2 Corrective actions request (CARs)

During the validation and verification, a total of twenty-two (22) requests for corrective actions were issued, which were related to the emission factors used to quantify GHG reductions, estimation of uncertainty, compliance with environmental and social safeguards, compliance to the SDGs, correspondence of figures and values in all documents presented, adjustment of typographical errors in GHG documents, updating of land tenure documents and registration minutes of Community Councils, delimitation of the reference region, adjustments to the Monitoring Plan, Benefit Distribution System, adjustments to the contractual agreements between the parties, adjustment of the Project Document and Monitoring Report according to the BCR template, adjustments to the

cartography, adjustment to the start date, baseline and causes and agents of deforestation, among others.

The solution to all the findings and the related documentation to respond to them can be found in Annex 5 of this document.

4.5.3 *Forward action request (FARs)*

During the validation and verification, the audit team identified two (2) requests for future action framed both in strengthening the document management of the project activities (templates for the attendance record and Monitoring Plan) and differentiating the different groups of the population (children, women, older adults, minorities), as well as in carrying out the proper monitoring and control of the forestry uses in force since 2019 in the project areas.

5 **Validation findings**

5.1 *Project description*

The evaluation of compliance with the validation activity was framed within a systematic, independent and documented procedure. The declared project information was evaluated in accordance with the scope and criteria described in section 2, the BCR Validation and Verification Manual v2.3 and the guidelines of the ISO 14064-3:2019 standard.

During the validation phase, ICONTEC reviewed the project design documentation and information to ensure compliance with the BCR standard and the BCR002 methodology through cross-referencing of information with interviews, visits to project areas and verification of parameters and calculations used in the quantification of GHG emissions and reductions. The audit team's evaluation included the following:

- Project owners and development team. The land ownership information delivered /313/-/321/ corresponds to the Río Jiguamiandó Community Council, La Grande Community Council and Turriquitadó Community Council. In addition, the legal composition of the Biotrade team /40/-/42/ and the governance structures of the Community Councils /44/-/55/ were verified.
- Project limits. The cartographic information related to the limits of project /56/-/65/ meets the BCR criteria for its delimitation. This information was cross-referenced with official cartography /169/-/201/ and information recorded during the site visit (section 4.3 and 4.4).
- Baseline and Additionality. The identification of the most plausible reference scenarios and the demonstration of additionality /1/, /123/-/149/, /151/-/163/, /204/-/206/, /336/-/344/ comply with the BCR methodological criteria. During the site visit and interviews, the social, political and environmental context of the territory was verified.

- Property and rights over carbon. The information related to the ownership or ownership of the land in the project areas was consistent with what was described in the resolutions and/or agreements for the assignment of the collective territory to the Community Councils /313/-/321/, the alliance agreements between the parties /34/-/39/ and the governance structures /43/-/55/ of the Community Councils.
- Carbon calculator and GHG mitigation results. The information sources associated with the activity data /60/-/65/ and /29/-/32/, emission factors /29/-32/, /349/ and /350/, carbon pools and emission sources included /1 / /3/ and /29/-/32/, were corroborated and consistent with the BCR criteria established for the development of the baseline scenario and the project scenario. Additionally, historical deforestation in the reference scenario was consistent with the official information crossing from IDEAM /202/-/203/.
- Uncertainty evaluation. The evaluation of the precision, uncertainty and error associated with the geographical information sources used /60/-/65/, emission factors and other quantification parameters /29/-/32/, /349/ and /350/ meet the criteria established by the BCR. The audit team also verified the sources of uncertainty through:
 - <https://storage.googleapis.com/earthenginepartners-hansen/GFC-2022-v1.10/download.html>
 - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258529161_High_Resolution_Global_Maps_of_21st-Century_Forest_Cover_Change
 - http://www.gofcgold.wur.nl/redd/sourcebook/GOFC-GOLD_Sourcebook.pdf
- Design of the Monitoring Plan. The evaluation of the design of the Monitoring Plan /1/ /17/-/18/ /20/-/22/ shows compliance with the requirements of the BCR.
- Compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The evaluation of compliance was carried out by reviewing Monitoring Plan 1/ /17/-/18/ /20/-/22/ and the activities implemented /15/ and /241/-/312/ during the monitoring period
- Control and management of data quality. The project has an Operational Plan that allows it to periodically manage the quality of the recorded data. This information was verified through evidence /14/ /220/ /323/.
- Consult interested parties. Through information obtained through interviews with the project actors (section 4.3 and Annex 3), the existence of spaces for consultation and socialization around the implementation of the project /82/-/111/ and /211/ was confirmed. -/240/.
- Compliance with national legislation. It was verified that the development of the project's legal framework is robust and relevant /33/, complying with the BCR criteria.
- Criteria and indicators related to Cobenefits. The information related to the co-benefits of the project was evaluated through the design of activities framed in the conservation of biodiversity /1/ /17/-/18/ /20/-/22/
- Application of the BCR methodology, tools and specific guides. This information was evaluated through the Project Document /1/, Monitoring Report /3/, SDG /15/,

REDD+ Safeguards /22/, and evaluation of social and environmental aspects /5/-13/ and /19/.

5.2 *Project type and eligibility*

The step-by-step carried out to assess the conformity of the information provided by the project owners, based on the conditions established in the BCR Standard v3.2 and the BCR Validation and Verification Manual v2.3, was as follows:

1. Preliminary evaluation: The project developer submitted to ICONTEC a form with sufficient information to determine and know the purpose, scope and validation and verification criteria. This form contains, among others, the specificity of the standard, the type of project and its location, the applicable methodology, the type of data (own or national) for the estimation of emission reductions and the regulations in force.
2. Contractual Agreement: Based on the information mentioned above, ICONTEC presented the client with a commercial proposal that included a detailed schedule for the development of the audit and the designation of the audit team in charge of its execution; this selection was based on the criteria of qualification and impartiality of the professionals (section 3.2). Since the commercial proposal was accepted, the contractual agreement between the parties was concluded.
3. Validation and Verification Plan: The audit team, using the documentation provided by the developer, began the document review according to the schedule and criteria set forth in the service proposal. The audit team reviewed the set of documents and based on this information, developed an audit plan (section 3.4), which included the criteria, scope, project description, level of assurance, sampling plan activities, resources, sampling plan/evidence collection plan, and schedule of on-site activities. This document is socialized and agreed with the developer, since he is the one who has the most contextualized logistical panorama, which mainly favors the execution of the on-site audit.
4. Development of the validation and verification audit:
 - On-site audit. Once the audit plan was consolidated, the audit team executed the sampling plan/evidence collection plan during the on-site visit, which included the development of interviews/meetings with stakeholders and indirect actors, tours along the project boundaries, verification of the activities of the monitoring period, inter alia (sections 4.3 and 4.4); This is in order to review the correspondence and coherence of what is documented by the developer against what is evidenced in the territory by the audit team.
 - Preliminary audit report. This document included a general discussion of the details captured and evidenced through the interviews and communication with the parties, as well as the conformity assessment of the scope of service. The audit team informed and presented to the developer the non-compliances (CAR, CL or

- FAR) detected during the document review and on-site visit, providing clarity on the origin of the non-conformity.
- Resolution of audit findings: After the developer acknowledged the reported breaches, resolved the requests submitted in a timely manner and described the mechanisms or adjustments it made to process the resolution of the breaches. The audit team verified whether these proposed changes or annexes were appropriate and wrote its conclusion in the audit report.
 - Final Audit Report: The audit report reflected responses to findings, discussions, and modifications to the validation and verification service documents. The audit report presented the conclusions regarding compliance with the requirements and criteria for validation and verification set out.
 - Technical Review Stage and Final Decision: Once the final audit report is completed, the document is presented to the assigned technical review team. This technical reviewer issued the final opinion on the audit and reviewed whether the audit process was satisfactory in relation to the specific requirements of the validation and verification program. After the adjustments proposed in the technical review, the Validation and Verification Management endorsed the final opinion of the validation and verification service, which confirms the conformity of the service performed.
 - Statement of Validation and Verification: ICONTEC issued a statement of validation and verification addressed to intended users (section 9 and section 10), describing the level of assurance, objectives, scope, audit criteria, and mitigation goals expected/achieved during the quantification period or monitoring period, respectively.
 - Request for final decision to the GHG program: After the successful completion of the audit and in accordance with the BCR certification program, the project registration procedure will be carried out. The program will conduct a review and approval and, if applicable, request additional information or propose modifications to the audit or project documents; when this situation arises, ICONTEC and the developer will process the adjustments and send a new set of documents to the GHG program.

On the other hand, Table 6 presents the detail of how the developer approached the identification of the scope, type and scale of the project, project activities.

Table 6. Project type and eligibility

Eligibility criteria	Evaluation by validation body
Scope of the BCR Standard	<p>"Measurable reductions and/or removals of GHG emissions generated by the implementation of GHG removal activities and/or REDD+ activities (AFOLU Sector)"</p> <p>The audit team validated through the criteria of the "METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT AFOLU SECTOR. Quantification</p>

Eligibility criteria	Evaluation by validation body
	of GHG Emission Reductions. REDD+ Project. BCR0002 v3.1" that the main activity of the project is the reduction of emissions from deforestation in a project area of 74,088.67 hectares.
Project type	<p>"REDD+ Activities"</p> <p>The project is in the category of projects in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses) sector, sectoral scope 14 Forest. The implementation of the project includes activities aimed at reducing emissions due to deforestation, as well as promoting the conservation and sustainable management of forests and the increase of forest carbon stocks.</p>
Project activity(es)	<p>The Project activities were designed based on the analysis of the causes and agents of deforestation, as well as the Ethnodevelopment Plans of the three (3) Community Councils. During autonomous spaces such as the General Assembly of the Community Councils, the lines of action, programs and activities were defined, framed in a Benefit-Sharing System and implemented through an Operational Manual (both documents designed by the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project).</p> <p>In summary, the lines of action or strategic lines were coded as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Strengthening Governance and Culture B. Capacity building C. Sustainable development D. Conservation and Monitoring <p>The design or descriptive sheet of each activity has an ID, direct or underlying cause, compliance with the Ethnodevelopment Plan, consultation mechanism, responsibility and roles in implementation, implementation schedule and progress indicators.</p>
Project scale (if applicable)	According to the BCR v3.2 Standard, REDD+ projects are not subdivided into categories related to project scale, so the scale assignment does not apply to this project.

Fuente: Based on the joint validation and verification report template v1.2 and developed in this report

5.3 *Grouped project (if applicable)*

The JIGRANTU REDD+ Project is not a grouped project.

5.4 Other GHG program

The audit team verified using RENARE (available at <https://renare.ideam.gov.co/GPY2-web/#/gpy/iniciativas/datos-basicos/consultar/4181>) and cartographic analysis (Figure 5) that the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project has not been registered in any other GHG program. The cartographic verification of this information was carried out on March 2024, through the registration platforms of the different GHG certification programs (BCR, VCS, Cercarbono, COLCX and Gold Standard). Initially, the filter “country=Colombia” was applied in the search engine and, subsequently, the cartography¹ associated with each of the AFOLU projects located in the department of Chocó was reviewed.

Table 7. AFOLU Projects in GHG Certification Program Platforms

Nº	Certifying Program	Project ID	Project Name	Localization	State
1	Gold Standard	-	No AFOLU projects in the department of Chocó	-	-
2		4480	REDD+ Mangroves of Bajo Baudó ¹	Cuevita Community Council	Rejected by Administrador
				Pavasa Community Council	
				Villa María de Purrihá Community Council	
				Virudó Community Council	
3	Verra	3210	Bajo Atrato REDD+Project	San Agustín de Terrón Community Council	Under validation
				Community Council of the Quiparadó River Basin	
				Community Council of the Curbaradó River Basin	
				Community Council of the Salaquí River Basin	
				Cacarica River Basin Community Council	
Community Council of the Middle Truandó River Basin					
La Teresita Community Council					
Bocas de Taparal Community Council					

¹ If the cartographic file is not available for download or problems with its visualization in GIS software, the textual description of the location is used.

Nº	Certifying Program	Project ID	Project Name	Localization	State
				Dos Bocas Chintadó Community Council	
				La Nueva Truandó Community Council	
				Clavellino Community Council	
				San Isidro Community Council	
4		3218	Origen Atrato-Baudó REDD+ Project	Villa Conto Community Council Major Community Council of the Popular Peasant Organization of Alto Atrato	Under validation
5		2723	Condoto REDD+	Condoto-Iró Community Council	Registered
6		2356	REDD+ Conservation of Ethno Sustainable Afro-Colombian Community in the Tropical Rain Forest of Colombia	Bajo Atrato Community Council	Under validation
7		2071	Cocomacia Community REDD+ Program, Choco/Antioquia Colombia	Community Council of the Integral Peasant Association of Atrato	Under development
8		1806	Riscales REDD+ Project	General Riscales Community Council	Registration and verification approval requested
9		856	The Chocó-Darién Conservation Corridor REDD Project	Community Council of the Tolo River Basin and Southern Coastal Zone of Acandí	Registered
				Domingodó Community Council	
				La Madre Community Council	
				Chicao Community Council	
10		1390	Carmen del Darién REDD+ Project	Community Council of Vigía de Curvaradó and Santa Rosa de Limón Rio Montaña Community Council	Verification approval requested
				Apartadó-Buenavista Community Council	
11		1396	Pepe River and Acaba REDD+ Project	Río Pepe Community Council Community Council of the Baudó River and its Tributaries	Verification approval requested
12		1400	Concosta Red+ Project	Pacific Coast Community Council	Verification approval requested
13		1391	Sivirú-Usaragá-Pizarro-Pilizá (SUPP) REDD+Project	Sivirú Community Council Community Council of San Andrés de Usaragá	Verification approval requested

Nº	Certifying Program	Project ID	Project Name	Localization	State
				Pizarro Community Council Community Council of Pilizá	
14		1399	Mutatá REDD+ Project	Chontadural Cañero Indigenous Reservation	Verification approval requested
15		BCR-CO-259-14-007	Emberá Sur REDD+	Alto Río Bojayá Indigenous Reservation Pichicora, Chicue, Puerto Alegre Indigenous Reservation	Listed
16	BioCarbon Registry	BCR-CO-259-14-006	Emberá Norte REDD+	Uva Pogue-Quebrada Taparal Indigenous Reservation Alto Río Cuia Indigenous Reservation Indigenous Reservation Napipi Opogadó Doguadó Indigenous Reservation	Listed
17		PCR-CO-BFX-14-002	Cupica REDD+ Dolphin Conservation Project	Domingodó Indigenous Reservation Los Delfines Community Council Cupica Community Council	Registered
18		99	Pedeguita and Mancilla REDD+	Pedeguita and Mancilla Community Council	Certified
19		61	Cocoman Frontera REDD+	Juradó Community Council	Certified
20	CERCARBONO	22	ARLEQUIN REDD+ Conservation Project	Novita Community Council ACISANP Community Council COCOILLO Community Council COCOMACER Community Council	Certified
21	COLCX	COLCX-14-0035	Cuenca Alta Baudó REDD+ Project	Community Council of San Francisco del Cugucho Puerto Echeverry Community Council Bellavista Dubaza Community Council Puerto Alegre and La Divisa Nauca Indigenous Reservation Dominico Londoño y Apartadó Indigenous Reservation	Complete Registration

Nº	Certifying Program	Project ID	Project Name	Localization	State
				Aguaclara and Bella Luz of the Amporá River Indigenous Reservation	
				Ríos Catrú, Dubasa, Ancoso Indigenous Reservation	
				Ríos Jurubidá, Chorí and Alto Baudó Indigenous Reservation	

Source: This report

As of the date of review, as evidenced in Table 7 and Figure 5, ICONTEC satisfactorily verified that the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project is not partially or totally registered in another GHG certification program (detail in section 6.8), and that the neighboring AFOLU projects do not overlap with the areas of the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project; this indicates the permanence of each carbon credit in the long term and the non-occurrence of double counting in the areas of project implementation.

To comply with the criteria of the BCR Standard, the audit team evaluated that:

- a) The project has not been registered on any other registration platform. The audit team verified the cartography of other GHG projects through the registration platforms of other certifiers and verified through cartographic review (Table 7 and Figure 5), that the project areas /60/-/62/ are not registered in another program
- b) The reductions or eliminations generated by project /29/ are not part of any other GHG project (Table 7 and Figure 5).
- c) The project developer demonstrates compliance with the requirements established in the national legal framework with the legal compliance matrix /33/ and all the regulations it complies with for the establishment and operation of the project and comply with the rules and procedures established by the standard.
- d) The project complies with the provisions of the "BCR STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES"

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified this information and, in addition, found that the project has no partial or total registration in other climate change mitigation standards or certification programs and is not implemented in areas that overlap with other mitigation initiatives.

5.5 Quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals

During the audit exercise, the developer used and applied in an appropriate way the "METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT AFOLU SECTOR. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions. REDD+ Project. BCR0002 v3.1" and the tools and guides provided by BCR; This means that the limits of the project comply with the conditions of applicability set out in the methodology and therefore, it is susceptible to registration and certification in the

BCR program. In addition, project documentation and monitoring of GHG emission reductions was verifiable under the ISO 14064-3:2019 framework.

The assessment of the quantification of GHG emission reductions considered the review of the conservative approach to the data, the management of uncertainty, the carbon pools included, the additionality analysis, the estimation of the baseline or reference scenario, the management of leakage, the risk of non-permanence, and the mitigation results of the analysis period.

5.5.1 Start date and quantification period

The audit team verified that the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project had a start date of January 2, 2019, the compliance evaluation was verified through Resolution 0010 of 2019 issued by CODECHOCÓ /28/, in which a Persistent Forest Use is granted in the Jiguamiandó River Community Council. In accordance with the criteria of the BCR Standard (section 10.4 and section 10.5), BCR0002 Methodology v3.1 (section 9) and Validation and Verification Manual (section 9) it was verified that:

- The evidence associated with the start date /24/ and /28/ is framed within a forest management strategy. Additionally, it was confirmed that during 2019 (start year) deforestation in the project area /63/-/65/ was not found to be related to the location of forest harvesting permits /58/-/59/ and, Therefore, the start date of the project consists of the start of activities that lead to the effective reduction of GHG emissions.
- The start date (January 2, 2019) is within five (5) years prior to the start of the validation, since the commercial agreement between Biotrade and ICONTEC was signed on November 9, 2023.

In accordance with the BCR Standard (section 10.5), the audit team verified through Project Document /1/ and spreadsheets /29/ that the project contemplates a quantification period of 30 years, complying with literal b) REDD+ Projects described in the BCR Standard.

5.5.2 Application of the selected methodology and tools

5.5.2.1 Title and Reference

ICONTEC evaluated the application of the most recent versions of the methodology and the tools and guidance in accordance with what is described in the BCR Validation and Verification Manual v2.3, The following are the documents implemented and developed in the project:

- METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT IN THE AFOLU SECTOR. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions. REDD+ Project. BCR0002. Version 3.1
- BCR Standard. From differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. Version 3.2
- GHG Project Validation and Verification Manual. Version 2.3

- BCR TOOL. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG). Version 1.0.
- BCR TOOL TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REDD+ SAFEGUARDS. Version 1.1.
- BCR TOOL. AVOIDING DOUBLE COUNTING (ADC). BCR avoid double counting of emissions reductions/removals. Version 1.0.
- BCR TOOL. PERMANENCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT. BCR project holder take actions to ensure the project benefits are maintained over time. Version 1.0 .
- BCR TOOL. NO NET HARM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (NNH). BCR project activities do not cause any net-harm to the environment or to local communities and society in general. Version 1.0
- BIOCARBON GUIDELINES. BASELINE AND ADDITIONALITY. BCR projects generate verified carbon credits (VCC) that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional. Version 1.2.

5.5.2.2 Applicability

The JIGRANTU REDD+ Project is part of the scope of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and complies with the conditions of applicability of the BCR Standard and the REDD+ Methodological Document as follows:

Table 8. Conditions of applicability of the Standard

Conditions of applicability of the Standard	Meets	Description of Compliance
The methodological documents contain the applicability criteria and detailed steps for the quantification and monitoring of the results against the design and implementation of GHG Projects and other GHG projects, by given project type.	Yes	It was verified that the project is developed under the guidelines of the METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT AFOLU SECTOR. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions. REDD+ Project. BCR0002. v3.1; which provides REDD+ project owners with the procedures, models, parameters and data to quantify the GHG emission reductions attributable to project activities.
The holders of GHG Projects, in the AFOLU sector, can only certify and register, in this program, those initiatives whose start date is	Yes	The project start date is January 2, 2019 and falls within the five (5) years prior to the start of validation ² (section 5.5.1).

² Validation of the project began in November 9, 2023.

Conditions of applicability of the Standard	Meets	Description of Compliance
defined within the five (5) years prior to the start of the validation.		
The owner of the GHG project must demonstrate that it complies with the legislation related to activities carried out in the field of GHG activities.	Yes	The project owners have a documented procedure "PD-T-GIC-01-01 Procedure for Information Management in REDD Projects", which establishes the guidelines for the periodic updating and control of the legal legislation applicable to the project. In addition, the project owners attached the "Legal Compliance Matrix" document, which details the laws, decrees, rules and regulations that correspond to the project and how they are complied with.

Source: This report

Table 9. Conditions of applicability of the REDD+ Methodological Document

Conditions of applicability of the methodology	Meets	Description of Compliance
The areas in the geographical boundaries of the project correspond to the category of forest (according to the national definitions of forest for the Clean Development Mechanism) at the start of the project activities and ten years before the start date of the project.	Yes	It was verified that the eligible area (stable forest) of the project covered an area of 68,898.97 hectares and was delimited according to the criteria set forth in the REDD+ Methodological Document: it is framed within the geographical limits of the project area (area titled to the three Community Councils), corresponds to areas that meet the category of forest (according to the national definition) at the beginning of the project activities and ten (10) years prior to date at the beginning of the project. The reference area has a total area of 149,105,28 hectares of which 132,858 ha remain at the time of the start of the project (2019). For the definition of the reference region, areas with restricted access, associated with protected areas of National Natural Parks of Colombia, were excluded. verified documentation was /56/ to /65/.
The causes of deforestation identified include expansion of the agricultural frontier, mining,	Yes	An analysis of the causes and agents of deforestation identified in the project reference area (section 3.3.3 of the PD) was appropriately

Conditions of applicability of the methodology	Meets	Description of Compliance
timber extraction, and infrastructure expansion.		developed by the holders, identifying five (5) causes of deforestation including, but not limited to, the expansion of the agricultural frontier, mineral extraction, timber extraction, and infrastructure expansion.
The identified causes of forest degradation include selective logging, logging, forest fires, forest grazing and expansion of the agricultural frontier - illicit crops.	N/A	The REDD+ JIGRANTU project does not contemplate the quantification of emissions and reduction of emissions due to forest degradation.
Reduction in deforestation or degradation is not expected to occur in the absence of the project.	Yes	The holders conducted a barrier analysis (section 3.4 of the PD) which indicated that deforestation reduction is not expected to occur in a no-project scenario, due to the social, environmental and economic dynamics of the region.
It is possible that, in areas at the boundaries of the project, carbon stocks in soil organic matter, leaf litter and dead wood may decrease, or remain stable.	Yes	It was verified that the stock of carbon contained in soil organic matter, leaf litter and dead wood can decrease (or remain stable) over time within the project boundaries, because deforestation processes affect the dynamics of decomposition of organic matter.
The quantification of GHGs other than CO₂ should be included in the quantification of emissions caused by forest fires during the monitoring period.	Yes	It was verified that, in the event of forest fires being detected, the associated GHG emissions (other than CO ₂) will be estimated, and these emissions will be included in the quantification of the emission reduction for the corresponding period. However, during this verification period there was no occurrence of disturbances associated with forest fires.

Source: This report

5.5.2.3 Methodology deviations (if applicable)

The JIGRANTU REDD+ project does not present methodological deviations during this monitoring period.

5.5.3 *Project boundary, sources and GHGs*

In accordance with the criteria provided in the BCR Standard and BCR0002 methodology (section 8), the audit team successfully validated through mapping and on-site tours (section 4.4) and cartography of the project /60/-/65/, that the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project is located in the Colombian Pacific region in the municipalities of Carmen del Darién and Riosucio, in the northeast of the department of Chocó, Colombia (Figure 3).

Through cartography /63/-/65/ it was verified that the project area has an area of 74,012.27³ hectares, where 68,898.97 hectares correspond to eligible areas, that is, areas with stable forest during the period 2009-2018 (10 years). The audit team also evaluated the correspondence of land cover /199/ in the project areas against the eligibility analysis /61/ /1/ and confirmed that the areas with forest cover (dense forest) correspond to the eligible areas of the project. Compliance assessment of the eligibility analysis is addressed in section 5.5.3.1 of this report.

Through the Titling Resolutions of the Community Councils /315/ /318/ /321/ it was verified that the project area falls within the territorial limits titled to the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River, the La Grande Community Council and the Council Turriquitadó Community, who are configured as owners of the project together with Biotrade S.A.S. Additionally, the audit team crossed the cartography of the eligible project area /61/ /64/ with the location of the forest harvesting /58/, and verified that the areas under concession are consistent with the definition of stable forest.

Through the evidence /60/ and the Project Document /1/ it was verified that the reference area of the project covers an area of 149,105.28 hectares. The evaluation of compliance with the criteria established in the REDD+ Methodological Document was addressed as follows:

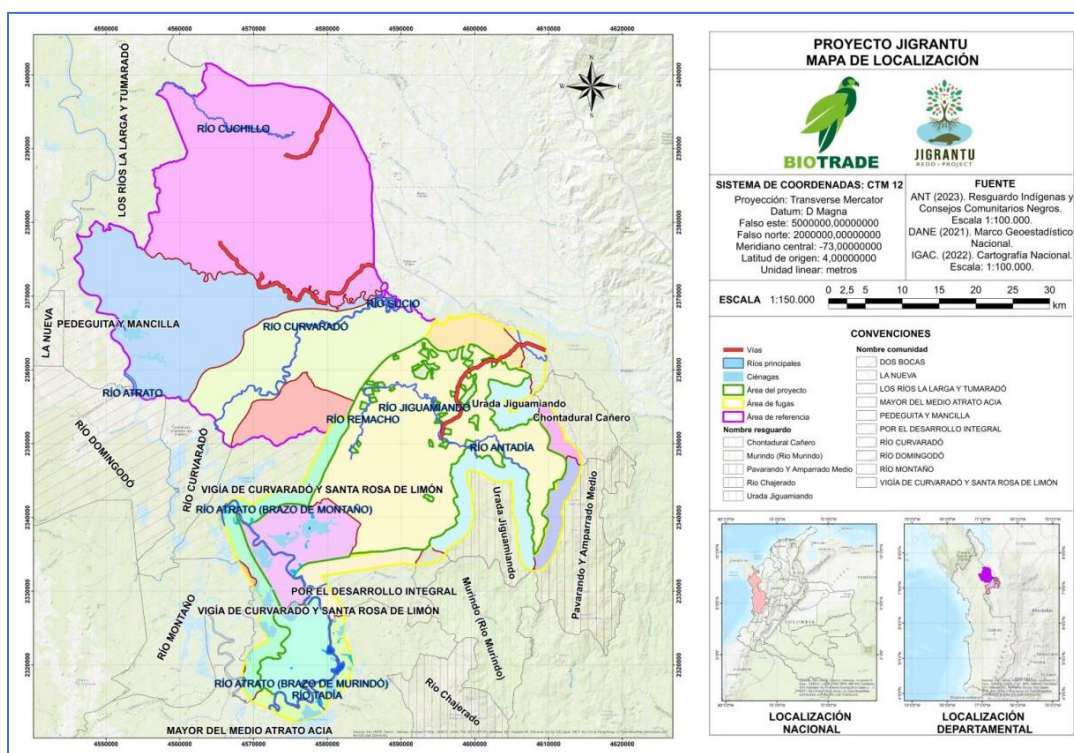
- a) The reference area is framed outside the project area /62/
- b) The agents and determinants of deforestation identified in the reference area can access the project areas /336 / /344/ /151/-/163/ and section 3.2.1.1 of the Project Document /1/
- c) The project area is of interest to the agents acting in the reference area /336 / /344/ /151/-/163/ and section 3.2.1.1 of the Project Document /1/
- d) The figures of land tenure and land use rights were characterized in the reference region /62/ and section 3.2.1.1 of the Project Document /1/

³ The three (3) Community Councils cover a total area of 77,836.22 (as provided in the Titling Resolutions). However, the official cartography of the National Land Agency (ANT) for these Community Councils adds up to an area of 74,012.27 hectares, so out of conservatism the latter was taken as a project area.

d) Exclusion of restricted access areas (protected areas) from the reference region /62/ /198/ and section 3.2.1.1 of the Project Document /1/

In addition, the audit team verified the delimitation of the reference region /62/ using official cartographic information such as: land cover and use /201/ /199/ /190/, biomes and ecosystems /197/, drainage /169/-/ 183/, geology and geomorphology /195/, soils /188/, protected areas /198/, in a way that corroborated the similarity of biophysical characteristics between the reference area and the project area. More details of the procedures to delimit the project reference area are described in section 5.5.4 of this report.

Figure 3. Spatial boundaries of the project



Source: Project Document v6.1

Through the evidence /56/-/57/ /60/ and the Project Document /1/ it was verified that the leakage area of the project covers a forest area of 40,330.90 hectares. The evaluation of compliance with the criteria established in the REDD+ Methodological Document was addressed as follows:

a) the forest areas that are within the range of mobility (rivers and roads, mainly) of the identified deforestation agents were verified based on the analysis of the probability of mobilization carried out based on biotic, physical and social components /56/- /57/ /60/ and section 3.2.1.2 - 3.2.1.2.1 of the Project Document /1/.

b) the exclusion of forest areas with restricted access to deforestation agents was verified mainly through mapping of road and drainage infrastructure /169/-/183/, national protected areas /198/.

Section 5.5.7 of this report also describes the procedures for delineating the project leak area.

Within the REDD+ JIGRANTU project, the inclusion of carbon reservoirs contained in aboveground biomass, belowground biomass and organic carbon in the soil, the source of emissions associated with the combustion of woody biomass and types of GHGs such as CH₄ and N₂O was verified /29/ /1/ and /3/. This information is in line with the provisions of the REDD+ Methodological Document (Table 11, Table 12), which: 1) describes aboveground biomass and belowground biomass are configured as significant reservoirs and are therefore mandatory to be included within the project boundaries, while carbon stocks contained in soil organic carbon are optionally included; and 2) it is mentioned that CH₄ and N₂O emissions must be included in the quantification of the respective monitoring period in the event of forest fires.

The review of the project documents (specifically the PD, RM and carbon calculator) showed that the quantification of GHG emission reductions was estimated considering the emission factors /349/ /350/ associated with the included reservoirs. Specifically, the NREF 2018-2022 emission factors /349/ were used to quantify GHG emissions for the period 2019-2022 (monitoring period), while the NREF 2023-2027 emission factors /350/ were used to project GHG emissions from the year 2023 onwards.

Table 10. Details on emission factors in the baseline scenario and project scenarios

Scenario	Quantification period	Emission factors
Baseline	2019-2022	NREF 2018-2022 /349/
	2023-2048	NREF 2023-2027 /350/
Ex Ante	2019-2022	NREF 2018-2022 /349/
	2023-2048	NREF 2023-2027 /350/
Ex Post	2019-2022	NREF 2018-2022 /349/

Source: This report

During this monitoring period, there were no fires and therefore the emissions associated with CH₄ or N₂O were not quantified.

In accordance with the above, ICONTEC verifies that the project satisfactorily supported the choice and inclusion of the carbon pools defined to quantify the changes in the carbon stocks at the project boundaries, as well as the selection of emission sources and GHG types.

5.5.3.1 Eligible areas in the GHG project boundaries (for AFOLU projects)

The audit team verified that the eligible area (stable forest) of the project covered an area of 68,898.97 hectares /63/-/65/ and was delimited according to the criteria established in the REDD+ Methodological Document: it falls within the geographical limits of the project area /315/ /318/ /321/ (area titled to the three Community Councils), corresponds to areas that meet the forest category at the beginning of the project activities and ten (10) years before the date of start of the project (2009-2018) /60/-/65/.

Regarding the cartographic inputs used to determine the forest/non-forest areas during the historical period and the monitoring period: Hansen et al. (2013) and Hansen et. al (2010), it was confirmed that the technical sheet (available at <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/>) of the inputs complies with the definition of national forest /349/ /350/ and the cartographic precision required by the BCR /146/.

Table 11. Eligible Project Areas by Community Council

Community Council	Area (ha)	Forest (ha)	% Forest
Jiguamiandó	51,504.33	50,854.48	73,8
La Grande	13,252.14	11,363,09	16,5
Turriquitadó	9,255.80	8.635,62	12,5
Total	74,012.27	68,898.27	100,0

Source: Biotrade S.A.S (2023), taken from Areas deforestación V4.0.xlsx

In accordance with the above, ICONTEC verified that the project satisfactorily supports the choice and delimitation of the eligible areas within the project boundaries, in line with the provisions of the REDD+ Methodological Document.

5.5.4 Baseline or reference scenario

The determination of the base scenario or reference scenario was carried out as described in the REDD+ Methodological Document and the BioCarbon Guidelines Baseline and Additionality v1.2 tool. The audit team verified that the assumptions and sources of information used in determining the baseline are adequately justified and considered reasonable. The steps followed to evaluate the project's reference scenario are detailed below:

a) the assumptions /123/-/163/ and the methods, parameters, data sources and factors /29/ /349/ /350/, are applied transparently and adequately justified.

Table 12. Baseline Compliance Assessment

Baseline assumptions	Evaluation of the evidence supporting the baseline
<p>1. Legal Analysis of Community Councils (/123/)</p> <p>Topic: Functions and rights of community councils in collective territories.</p> <p>Focus: Legal and operational framework.</p>	<p>Understanding and effectively implementing the legal and community rights framework is crucial to project implementation. A robust legal analysis ensures that the rights of local communities are respected and that they actively participate in forest resource management.</p>
<p>2. Population Structure and Endangered Fauna (/124/)</p> <p>Topic: Bocachico and Manatee in the Atrato River basin.</p> <p>Focus: Conservation of endangered species.</p>	<p>The conservation, protection and population monitoring of endangered species is a key component, since it contributes to the conservation of ecosystems and sustainable food sovereignty.</p>
<p>3. Carmen del Darién Development Plan 2020-2023 (/125/) and Riosucio Development Plan 2020-2023 (/126/)</p> <p>Topic: Territorial and socioeconomic development strategies.</p> <p>Focus: Local planning.</p>	<p>Development plans should be integrated and aligned with REDD+ activities so that local development does not lead to further deforestation</p>
<p>4. Comprehensive Climate Change Plan for the Department of Chocó (/127/)</p> <p>Topic: Measures against climate change.</p> <p>Focus: Adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>Strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation should be aligned with REDD+ objectives.</p>
<p>5. Atrato Ecoregion and Territorial Planning (/128/, /129/)</p> <p>Topic: Sustainable management of territory and territorial planning.</p> <p>Focus: Integrated strategies.</p>	<p>Territorial planning strategies must be integrated into the legal and implementation framework of REDD+ activities</p>
<p>6. State of Natural Resources and Environment (/130/)</p> <p>Topic: Environmental health and natural resources.</p> <p>Focus: Environmental assessment.</p>	<p>The impact of the effects of project implementation must be assessed under a diagnosis of the state of natural resources, so that monitoring initiatives respond to an effective management strategy.</p>
<p>7. Conservation of Forest Species (/131/)</p> <p>Topic: Protection of threatened forest species.</p> <p>Focus: Management and conservation.</p>	<p>Conservation and monitoring of forest species is essential to maintain the integrity of forest ecosystems</p>
<p>8. Institutional Action Plan (/132/)</p> <p>Topic: Sustainable development for subregions.</p> <p>Focus: Institutional strategies.</p>	<p>Alignment with institutional regulatory frameworks guarantees the coordination of actions and strategies between actors</p>
<p>9. Issues Associated with Illegal Drugs (/133/, /159/)</p> <p>Topic: Impact of illegal drugs.</p>	<p>The problems associated with the cultivation of illicit drugs in the territory can be addressed by promoting more profitable and safer productive</p>

Baseline assumptions	Evaluation of the evidence supporting the baseline
Focus: Characterization and analysis.	activities, discouraging the expansion of the agricultural frontier.
10. Deforestation and Illegal Mining (/136/, /137/, /152/, /153/) Topic: Impact of deforestation and illegal mining. Focus: Assessment and mitigation.	The problems associated with deforestation and illegal mining in the territory can be addressed by promoting more profitable and safer productive activities, discouraging unsustainable practices that cause irreversible damage to the landscape and ecosystems.
11. Pedagogical Model (/138/, /135/) Topic: Ethnoeducational education and territorial conflicts. Focus: Education and territorial rights.	Education and the promotion of land rights strengthen community participation in REDD+ activities, ensuring that local communities are active participants in conservation.
12. Comprehensive Agropecuary Development Plan (/142/) Topic: Rural and agropecuary development. Focus: Territorial planning.	Agricultural development must be sustainable and aligned with REDD+ activities to avoid the expansion of agricultural areas into forests
13. Wetlands Management Plan (/143/) Topic: Conservation and management of wetlands. Focus: Sustainable management.	Wetland conservation contributes to reducing emissions and maintaining biodiversity
14. Strategic Project for the Pacific Colombian Macrobasin (/144/) Topic: Management of water resources. Focus: Integrated planning.	Alignment with institutional regulatory frameworks ensures the coordination of actions and strategies that promote the supply of basic service needs to communities.
15. Recognition of the Atrato River as a Subject of Rights (/145/) Topic: Legal rights of the Atrato River. Focus: Legal recognition.	Strengthening self-government promotes the vindication of sociocultural structures and the implementation of contextualized actions
16. Impact of Socioeconomic Activities (/154/, /156/) Topic: Effects of mining and logging. Focus: Evaluation and mitigation.	Diagnosing the negative effects of some economic activities will allow for changes in production practices and mitigation policies to be implemented to address the impacts caused.
17. Strategies and Proposals on Deforestation (/162/, /163/) Topic: Control and mitigation of deforestation. Focus: Proposals for mitigation.	Deforestation control activities are essential for the project to achieve its objectives of reducing emissions and conserving forests.

Source: This report

The details of the evaluation of the methods, data and parameters used to establish the quantification of the baseline are presented in sections 6.2.2 and 6.2.3.1 of this report.

b) the uncertainty of the data from the reference period is considered using the technical sheets of the cartographic inputs of Hansen et al. (2013) and Hansen et. al (2010) and the uncertainty of emission factors /349/ /350/. The details of the evaluation of the

management of uncertainty of the baseline data and parameters were addressed in section 6.2.2 of this report.

c) national policies and circumstances /33/ were considered relevant, listed in Project Document /1/

d) the procedures to identify the base scenario are consistent with the emission factors /349/ /350/, activity data /30/, GHG emissions projection variables and other relevant parameters /29/. The details of the assessment of the data and parameters used to establish the quantification of the baseline are presented in sections 6.2.2 and 6.2.3.1 of this report.

e) the implementation of procedures to guarantee data quality according to the ISO 14064-2 standard and the requirements of the applied methodology /14/ and /323/.

The audit team considers that these attached documents are considered credible evidence of the diagnosis and identification of the baseline, since they provide a comprehensive overview of the socioeconomic, environmental and cultural situation of the reference area. Each document provides key data regarding the progress and challenges faced by national, regional and local strategies regarding the social context of the territory, the conservation of biodiversity, the impacts of economic activities and the rights of communities.

Below is a step-by-step guide to evaluating the development of the Baseline and Additionality v1.2 tool:

The JIGRANTU REDD+ Project chose criterion (c) "changes in carbon stocks within the project boundaries, identifying the most likely land use at the start of the project" to support the development of the baseline. The steps taken to identify the no-project scenario are presented below:

- a) Step 0. Preliminary screening base on the starting date of the Project activity
- b) Step 1. Identification of alternative scenarios
- c) Step 2. Barriers analysis (section 5.5.5)
- d) Step 3. Impact of project registration (section (5.5.5))

a) Step 0. Preliminary screening base on the starting date of the Project activity

In accordance with what is mentioned in section 5.5.1, the relevance of the supports that support the project start date (January 2, 2019), which is defined within the five (5) years prior to the start of the project validation, was verified /24/ and /28/.

b) Step 1. Identification of alternative scenarios

Sub-step 1a. List of credible alternative land use scenarios that would have occurred on the land within the project boundary of the project activity.

The audit team verified that the probable land use alternatives in the project areas are credible and realistic, since they obey the spatial and temporal context of the territory /133/-/145/ and /336/-/344/. As a result of this previous identification of the economic practices or trends of the region and their dynamics over time, three (3) possible land use alternatives were established in the scenario without a project:

Alternative 1) Continuation of the previous land use (prior to project implementation); a scenario that involves the use of timber for housing development and social infrastructure, the expansion of the agricultural frontier, illegal timber extraction, illegal mining and illicit crops.

Alternative 2) REDD+ projects without certification of emission reductions; voluntary control of the activities that cause the loss of forests in their territory, preventing the expansion of the agricultural frontier, illegal extraction of timber and illegal mining, and promotion of the development of activities framed in the monitoring of biodiversity and conservation actions.

Alternative 3) Optimization of agricultural practices and development of environmentally friendly value chains; Adoption of sustainable strategies that improve agricultural productivity and allow the development of value chains aligned with fair trade and the valorization of local agroecological products.

This list of alternatives was duly supported and consistent with the attached documentary supports, such as: development of surveys for the socioeconomic characterization of the Community Councils /325/-/335/, Analysis of the incentives of the agricultural sector with impacts on biodiversity in Colombia /161/, Comprehensive Plan for Agricultural and Rural Development with a Territorial Focus in the Department of Chocó /142/, Sustainable Production Model with a focus on Biocultural Rights for Chocó biogeographic plan proposed by the IIAP /128/, Carmen del Darién Development Plan 2020-2023 /125/, Riosucio Development Plan 2020-2023 /126/, Integrated Management Plan for the Lower and Middle Atrato Wetlands /143/, Comprehensive Climate Change Plan for the Department of Chocó /127/, Strategic Plan Project for the Colombian Pacific Macro-basin /144/, among others.

Sub-step 1b. Consistency of land use alternatives with applicable laws and regulations.

The audit team evaluated the legal consistency of the three (3) land use alternatives in the scenario without a project under the regulations of the official documents attached by the owner: Carmen del Darién Development Plan 2020-2023 /125/, Riosucio Development Plan 2020-2023 /126/, Integrated Management Plan of the Lower and Middle Atrato Wetlands /143/, Comprehensive Climate Change Plan for the Department of Chocó /127/, Strategic Plan Project for the Colombian Pacific Macro-basin /144/, Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management /162/, Analysis of Incentives in the Agricultural Sector with Impacts on Biodiversity in Colombia /161/, Monitoring of Territories Affected by Illicit Crops 2021 /160/, Atlas of the Regional Characterization of

the Problem Associated with Illicit Drugs in the Department of Chocó /159/. These documents are framed in compliance with the laws and regulations of national and sectoral policies. In this sense, it was evidenced that Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 comply with current national and local regulations, since they are scenarios that are configured from the development of productive or conservation activities that respect the environment; On the contrary, Alternative 1 describes activities that do not comply with the legal framework but obey systematic dynamics in the territory.

Thus, it was satisfactorily verified that the list of alternatives that comply with national and/or sectoral mandatory legislation and standards includes the three (3) likely land use alternatives in the no-project scenario identified.

In this sense, and in accordance with the guidelines of the REDD+ Methodological Document, it was corroborated that the baseline scenario corresponded to Alternative 1, since it was the only scenario that was not affected by the identified barriers /1/.

ICONTEC validated that Alternative 1 is the most plausible land use scenario for the project baseline, given that the previous occurrence of economic and subsistence activities in the project area is highly probable (permanence of deforestation for expansion of areas agriculture, illegal mining and logging, expansion of infrastructure and illicit crops). In compliance with the BCR 002 Methodology version 3.1, ICONTEC validated and verified the determination of the geographical limits of the Reference Region, meeting the following criteria:

a) The reference region may include all or part of the project area:

The project includes part of the project area, this was corroborated based on the delimitation of the reference region based on the incidence of navigable rivers speaking in terms of access to the area, enclosing the main basins and evaluating the similarity of biophysical characteristics, soil cover and land tenure rights. Considering this and the deforestation trend, the reference region reflects what is happening in terms of land use change in the project area.

b) The agents and determinants of deforestation identified in the reference region can access the project area:

By reviewing the information described in (Table 12), the audit team verified that the direct causes of deforestation identified by the proponent (infrastructure development, expansion of the agricultural frontier, extraction and commercialization of wood, mining and illicit crops) are consistent and respond to the socioeconomic dynamics of the territory. Based on this information, the proponent collected primary information (diagnosis of the state of ecosystems /257/, interviews /336/-/344/, community mapping /348/ and sociodemographic characterization /324/-/326/ /328/-335/) to identify the agents present in the territory that drive the causes of deforestation and degradation described.

The identified agents of deforestation were divided into two groups: indirect (outlaw groups, government institutions, companies in the mining and energy sector, absentee investors) and direct (miners, coca growers, communities engaged in subsistence activities, loggers). The audit team verified that the identification of these agents corresponds and is consistent with the secondary information (Table 12) and the primary information compiled by the project proponent. Through this cross-referencing of secondary and primary information, it was verified that the identified agents and determinants of deforestation/degradation can access the project area.

c) The project area is of interest to the agents identified in literal b):

The project area is of interest to the stakeholders identified in section b): As mentioned above, through the collection of primary information (diagnosis of the state of ecosystems /257/, interviews /336/-/344/, community mapping /348/ and sociodemographic characterization /324/-/326/ /328/-335/) the proponent demonstrated that the direct and indirect stakeholders identified are interested in the project areas since their activities (causing deforestation) also take place within the project area.

d) The land tenure and use rights in the reference region must be characterized:

The project showed from national cartography and legal documentation that both the project area and the reference area are collective territories of three Community Councils. of Afro-descendant communities, Río Jiguamiandó, La Grande and Turriquitadó, with recognition and titling of collective territories according to Law 70 of 1993. These councils have their own titling resolution as collective territories. Therefore, they are considered to adequately comply with the characterization of land tenure and land tenure rights in the reference region.

e) Exclude areas with restricted access to agents and drivers of deforestation and degradation:

It was validated and verified that zoning in accordance with the legal and regulatory framework contemplates the restrictions or exclusions determined by current standards or laws. In addition, restricted access areas associated with protected areas of the National Natural Parks of Colombia were excluded from the definition of the reference region. Likewise, the tree covers of commercial forest plantations, palm plantations and trees planted for agricultural production is excluded.

It was verified that the REDD+ project carried out a land cover analysis where the main covers in the project area and the reference area correspond to dense forest, clean grasslands, secondary or transitional vegetation and a mosaic of crops, grasslands and natural areas. Based on the cartographic validation carried out by the land covers indicated in Table 10 of section 3.2.1.2 of the Project Document /1/ and the above, it is considered that the reference region is similar to the project area in terms of access, agents and determinants of deforestation/degradation and possible changes in land use and that the Project complies with the methodological criteria of BCRoo2.

The audit team satisfactorily verified that the project implementation activities are consistently and coherently aligned with the drivers and causes of deforestation identified in the baseline scenario, as follows:

Table 13. Compliance assessment of agents and causes of deforestation

Strategic line	Assessment of correspondence with project activities
A. Strengthening Governance and Culture	<p>Promotes the creation, regulation and application of internal guidelines that can help control the identified causes of deforestation</p> <p>Seeks to strengthen the participation and inclusion of all members of the community in decision-making on land use and forest management</p> <p>Promotes respect for traditional cultural knowledge and practices</p>
B. Capacity Building	<p>Generates technical capacities in key actors to implement strategies against deforestation</p> <p>Generates technical capacities to formulate and implement productive projects or more sustainable economic activities.</p> <p>Promotes the professional development of people through formal and specialised education scholarships.</p>
C. Sustainable Development	<p>Promotes balanced economic development by reducing pressure on forests through infrastructure and projects that do not contribute to deforestation.</p> <p>Offers economic alternatives that do not depend on deforestation, such as sustainable agriculture or ecotourism.</p>
D. Conservation and Monitoring	<p>Promotes the conservation and protection of strategic ecosystems.</p> <p>Generates a temporal and spatial monitoring system that allows the effects of REDD+ activities to be evidenced.</p> <p>Favours the design of strategies to rehabilitate areas degraded by deforestation, mining and illicit crops.</p> <p>Ensures that REDD+ activities respect social and environmental standards.</p>

Source: This report

The audit team, after evaluating compliance with the reference scenario or baseline detailed above, considers that the chosen reference scenario potentially represents what would occur in the project area in the absence of the implementation of REDD+ activities (scenario without the project) and, therefore, supports its additionality.

5.5.5 *Additionality*

The audit team validated compliance with the additionality criteria under the guidelines of the BCR Standard (section 10.6), REDD+ Methodological Document (section 9), BCR Baseline and Additionality tool v1.2. (section 8.2) and BCR Validation and Verification Manual. The steps followed to evaluate the additionality of the project are detailed below:

c) Step 2. Additionality analysis: Barriers analysis

The additionality demonstration of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project was carried out based on the analysis of barriers /5/-/13/ and /1/, determining: i) which barriers (investment, social, institutional, among others) prevent or limit the implementation of the project,

and ii) which do not prevent at least one of the probable land use alternatives of sub-step 1b.

Sub-step 2a. Identification of barriers that would prevent the implementation of at least one alternative land use scenarios.

The audit team successfully assessed the identification of barriers impeding the implementation of the project (investment barriers, social barriers, institutional barriers, barriers due to local environmental conditions, barriers related to the market and transport, and barriers related to land tenure) /5/-/13/ /275/.

Sub-step 2b. Show that the identified barriers would not prevent implementation of at least one of the identified land use alternatives (except the project activity).

The audit team verified, using the information described in section 3.4.1.2 of Project Document /1/, that some of the barriers identified in substep 2a prevent the implementation of Alternative 2 and Alternative 3. While investment and social barriers directly affect the activities of Alternative 2, since the lack of investment capital prevents an effective transition to sustainable production systems, which results in an ineffective mechanism to counteract business as usual; Alternative 3 is affected by investment, social, institutional, market and transport barriers, and land tenure barriers, which delay and delay the adoption of sustainable strategies that improve agricultural productivity and allow the development of value chains aligned with fair trade and the valorization of local agroecological products.

d) Step 3. Project registration impact

The audit team corroborated the information that supports how the certification and registration of the project, and the benefits and incentives associated with its implementation, reduce the identified barriers /1/ /13/ /19/. Benefits and incentives such as financial income obtained from the sale of CCV, employment opportunities derived from income generation, strengthening of territorial management and governance capacity and the reduction of GHG emissions derived from the implementation of project activities, they guarantee the continuity of actions that seek to reduce deforestation. Considering the above, it was satisfactorily verified that the project does not correspond to the base scenario and, therefore, the project is additional.

Through the interviews carried out (section 4.3) with interested parties (mainly institutions), ICONTEC verified that the activities of the GHG Project do not derive from compliance with a defined environmental regulation nor are they part of a mandatory environmental compensation.

In accordance with the compliance evaluation described, it was confirmed that the project demonstrates that the reference scenario does not correspond to the project scenario, which supports the additionality of REDD+ activities, and indicates how the project record

and the benefits of its implementation they manage to reduce the impact of the identified barriers.

5.5.6 *Conservative approach and uncertainty management*

In accordance with the BCR Standard and BCR0002 Methodology, uncertainty management is determined by the accuracy of the maps used to estimate activity data values and the application of discounts on emission factors (if necessary). The audit team confirmed that the monitored data and parameters have a conservative approach and adequate management of uncertainty, since they are monitored under a REDD+ Project Information Management Procedure /323/ designed by the project proponents.

Specifically, it was verified that the technical sheets of the activity data (available at <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/>) associated with the baseline and scenario of the project: forest/non-forest maps /60/-/62/ prepared by Hansen et al. (2010) and Hansen et al. (2013), meet the definition of national forest /349/ /350/ and present a precision in the “loss of tree cover” data set of 99.5% for the tropics and a standard error of 4.7%, which is in line with the REDD+ Methodological Document “For activity data, the precision must be greater than 90%.”

The emission factors associated with the carbon contents per deposit were taken from NREF (2020) /349/ and NREF (2024) /350/, as follows:

- For the NREF (2020), associated with the period 2018-2022, the uncertainty values of the carbon reservoirs or pools were verified: 8.8% for aboveground biomass and 8.1% for underground biomass and soil organic carbon. The calculation of the combined uncertainty of these pools was carried out using the methodology proposed by GFC-GOLD (2016) /146/; thus, the estimate of the total uncertainty associated with the NREF (2020) emission factor corresponds to 6.94% /1/. It was also verified that the combination of uncertainties from the activity data and the NREF (2020) emission factors estimated a total uncertainty associated with the project's GHG reductions of 8.38%.

- For the NREF (2024), associated with the period 2023-2027, the uncertainty values of the carbon reservoirs or pools were verified: 15.85% for aboveground biomass, 14.22% for belowground biomass and 26.71% for soil organic carbon. The calculation of the combined uncertainty of these reservoirs was carried out using the methodology proposed by GFC-GOLD (2016) /146/; thus, the estimate of the total uncertainty associated with the emission factor of the NREF (2024) corresponds to 12.98% /1/. It was also verified that the combination of uncertainties from the activity data and the NREF (2024) emission factors estimated a total uncertainty associated with the project's GHG reductions of 13.80%.

The audit team evaluated uncertainty management in the baseline scenario as follows: The application of uncertainty management procedures /146/ was verified. In accordance with the methodology (section 13.1) and the BCR Standard (11.1), the precision of the activity data was greater than 90% /1/ and the emission factors used /29/ /1/ were consistent with the inventories of GHG and national reference scenarios /349/ /350/.

The audit team evaluated the management of uncertainty in the project scenario as follows: The application of uncertainty management procedures /146/ was verified. In accordance with the methodology (section 13.1) and the BCR Standard (11.1), the precision of the activity data of the scenario with project was greater than 90% /1/ and the emission factors used /29/ /1/ /3 / were consistent with GHG inventories and national reference scenarios /349/ /350/.

Compliance assessment of the consistency and coherence of activity data, emission factors and estimation of GHG emissions and reductions is addressed in section 6.2.3.

Given that the emission factors used in the quantification of GHG emissions reductions are consistent with the emission factors used for the construction of the national reference scenarios /349/ /350/, the owner did not apply them in the calculations /29/ and documents of the project /1/ /3/ percentages defined for the discount factor established in the GOFC-GOLD (2016) /146/.

The audit team validated and verified that the levels of uncertainty associated with the activity data and emission factors comply with the criteria of the BCR Standard and the REDD+ Methodological Document. Thus, it was concluded that the project uses reliable data and has a conservative approach to uncertainty management.

5.5.7 *Leakage and non- permanence*

During the documentary review, it was evidenced that the project owners identified risks of non-permanence associated with fires, floods, land tenure disputes, conflict between project actors, non-appropriation of project activities, governance deficit and community participation; Each of them was assigned a risk level, mitigation measure, monitoring indicator, reporting procedure, and monitoring frequency. In addition, the risk of leaks will be managed through spatial and mapping monitoring of the leak area and community monitoring, to reduce the displacement of GHG emissions.

The project owners guarantee that the project activities will be maintained during the quantification period through mechanisms such as: contractual agreements signed between the parties, design and development of a risk management plan, design and implementation of the Monitoring Plan, and reserve of 20% of the total quantified emission reductions for each verified period, 10% it's an individual reserve and the other 10% it's a general reserve.

The audit team validated and satisfactorily verified that the risks of leakage and non-permanence of the project will be evaluated during each monitoring period according to the guidelines of the Permanence and Risk Management v1.0 tool and the procedures of the established Monitoring Plan.

5.6 Monitoring plan

The audit team reviewed the documentation related to the design of the project's Monitoring Plan under the criteria of the BCR Standard (section 21), the BCR002 methodology (section 14) and the BCR Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) (section 10). The audit team's evaluation included the following criteria:

a) data and information necessary to estimate GHG reductions or emissions during the quantification period; sources of information associated with activity data /60/-/65/ and /29/-/32/, emission factors /29/-/32/, /349/ and /350/, carbon pools and emission sources included /1 / /3/ and /29/-/32/, were corroborated and consistent with the BCR criteria established for the development of the base scenario and the project scenario. Furthermore, historical deforestation in the reference scenario was consistent with the official information crossing from IDEAM /202/-/203/. Additionally, the audit team verified the inclusion of GHG emissions from the granted forest harvest and corroborated the use of the respective data/parameters in the quantification of biomass /58/ /32/ /29/. It was confirmed that the sustainable use of forests and other productive activities are part of the Monitoring Plan of the project /16/ /18/.

b) complementary data and information to determine the base or reference scenario; the assumptions /123/-/163/ and the methods, parameters, data sources and factors /29/ /349/ /350/ are applied in a transparent manner and adequately justified; the uncertainty data is considered using the cartographic input technical sheets of Hansen et al. (2013) and Hansen et. al (2010) and the uncertainty of emission factors /349/ /350/; national policies and circumstances /33/, listed in /3/, were considered relevant; the procedures to identify the base scenario are consistent with the emission factors /349/ /350/, activity data /30/, GHG emissions projection variables and other relevant parameters /29/; the implementation of procedures to guarantee data quality according to the ISO 14064-2 standard and the requirements of the applied methodology /14/ and /323/.

c) the specification of all potential emissions occurring outside the project boundaries, attributable to the activities (leakages) of the GHG Project, were verified by monitoring deforestation in the leakage area /30/ /3/.

d) information related to the evaluation of the environmental and social effects of the project activities; it was verified through the evaluation matrix with project /19/. In addition, the audit team considered the evaluation of the following aspects:

- Monitoring the permanence of the REDD+ project. The identification of the risks of permanence of the project and the design of mitigation measures were verified /11/ /19/. It was confirmed that these mitigation measures are framed in the activities of the Monitoring Plan /18/ /20/ /21/.

Specifically, the audit team verified the design of twelve (12) indicators aimed at monitoring potential non-permanence risks, identified through the development of the Permanence and Risk Management v1.0 tool. The monitoring indicators, reporting methodology and monitoring frequency were considered to be coherent and relevant to address the identified potential non-permanence risks and the mitigation actions designed:

Table 14. Potential risks of non-permanence and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation measures	Monitoring indicators	Frequency
Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Visual observation of fires during walks conducted by community members. - Analysis and interpretation of satellite images. -Establish a system of communication and request for assistance with emergency response organizations. -CCV reserves as an integral part of the reversal risk management strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of fires detected 2. Number of hectares affected by fires 3. tCO₂ emitted by fire incidence 4. tCH₄ emitted by fire incidence 	Annual
Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Visual identification of flooding during the movement of community members. -Analysis and interpretation of satellite images. -Establish a system of communication and request for assistance with emergency response organizations. -CCV reserves as an integral part of reversal risk management strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Number of hectares affected by floods 	Annual
Land tenure disputes	Creation of a space for dialogue and definition of mechanisms to resolve conflicts related to land tenure.	6. Number of hectares subject to land tenure disputes.	Annual
Conflicts between project stakeholders	Creation of a space for dialogue and definition of mechanisms to resolve conflicts between project stakeholders.	7. Number of reported conflict events between stakeholders	Annual
Non-ownership of project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Execution of actions agreed with the community, following previously established stages. -Monitoring of progress and expected results in each phase. -Identification and implementation of improvement measures to address problems in the execution of activities. -Provide ongoing support to the participants involved in the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Number of REDD+ activities that cannot be implemented due to low ownership by the project stakeholders. 9. Number of hectares of forest deforested. 	Annual
Governance deficit	Update or create internal regulations for the councils with the integration of priority activities.	10. Number of hectares deforested	Annual

Risk	Mitigation measures	Monitoring indicators	Frecuency
Community involvement	-Ensure full participation of all community members involved in project activities. -Share in an open and understandable manner the progress of project activities according to the established schedule. -Ensure the participation of community members in project-related decision making.	11. Number of community members participating in project activities. 12. Number of hectares of forest deforested	Annual

Source: Project Document v6.1

- Monitoring of REDD+ Safeguards. It was verified that the project designed thirteen (13) indicators within the Monitoring Plan to monitor the REDD+ Safeguards /18/ /20/ /21/. The audit team considered that the criteria: Safeguard ID, Indicator ID, Indicator name, type, objective, unit of measurement, monitoring methodology, monitoring frequency, person responsible for the measurement, and result of the indicator in the reporting period, are consistent with the guidelines of the Tool to demonstrate compliance with REDD+ Safeguards v1.1, since the monitoring actions of these indicators are aligned with the seven (7) interpretations of the safeguards established by BCR.

Table 15. Compliance assessment of REDD+ Safeguards indicators

Interpretation of Safeguards	ID Safeguard	ID Indicator	Indicator name
1. "The complementarity or compatibility of the measures with the objectives of national forestry programs and international conventions and agreements on the subject".	SVG-1	SVG-1.1	Complementarity and compatibility of REDD+ activities with national and international agreements
2. "Transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty. Provide transparent and consistent information that is accessible to all stakeholders and regularly updated. Be transparent and flexible to allow for improvements over time. Build on existing systems, if any."	SVG-2	SVG-2.1	Legal compliance
	SVG-2	SVG-2.2	Socialization, dissemination and transfer of information
	SVG-2	SVG-2.3	PQRDS system
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking into consideration relevant international obligations and national circumstances and legislation, and bearing in mind that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples".	SVG-3	SVG-3.1	Ancestral knowledge and local wisdom
	SVG-3	SVG-3.2	Recognition of local communities
	SVG-3	SVG-3.3	New forms of sustainable use of the territory

Interpretation of Safeguards	ID Safeguard	ID Indicator	Indicator name
4. "The full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the measures referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision".	SVG-4	SVG-4.1	Full and effective participation of local communities
5. The compatibility of the measures with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the measures identified in paragraph 70 of the present decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but instead serve to incentivize the protection and conservation of these forests and their ecosystem services and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.	SVG-5	SVG-5.1	Conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems
	SVG-5	SVG-5.2	Use and exploitation of natural resources
	SVG-5	SVG-5.3	Forest control and surveillance
6. Adoption of measures to deal with the risks of reversion.	SVG-6	SVG-6.1	Reduce reversal risks
7. Adoption of measures to reduce the displacement of emissions.	SVG-7	SVG-7.1	Forest monitoring and surveillance to control the displacement of emissions

Source: Project Document v6.1

- Monitoring the implementation of REDD+ activities. It was verified that the project designed, based on the matrix of environmental and social effects derived from the project activities /19/, a total of 72 indicators framed in 42 activities and four (4) lines of action /17/ and an implementation and monitoring schedule /16/ /18/ /20/ /21/. The audit team confirmed that each activity has an activity ID, indicator ID, indicator name, type, goal, measurement unit, monitoring methodology, monitoring frequency, person responsible for the measurement, result of the indicator in the reporting period and documents supporting the information, so that it complies with the references of the REDD+ Methodological Document. Additionally, it was verified that these REDD+ activities are coherent and consistent with the consultation and socialization spaces with the Community Councils /215/ /217/ /218/ and the special characterization plans of the communities /204/-/206/.

Regarding the design and monitoring of activities related to persistent forest uses within the project area, the audit team considered appropriate the inclusion of monitoring of the community sustainable forest management strategy /20-/23/ through activity C₃₁: Implementation of sustainable productive projects with emphasis on adaptation to climate change, which is part of strategic line C: Sustainable Development and program i: Sustainable productive projects.

Table 16. Strategic lines and REDD+ implementation programs

Coding Strategies	Coding Programs
A. Strengthening Governance and Culture	<p>Aa. Formulation and development of tools for governance. Ab. Strengthening the participation of women, youth and other minority groups in the Community Councils. Ac. Strengthening of Afro culture and knowledge. Ad. Equipment for social development.</p>
B. Capacity building	<p>Be. Capacity building for REDD project implementation. Bf. Capacity building for the implementation of actions. Bg. Scholarship plan for professionals.</p>
C. Sustainable development	<p>Ch. Improvement of social, cultural and productive infrastructure for sustainable development. Ci. Sustainable Productive Projects.</p>
D. Conservation and Monitoring	<p>Dj. Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. Dk. Control, surveillance and monitoring of REDD project actions. DI. PQRDS. Dm. Monitoring of social and environmental safeguards. Dn. Nature-based solutions (SbN).</p>

Source: Project Document v6.1

e) established procedures for the management of GHG reductions or removals and related quality controls for monitoring activities; it was verified that the project has an Operational Plan that allows it to periodically manage the quality of the data and parameters monitored /14/ /220/ /323/. As shown below, the audit team confirmed that the quality procedures designed and applied by the project are appropriate and consistent and comply with the quality procedures set forth in the REDD+ Methodological Document and BCR Standard.

Table 17. Information quality assessment procedure

Scope	Verified quality procedure
Primary information	Temporary recording of forest cover, project boundaries and activities.
	GIS analysis to assess changes in forest cover
	GIS storage (shape, kml, geodatabase)
	Creation of recording templates
	Debugging typing errors
National legislation	Creation of databases and thematic folders
	Creation and updating of the environmental legal matrix
Secondary information	Review of official information sources
	Cross-checking of secondary information
	Selection of conservative and consistent data
Monitoring plan	The indicators for REDD+ activities, contribution to the SDGs and compliance with REDD+ Safeguards have compliance targets, product or report, responsible party and implementation schedule.
	Uncertainty management for activity data and emission factors

Scope	Verified quality procedure
Emissions and Reduction of GHG emissions	Cross-checking with official cartographic or documentary information
	Documentary control of data sources and parameters
	Monitoring the harvested forest volume
	Relevant methodological updates

Source: This report

f) description of the methods defined for the periodic calculation of GHG reductions or removals and leakages; the audit team verified that the procedures carried out to design the Monitoring Plan contemplate:

- Monitoring of project limits. It will be verified that the limits will have periodic (annual) monitoring of deforestation or disturbance events through satellite monitoring of forest cover (forest/non-forest maps) /30/.

Specifically, the audit team confirmed through cartographic analysis that the project area (68,898.97 ha), leakage area (40,330.02 ha) and reference area (132,857.70 ha), are consistent with the reported data of stable forest at the start date of the project (2019) and during the monitoring period (2019-2022) and verified that the activities of the Monitoring Plan are strictly limited within these limits.

The following table presents the annual monitoring of deforestation that occurred in the project area and leakage area during the monitoring period 2019-2022. The annual detail of deforestation that occurred within the forest exploitation polygons (Figure 7) and its proportion with respect to the total deforestation recorded for each year are also described. The audit team assessed deforestation (forest loss) within the forestry polygons and verified that its quantification was included as emissions from deforestation in the ex post scenario. It should be noted that emissions from forestry were quantified separately as “forestry emissions” (section 6.2.3.2).

Table 18. Monitoring of project limits

	Year	Forest (ha)	Total deforestation (ha)	Resolution forest harvest	Deforestation in forest harvest (ha)	% Total deforestation in forest harvest
Project area	2019	68,898.97	379.91	0010 de 2019	0.7	0.18
				1712 de 2019	85.19	29.57
	2020	68,519.06	288.12	1713 de 2019	1.97	0.68
				1310 de 2020	0.5	0.2
	2021	68,230.94	249.62	1311 de 2020	5.98	2.4
				2022	67,355.20	626.12

	Year	Forest (ha)	Total deforestation (ha)	Resolution forest harvest	Deforestation in forest harvest (ha)	% Total deforestation in forest harvest
Leakage area	2019	40,330.02	155.16			
	2020	40,174.86	61.97			
	2021	40,112.89	110.00			
	2022	39,843.42	159.47			
Reference region	2019	132,857.70	1,544.64			
	2020	131,313.05	920.52			
	2021	130,392.54	799.50			
	2022	128,232.49	1,360.55			

Source: This report

- Monitoring of emissions and reductions of the project. It was verified that the monitoring of the estimation of emissions and reductions in the project is derived from the cartographic analysis of the limits of the project (forest/non-forest maps) /30/ /31/. The data conversion parameters /29/ are used correctly and, therefore, the mitigation results /3/ are consistent and traceable.

Specifically, the assessment of the monitoring of forestry activities is addressed in paragraph d (monitoring within the Monitoring Plan) and paragraph f (monitoring at project boundaries) of section 5.6, while the assessment of the data and conversion parameters to quantify the GHG emissions from these forestry activities is detailed in section 6.2.3.2.

- $DA_{redd+,year}$ Annual deforestation in Project Area / $CSB_{proy,year}$ Annual change in forest cover in Project Area
- $DA_{f,year}$ Annual deforestation in Leakage Area / $CBS_{f,year}$ Annual change in forest cover in Leakage Area
- $EA_{redd+,year}$ Annual emissions in the Project Area
- $EA_{redd+,fh,year}$ Annual emissions from forest harvest in the Project Area
- $EA_{f,year}$ Annual emissions in the Leakage Area
- $RE_{DEF, REDD+}$ Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation Avoided in the Monitoring Period.

g) the assignment of roles and responsibilities to monitor and report the variables relevant to the calculation of reductions or eliminations; was verified by evidence /16/ /18/ /20/ /21/ /3/. Additionally, it was verified that the project has the design of a total of 72 indicators framed in 42 activities and four (4) lines of action /17/ and an implementation and monitoring schedule /16/ /18/ /20/ /21/ (detail in literal d).

h) procedures related to the evaluation of the project's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); the SDG monitoring design was verified using evidence /15/

and the monitoring plan associated with its compliance was corroborated /22/ /20 /21/ /18/ /1/ /3/.

i) criteria and indicators related to the project's contribution to sustainable development objectives; Compliance with the SDG criteria and indicators was verified through evidence /15/ /22/ /20 /21/ /18/ /1/ /3/.

j) procedures associated with the monitoring of co-benefits of the special category, as appropriate; It was verified that the project has a monitoring plan for REDD+ activities, which includes monitoring and compliance with co-benefits /17/ /18/ /20/ /21/.

k) defined criteria and indicators to demonstrate additional benefits and measurement of co-benefits and the specific category, as appropriate; It was confirmed that the project has a monitoring plan for REDD+ activities, which includes the methodology, frequency and those responsible for monitoring the criteria and indicators of the co-benefits /17/ /18/ /20/ /21/.

The audit team considers that the design of the Monitoring Plan satisfactorily addresses the monitoring of REDD+ activities, GHG mitigation results, SDGs, co-benefits, among others. The design of the Monitoring Plan consistently records the monitoring of relevant data and parameters of the monitoring period /20/ /21/ (activity ID, indicator ID, indicator name, type, goal, unit of measurement, monitoring methodology, monitoring frequency, responsible for measurement, indicator result in the report period, documents supporting the information and observations) and the associated information quality procedures. Furthermore, in accordance with the implementation schedule of the Monitoring Plan /16/, it was verified that all project activities have a reasonable execution schedule that contemplates the entire quantification period (30 years).

It is confirmed that the quantification, monitoring, reporting and verification of the project's GHG emission removals complies with the requirements of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) tool. This means that it was satisfactorily verified that the data and parameters monitored and to be monitored come from conservative, precise, consistent and transparent procedures, and have mechanisms for managing uncertainty and managing the quality of information.

5.7 Compliance with applicable legislation

The audit team verified the project's compliance and monitoring with the requirements related to regulations, laws, decrees and resolutions framed in the scope of the GHG project, environment, human rights, ethnic communities, among others, in the REDD+ Legal Compliance Matrix /33/. In addition, it was confirmed that the project has a documented procedure /14/ /323/ that establishes guidelines for the updating and control of, among other things, legal information, that is, the periodic evaluation of the applicable national legislation.

5.8 Carbon ownership and rights

In accordance with the BCR Standard, the audit team verified that the three (3) Community Councils have certification of land ownership through titling resolutions /313/-/321/: Resolution 2801 of November 22, 2000, Resolution 2806 of November 22, 2000, Resolution 2799 of November 22, 2000.

Given that the project area is entirely within the territories titled to the Community Councils (owners of the collective territory), it was confirmed that the participation of Biotrade S.A.S. In the execution and implementation of the project, the company was subject to consultation and participation processes through free, prior and informed consent procedures carried out in meetings and socializations with the communities linked to the Community Councils /213/-/235/, complying with the guidelines of Law 70. The audit team verified this information by reviewing the minutes of the General Assemblies /208/-/210/ (highest authority according to article 4 of Decree 1445 of 1995) and verified that the participation of Biotrade S.A.S in the project was approved democratically and under the internal regulations of the Community Councils.

Table 19. Detail of the occurrence of General Assemblies in the Community Councils

Communiy Council	Mechanism free, prior and informed consent	Date
La Grande	The minutes of the General Assembly (Minutes 005-La Grande) and attendance lists were submitted as evidence /217/	October 28 and 29, 2022
Río Jiguamiandó	The minutes of the General Assembly (Minutes 003-Jiguamiandó River) and attendance lists were submitted as evidence /215/	October 22 and 23, 2022
Turriquitadó	The minutes of the General Assembly (Minutes 006-Turriquitadó) and attendance lists were submitted as evidence /218/	October 28 and 29, 2022

Source: This report

The audit team successfully verified through the alliance contracts (Table 20) that the ownership of the REDD+ JIGRANTU project /313/-/321/ /40/-/42/ /44/-/55/ /56/-/65/ is in the name of the three (3) Community Councils: Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River, Community Council of La Grande and Community Council of Turriquitadó, and the company Biotrade S.A.S, who supervises the technical component of implementation.

It was verified that the alliance contracts signed between Biotrade S.A.S and each Community Council consider /34/-/39/: REDD+ definitions, legal framework of the agreement, purpose of the alliance, responsibilities of the parties, benefit distribution system, term of the contract, assignment of the contract, causes of loss of quality, causes

of dissolution of the alliance, intellectual property, commercialization of carbon credits, socio-environmental safeguards, liquidation of the alliance contract, inspection and surveillance, among others.

Table 20. Detail Alliance Contracts

Community Council	Alliance contract	Signatories	Signature date
La Grande	Contract 010 of 2022 /35/	Ruby Acosta Fawer Paz Córdoba	23/10/2022* *Addendum changes the subscription date to 29/10/2022
	Addendum to the Contract 010 of 2022 /38/	Ruby Acosta Fawer Paz Córdoba	3/01/2024
Río Jiguamiandó	Contract 009 of 2022 /34/	Ruby Acosta Melkin Romaña Cuesta	23/10/2022
	Addendum to the Contract 009 of 2022 /37/	Ruby Acosta Melkin Romaña Cuesta	3/01/2024
Turriquitadó	Contract 011 of 2022 /36/	Ruby Acosta Alcides Panesso Palacio	23/10/2022* *Addendum changes the subscription date to 29/10/2022
	Addendum to the Contract 011 of 2022 /39/	Ruby Acosta Alcides Panesso Palacio	3/01/2024

Source: This report

The audit team corroborated, through the information described in Table 20 and Table 21 that, on the date of signature of the alliance contracts (2022), the persons who signed as legal representatives of the Community Councils demonstrated their legitimacy to sign such agreements and act on behalf of the communities of the three (3) Community Councils. Additionally, at the date of signature of the other yes of the contract (2024), these persons also demonstrated their legitimacy to act as legal representatives during that year.

The legitimacy of the legal representatives was addressed through the review of the certificates of registration of the Community Councils issued by the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darien and the Ministry of the Interior, where the elected legal representative and the composition of the board of directors of each Community Council are explicitly stated.

Table 21. Certification of legitimacy of Community Councils

Community Council	Council Representative	Evidence provided	Filing date
La Grande	Fawer Paz Córdoba	Resolution 02806 was delivered, awarding the territory to CC La Grande /315/	22/11/2000
		A certification from the Ministry of the Interior was submitted indicating Fawer Paz Cordoba as the legal representative /316/	7/05/2021
		A certificate of registration of the CC issued by the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darien was delivered, in which Fawer Paz Cordoba continues as legal representative /45/	31/05/2022
		A certificate of registration of the CC issued by the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darien was delivered, in which Fawer Paz Cordoba continues as legal representative /314/	28/06/2023
		A certification from the Ministry of the Interior was delivered indicating the continuity of Fawer Paz Cordoba as legal representative /46/	15/09/2023
		The certificate of registration of the CC issued by the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darien was delivered indicating the continuity of the legal representation in the name of Fawer Paz Cordoba /313/	29/04/2024
Río Jiguamiandó	Melkin Romaña Cuesta	A right of petition request was delivered to the Ministry of the Interior to obtain the 2024 registration certification /44/	13/06/2024
		Resolution 02801 was delivered, awarding the territory to the Jiguamiandó River CC /318/	22/11/2000
		A certificate of registration of the CC issued by the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darien was submitted indicating Melkin Romaña Cuesta as the legal representative /319/	8/09/2021
		A certificate issued by the Ministry of the Interior indicating Melkin Romaña Cuesta as legal representative was submitted /50/	1/08/2023
		A certificate of registration of the CC issued by the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darien was delivered in which Melkin Romaña Cuesta continues as legal representative /48/	20/11/2023
		The certificate of registration of the CC issued by the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darien was delivered, in which Melkin Romaña Cuesta continues as legal representative /49/	24/06/2024
Turriquidadó	Alcides Panesso Palacio	The application for certification of registration of the CC before the Ministry of the Interior was submitted /351/	16/08/2024
		Resolution 02799 was delivered, awarding the territory to the CC /321/	22/11/2000
		Certificate of registration of the CC issued by the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darien was submitted, indicating Alcides Panesso Palacio as the legal representative /54/	19/07/2021
		Certification from the Ministry of the Interior was delivered indicating Alcides Panesso Palacio as the representative /55/	19/09/2023
		A certificate of registration of the CC issued by the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darien was delivered, in which Alcides Panesso Palacio continues as legal representative /320/	20/11/2023

Community Council	Council Representative	Evidence provided	Filing date
		A certificate of registration of the CC issued by the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darien was delivered, in which Alcides Panesso Palacio continues as legal representative /53/	2/08/2024
		A right of petition request was submitted to the Ministry of the Interior to obtain a registration certification (2024) /52/	13/08/2024

Source: This report

In this way, ICONTEC considers that the information evaluated is sufficiently robust to justify the land tenure, the carbon rights of the project and the periods of legal representation of each Community Council.

5.9 Risk management

The audit team adequately verified compliance with the guidelines established in the Permanence and Risk Management Tool v1.0, which seeks to comprehensively evaluate the risks associated with the GHG project in social, environmental and financial terms /11/ /19/. In these reviewed documents, a characterization of the potential risks in each Community Council was corroborated under the social, environmental and financial dimensions, as input for the creation of a probability and impact matrix (probability of occurrence and impact of the affectation), following the PMBOK® Guide (Project Management Fundamentals Guide). Furthermore, each identified risk is associated with a specific mitigation measure, which is in line with the strategic lines defined in the Monitoring Plan /18/ /20/ /21/.

It was confirmed that the probability of facing social risks was addressed considering the history /123/-/129/ and current situation of the communities, evidenced by the information collected during the socialization and participation spaces /324/-/335/. Environmental risks were addressed by estimating the probability of their occurrence based on official data from IDEAM, the Colombian Geological Service (SGC), the Participatory Rural Diagnosis of the project and secondary data from the Special Characterization Plans of each Community Council /5/- /12/ /204/-/206/. It was verified that the financial risks were analyzed using detailed information on the project's cash flow /13/, market trends and previous experience in implementing similar projects.

To avoid the risk of reversal, alliance agreements were entered into between Biotrade SAS and each Community Council for a duration of 30 years, detailing all responsibilities and other clauses associated with the Parties /34/-/39/. As mentioned above, it was verified that the risks identified as potential by the implementation activities present a specific mitigation measure, which is in line with the strategic lines defined in the Monitoring Plan /18/ /20/ /21/. Additionally, in line with the provisions of the BCR Standard, the program makes a reserve of 20% of the total GHG emissions reductions quantified in each verified

period, in order to ensure a LCC reserve that can counteract the materialization of any risk that occurs within the limits of the project /1/ /3/ /29/.

5.10 Environmental aspects

The audit team satisfactorily verified that the evaluation of the environmental aspects was carried out using the Conesa methodology (2010) and under the application of the guidelines of the BCR Net Environmental Harm and Social and Environmental Safeguards v1.0 tool. This methodology assigns an importance value to each effect using value scales for the criteria established by it, which allows them to be classified into different ranges depending on their nature.

By means of previous analysis, an area of direct and indirect influence and a characterization of the biotic environment were defined; The result of this analysis resulted in an important value matrix, which identifies the possible impacts or effects (positive or negative) that the project's activities may generate on biodiversity and ecosystems. Of the nine (9) impacts identified, three (3) were categorized as potentially negative and six (6) as potentially positive.

5.11 Socioeconomic aspects

The audit team verified the socio-economic assessment carried out by the project under the guidelines of the No Net Environmental Harm and Social and Environmental Safeguards v1.0 tool. of BRC. This analysis included a socioeconomic characterization based mainly on the municipality of Carmen del Darién, since it represents the municipality with the greatest territorial influence in the Community Councils that are part of the project and allowed to evaluate the main socioeconomic effects of the project activities under credible and reliable assumptions.

The socioeconomic characterization analyzed the following components: main settlements, demography and population, history of the settlement of the territory, land uses and economic activities, and sociocultural information; this was considered appropriate as it represents the social and economic context of the project.

6 Verification findings

6.1 Project and monitoring plan implementation

6.1.1 Project activities implementation

The audit team verified that the activities implemented during the verification period /20/ /21/ /3/ follow the guidelines established in the validated Monitoring Plan /1/. There is consistency and coherence between monitoring and the design of the Monitoring Plan in terms that the implemented activities are aligned with the methodologies and objectives of the indicator and follow the established execution schedule /16/.

Below is the detail of the evaluation of compliance with the Monitoring Plan in the verification period:

Table 22. Activities implemented during the reporting period

Strategic Line: Strengthening Governance and Culture	
Cross check	
<p>Program: Aa. Formulation and development of tools for governance</p> <p>Aa1. Formulation of the Ethnodevelopment Plan.</p>	<p>One (1) document for the formulation of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project /1/, for the management of own resources that allows progress in the construction of self-government instruments such as the Ethno-Development Plan and the Environmental Management Plan for Collective Territories</p>
<p>Program: Ac. Strengthening Afro culture and knowledge</p> <p>Ac6. Strengthening of cultural events with the participation of different generations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural recovery plan /276/-/278/ - Realization of the patron saint festivities /280/-/284/
Strategic line Capacity Building	
<p>Program. Bee. Capacity building for the implementation of the REDD+ project</p> <p>Be8. Strengthening of REDD technical capacities with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystem resilience for adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>The workshops, meetings and socialization spaces /213/-/218/ carried out with the community of the Community Councils during the formulation process of the REDD+ JIGRANTU project are reported, considering that knowledge was imparted on the REDD+ mechanism, climate change, actions to reduce GHG, carbon market, among other related topics (6 events)</p>
<p>Program. Bf. Capacity Building for the Implementation of Actions</p> <p>Bf12. Capacity building in sustainable productive actions with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystem resilience.</p>	<p>2 events were presented during the first monitoring period for the strengthening of Sustainable Productive Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress through the ASOPESVIGRAN association in the Community Council of La Grande /241/-/243/ - Strengthening and sustainable production of banana cultivation in the Jiguamiandó River Community Council /244/-/261/
Sustainable Development Strategic Line	

<p>Program. Ch. Improvement of Social, Cultural and Productive Infrastructure for Sustainable Development</p> <p>Ch26. Construction and maintenance of bridges and roads</p>	<p>One (1) report on the construction and maintenance of bridges and roads carried out in the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River /262/-/271/</p>
Conservation and Monitoring Strategic Line	
<p>Program. Dj. Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>Dj34. Diagnosis of the state of ecosystems and ecosystem services</p>	<p>One (1) diagnostic document of the conservation actions of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project carried out by the social team of Biotrade SAS detailing the conservation actions that have been carried out by the Community Councils that are part of the Project, and the degree work carried out by one of the members of the Community Council of La Grande in which it is intended to know the traditional use of meat and by-products of wild birds in Curvaradó and La Grande /272/-/275/</p>
<p>Program. Dj. Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>Dj36. Strengthening the conservation and monitoring of the Manati (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) and the Hicotea turtle (<i>Trachemys callirostris</i>)</p>	<p>One (1) Manati sighting record document in the Community Councils of La Grande and Turriquitadó during the first monitoring period /292/-/295/ /296/-/301/</p>
<p>Program. Dj. Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p>Dj37. Design and Implementation of a Community Monitoring Program for Conservation</p>	<p>One (1) report of the conservation actions report detailing the follow-up to the restoration of the Jiguamiandó River unblocking process in the Community Council of La Grande /285/-/291/</p>

Source: This report

6.1.2 Monitoring plan implementation and monitoring report

The audit team verified that the Monitoring Plan /1/ /16/ /18/ of the REDD+ JIGRANTU project was executed in accordance with the requirements of the selected methodology, since it specifies and details the data and information necessary to estimate GHG emissions and emissions reductions during the project quantification period /3/ /29/-/32/, data and complementary information to determine the baseline /123/-/163/ /29/ /349/ /350/ /30/ /14/ /323/, the documentary supports that evidence the implementation of REDD+ activities (section 6.1.1), compliance with safeguards /22/ and SDG /15/, the evaluation related to the environmental and social effects of the activities of the project

/19/ /11/ and the procedures established for document management and quality control /14/ /323/.

In accordance with the above, the evaluation carried out supports reliable monitoring, follow-up and control practices of the GHG project activities, as well as the procedures to ensure the quality of this data, in accordance with the ISO 14064-2 standard.

The auditor has verified all the parameters presented in the monitoring plan against the criteria of the BCR Standard (section 21), the BCR002 methodology (section 14) and the BCR Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) (section 10).

6.1.2.1 *Data and parameters*

The audit team verified that the REDD+ JIGRANTU project presented the monitored data and parameters of the activities, as follows:

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

Data / Parameter	A(REDD+proy,1)
Data unit	Hectares (ha)
Description	Forest area in the project area at the start of the monitoring period
Source of data used	Hansen et al. (2010) and Hansen et al. (2013) University of Maryland Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)
Value(s)	68,898.97 ha /3/ /29/-/30/ /61/
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	It is used to quantify the annual change in the area covered by forest in the project area
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated from the result of remote sensing (GIS) data analysis.
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	A _{1,f}
Data unit	Hectares (ha)

Description	Forest area in the leakage area at the start of the monitoring period
Source of data used	Hansen et al. (2010) and Hansen et al. (2013) University of Maryland Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)
Value (s)	40,330.02 ha /3/ /29/-/30/ /56/-/57/ /60/
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	It allows us to know the forest losses that have occurred between two periods of time in leaks area
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated from the result of remote sensing (GIS) data analysis.
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	Reference Area
Data unit	Hectares (ha)
Description	Forest area in the reference area at the start of the monitoring period
Source of data used	Hansen et al. (2010) and Hansen et al. (2013) University of Maryland Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)
Value (s)	132.857.70 ha /3/ /29/-/30/ /62/
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	They are used to quantify the annual change in the area covered by forest in the project area
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated from the result of remote sensing (GIS) data analysis.
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	CTeq
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Data unit	tCO ₂ e/ha/year
Description	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per hectare per year
Source of data used	NREF 2018-2022 (IDEAM, 2020) NREF 2023-2027 (IDEAM, 2024)
Value (s)	313.3 tCO ₂ e/ha/year /3/ /349/ 486.4 tCO ₂ e/ha/year /1/ /350/
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	313.3 tCO ₂ e/ha/year = It is used for the calculation of emissions in the base scenario and project scenario (ex post) during the period 2019-2022 486.4 tCO ₂ e/ha/year = It is used for the calculation of emissions in the base scenario and project scenario (ex ante) during the period 2023-2048
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Emission Factors for Carbon Reservoirs in the Pacific Biome
Additional comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	Year of Initiation
Data unit	Year
Description	Year of project start
Source of data used	Default
Value (s)	It is validated on January 2, 2019 /24/ /28/
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	2019
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The start year is used to indicate the exact date of the start of the CO ₂ emissions quantification during the monitoring report

Additional comments	The start year is established 5 years before the start date of the validation according to the BCR guidelines, considering that the validation began in November 2023 (section 5.5.1)
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Data / Parameter	Year of End of Monitoring Period
Data unit	Year
Description	This is the year in which the first monitoring period ends
Source of data used	Default
Value(s)	2022 It is established 4 years after the start of the project considering a conservative approach to quantification /29/ /24/ /3/
Indicate what the data are used for (Baseline/ Project/ Leakage emission calculations)	2022
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The start year is used to indicate the exact date of completion of the CO ₂ emissions quantification during the monitoring report
Additional comments	The year of completion is established 4 years after the start date of validation

- Data and parameters monitored

The variables related to the validation and verification process of the project are presented, considering that its execution horizon is 30 years /1/. These parameters evaluate the generalities of the project, related to the deforestation of the eligible areas.

Data/ Parameter	CSByear
Data Unit	Ha/year
Description	Annual change in forest area covered in the reference region

Measured/Calculated/Default	Calculated
Source of data used	University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)
Monitored Parameter Value	1,541.74 /3/ /29/-/30/ /62/
Indicate what the data is used for	Deforestation is used as part of the quantification of emissions within the project
Justification for the choice of data or description of the measurement methods and procedures applied	The data for the calculation of deforestation in the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project were taken from the Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory at the University of Maryland in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW) that provide up-to-date annual data on forest loss on a global scale, using Landsat-type imagery with a resolution of 30 x 30 meters.
Monitoring Equipment	Latest Report 2022
Measurement Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Satellite Imagery Processing
Quality Control Procedures Applied	According to the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)

Data/ Parameter	EAlb
Data Unit	tCO ₂ e/ha
Description	Annual emission in the baseline scenario (tCO ₂ /ha)
Measured/Calculated/Default	Calculated
Source of data used	NREF 2018-2022 (IDEAM, 2020) and the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)
Monitored Parameter Value	482,994.75 /3/ /29/-/30/ /62/ /349/
Indicate what the data is used for	Provides insight into annual emissions in the baseline scenario from Global Forest Watch deforestation and carbon dioxide equivalent data taken from NREF 2018-2022
Justification for the choice of data or description of the measurement methods and procedures applied	The data used are taken from the national reference 2018-2022 and data from the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW) with resolutions of 30 x 30 meters. From 2023 onwards, the values of the NREF 2023-2027 will be taken as a reference.
Monitoring Equipment	Latest report presented in NREF 2018-2022
Measurement Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Based on the provisions of the REDD+ Methodological Document
Quality Control Procedures Applied	N/A

Data/ Parameter	A(REDD+proj,2)
Data Unit	ha
Description	Forest area in the project area at the end of the monitoring period (ha)
Measured/Calculated/Default	Measured
Source of data used	University of Maryland Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)
Monitored Parameter Value	67.355,20 /3/ /29/-/30/ /61/
Indicate what the data is used for	They are used to quantify the annual change in the area covered by forest in the project area (ha)
Justification for the choice of data or description of the measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated from the result of remote sensing data analysis.
Monitoring Equipment	Latest Report 2022
Measurement Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Satellite Imagery Processing
Quality Control Procedures Applied	According to the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)

Data/ Parameter	CSBproj,year
Data Unit	ha
Description	Annual change in forest area covered in the project area (ha)
Measured/Calculated/Default	Measured
Source of data used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Year of project start - Year of completion of the project - Forest area in the project area at the start of the monitoring period (ha) - Forest area in the project area at the end of the monitoring period (ha)
Monitored Parameter Value	514.59 /3/ /29/-/30/ /61/
Indicate what the data is used for	It allows us to know the forest losses that have occurred between two periods of time in the project area
Justification for the choice of data or description of the measurement methods and procedures applied	Based on annual changes in deforestation, CO ₂ emissions during the monitoring period are quantified
Monitoring Equipment	Latest Report 2022
Measurement Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Satellite Imagery Processing

Quality Control Procedures Applied	According to the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)
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Data/ Parameter	EAREDD+project,year
Data Unit	tCO ₂ e
Description	Annual emission in the project area (tCO ₂ /ha)
Measured/Calculated/Default	Calculated
Source of data used	NREF 2018-2022 and the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)
Monitored Parameter Value	161,211.20 /3/ /29/-/30/ /61/ /58/ /32/
Indicate what the data is used for	Allows you to know the annual emissions in the project area
Justification for the choice of data or description of the measurement methods and procedures applied	The data used are taken from the national reference NREF 2018-2022 and data from the Global Land Analysis and Discovery Laboratory (GLAD) of the University of Maryland in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW) with resolutions of 30X30 meters. From 2023 onwards, the values of the NREF 2023-2027 will be taken as a reference.
Monitoring Equipment	Latest Report 2022
Measurement Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Satellite Imagery Processing
Quality Control Procedures Applied	According to the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)

Data/ Parameter	A2,f
Data Unit	ha
Description	Forest area of the leakage area at the end of the monitoring period (ha)
Measured/Calculated/Default	Measured
Source of data used	University of Maryland Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)
Monitored Parameter Value	39.843,42 /3/ /29/-/30/ /60/
Indicate what the data is used for	It allows us to know the forest losses that have occurred between two periods of time in the leakage area
Justification for the choice of data or description of the measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated from the result of remote sensing data analysis.
Monitoring Equipment	Latest Report 2022

Measurement Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Satellite Imagery Processing
Quality Control Procedures Applied	According to the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)

Data/ Parameter	CSBf,year
Data Unit	ha
Description	Annual change in forest area covered in leakage area (ha)
Measured/Calculated/Default	Calculated
Source of data used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Year of project start - Year of completion of the project - Forest area in the leak area at the start of the monitoring period (ha) - Forest area in the leak area at the end of the monitoring period (ha)
Monitored Parameter Value	162.20 /3/ /29/-/30/ /60/
Indicate what the data is used for	It allows quantifying the annual change in the area covered by forest in the project area (ha)
Justification for the choice of data or description of the measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculated from the result of remote sensing data analysis.
Monitoring Equipment	Latest Report 2022
Measurement Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Satellite Imagery Processing
Quality Control Procedures Applied	According to the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)

Data/ Parameter	EAF,year
Data Unit	tCO _{2e}
Description	Annual emission in the leakage area (tCO ₂ /ha)
Measured/Calculated/Default	Calculated
Source of data used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual deforestation in the leakage area - Carbon dioxide
Monitored Parameter Value	10,702.19 /3/ /29/-/30/ /60/ /349/
Indicate what the data is used for	Quantifies net GHG emission reductions
Justification for the choice of data or description of the measurement methods and procedures applied	It represents the leaks that correspond to the displacement of deforestation due to the implementation of project activities
Monitoring Equipment	Latest report presented in NREF 2018-2022

Measurement Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Based on the provisions of the methodological document of the AFOLU Sector
Quality Control Procedures Applied	N/A

Data/ Parameter	REDEF,REDD+proy
Data Unit	tCO ₂ e
Description	Reduction of emissions from deforestation avoided in the project scenario
Measured/Calculated/Default	Calculated
Source of data used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Year of project start - Year of End of the First Monitoring Period - Annual Emission from Deforestation in the Baseline Scenario - Annual emission of deforestation in the project area - Annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area
Monitored Parameter Value	1,520,100.51 /3/ /29/-/30/ /62/
Indicate what the data is used for	It allows us to know the reduction of emissions due to deforestation avoided in the scenario with the project
Justification for the choice of data or description of the measurement methods and procedures applied	Based on this value, the total GHG reduction is quantified, subtracting discounts for uncertainty and forest harvesting
Monitoring Equipment	Latest Report 2022
Measurement Frequency	Annual
Calculation Method	Satellite Imagery Processing
Quality Control Procedures Applied	According to the University of Maryland's Global Land Analysis and Discovery (GLAD) Laboratory in partnership with Global Forest Watch (GFW)

The audit team verified the application of the Monitoring and Verification Report Tool V3.0 of April 2022 (section 9 and section 10), as follows:

- Confirmation of applicability conditions (detail of the compliance evaluation in section 5.5.2)
- Description of the Monitoring System, including data collection, procedures (detail of the compliance evaluation in section 5.6 and section 6.1)
- Information about data generation, aggregation, recording, calculation and reporting (detail of the compliance evaluation in section 6.1)
- organization structure, roles and responsibilities of personnel, and emergency procedures for de the monitoring procedure /1/ /3/
- parameters used to calculate baseline, project emissions reductions, and leakage as well as other relevant parameters required by the applied methodology and the

monitoring plan (detail of the compliance evaluation in section 5.5.4, section 6.2.3 and section 6.1.2)

- processes related to models and methods used to sampling and quality control /3/ (detail of the compliance evaluation in section 6.1.2)
- specific information on how data and parameters will be monitored during the monitoring period /3/ (detail of the compliance evaluation in section 6.1.2)

6.1.2.2 Environmental and social effects of the project activities

The audit team verified that the project carried out an environmental assessment using the effects categorization methodology developed by Conesa (2010). This methodology assigns a level of relevance to each effect by applying value scales to the criteria established by it, thus allowing classification into different levels according to their nature.

With the implementation of activities during this monitoring period (section 6.1.1), positive impacts on the elements of the biotic environment (flora, fauna, and ecosystems) were identified due to the repopulation of fauna species due to relocation activities and recovery of ecosystems due to reforestation activities.

Regarding the social factor, positive impacts were evidenced by the implementation of the project's activities, such as: actions aimed at strengthening REDD technical capacities for the administration, formulation and execution of projects, capacity building for the implementation of community monitoring actions of biodiversity and ecosystems and design of the diagnosis of the environmental and social supply to favor the implementation of projects Productive.

6.1.2.3 Procedures for the management of GHG reductions or removals and related quality control for monitoring activities

The audit team verified that the information associated with GHG emissions and reductions monitoring activities presents associated control and quality procedures /3/ /323/ /14/ /220/. The reliability and consistency of the data and information necessary to estimate GHG reductions or emissions during the quantification period and monitoring period was verified, such as: sources of information associated with activity data /60/-/65 / and /29/-/32/, emission factors /29/-32/ and /349/ /350/, carbon pools and emission sources included /1 / /3/ and /29/-/32/, data conversion parameters /29/ /3/; and it was confirmed that they have adequate uncertainty management (detail of compliance evaluation in section 5.5.6)

6.1.2.4 Description of the methods defined for the periodic calculation of GHG reductions or removals, and leakage

The audit team evaluated compliance with the defined methods for the periodic calculation of GHG reductions or removals, and the leak data and information as follows:

- Information sources associated with activity data (2019-2022) /60/-/65/ and /29/-/32/, emission factors / 29/-32/ and /349/ /350/, carbon pools and emission sources included /1

/ /3/ and / 29 /-/32/, were corroborated and consistent with the BCR criteria established for follow-up to the monitoring period. Additionally, the audit team verified the inclusion of GHG emissions from the granted forest use and corroborated the use of the respective data/parameters in the quantification of biomass /58/ /32/ /29/.

- The specification of all potential emissions occurring outside the project boundaries, attributable to GHG Project activities (leakages), were verified by monitoring deforestation in the leakage area /30/ /3/.

- The procedures established for the management of GHG reductions or removals and related quality controls for monitoring activities were verified through control and quality procedures established by project /14/ /220/ /323/.

- It was verified that the monitoring of the limits has periodic (annual) monitoring of deforestation or disturbance events through satellite monitoring of forest cover (forest/non-forest maps) /30/.

- It was verified that the monitoring of project emissions and reductions (2019-2022) is derived from the cartographic analysis of the project boundaries (forest/non-forest maps) /30/ /31/. The data conversion parameters /29/ are used correctly and therefore the mitigation results /3/ are consistent and traceable.

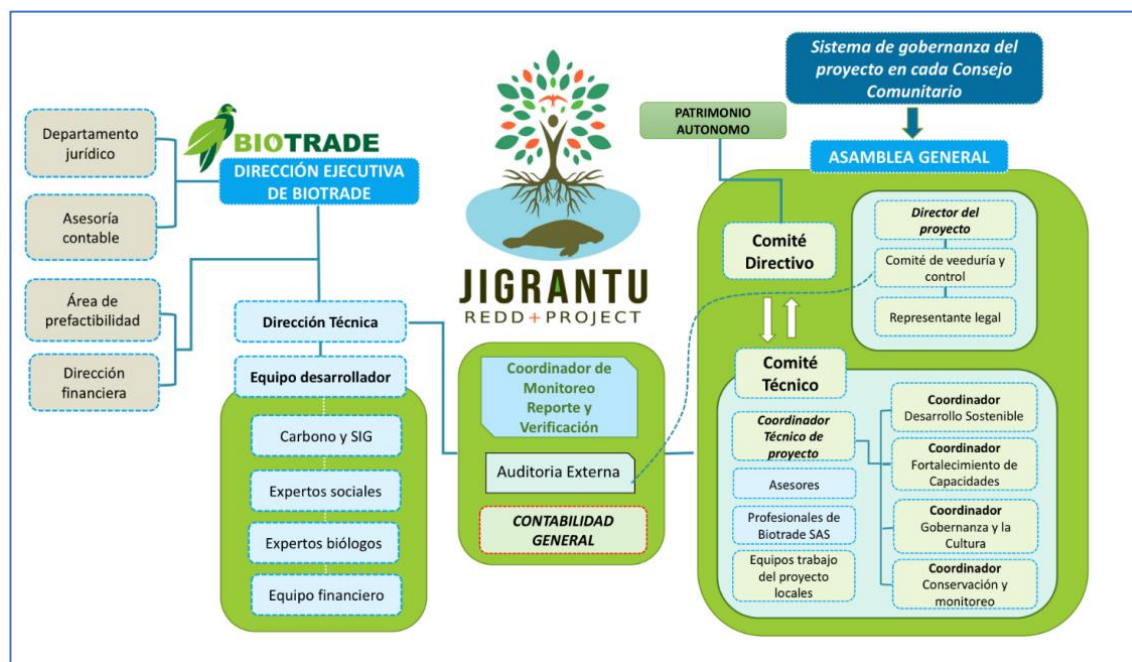
ICONTEC considers that the methods defined for the periodic monitoring of the quantification of GHG emissions and removals are robust and consistent.

6.1.2.5 Assignment of roles and responsibilities for monitoring and reporting the variables relevant to the calculation of reductions or removals

The audit team verified the assignment of roles and responsibilities to monitor and report the relevant variables for the calculation of reductions or eliminations /16/ /18/ /20/ /21/ /3/. Additionally, it was verified that the project has assignment of roles and responsibility throughout the 72 indicators of REDD+ implementation activities /17/ and an implementation and monitoring schedule /16/ /18/ /20/ /21/.

The process of assigning roles and responsibility was verified through the Governance Structure for the design, implementation and verification of REDD+ actions /1/ which, among other things, aimed to consolidate a Technical Committee for the operation and coordination of monitoring, reporting and check.

Figure 4. Governance Structure JIGRANTU REDD+ Project



Source: Project Document V6.11

It was confirmed that both the Community Councils and Biotrade S.A.S. are effectively articulated to strengthen the capacities of the teams in the field and the correct execution of the actions /16/ /18/, since shared responsibilities are presented to address the monitoring of the project area, monitoring of the Safeguards and SDGs, monitoring of REDD+ activities and monitoring of emissions and emissions reductions within the project boundaries.

6.1.2.6 *Procedures related whit the assessment of the project contribution whit the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*

The audit team verified that the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project presented compliance with the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the use of the SDG Tool v1.0 It was verified that the project proponent filled out the tool through excel /3/ /15/ and therein recorded all those project activities that were identified to be linked to the SDG targets.

In accordance with the criteria contained in the Excel tool, each SDG monitoring activity presented the following information: project activity, contribution of the activity, type of activity, unit of measurement of the activity (activity indicator) and the respective supports for each monitoring period.

As shown in Table 23, the audit team verified that the selected project activities are consistently aligned with the contribution of the respective SDGs /18/ /20/ /21/; i.e. each

REDD+ activity indicator corresponds to the SDG target, so the audit team concludes that the design to monitor the contribution to the SDGs is consistent and traceable.

Table 23. Compliance assessment of SDG indicators

SDG	Global SDG indicator	Project activity	Indicator compliance
1. End of poverty	1.4.1 Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services	Ch19. Home improvement	Design of housing improvement plans and % housing improved
		Ch21. Basic Sanitation Infrastructure	Design of basic sanitation infrastructure plans and % basic sanitation infrastructures built
		Ch23. Communications infrastructure	Design of communication infrastructure plans and % of communication infrastructure built.
	1.5.3 Number of countries with disaster risk reduction strategies at the national and local level	Dn41. Risk management plan in accordance with Nature-based Solutions (NBS).	Design of a Risk Management Plan based on SnB
2. Zero hunger	2.4.1 Proportion of the agricultural area in which productive and sustainable agriculture is practiced	Ci31. Implementation of PPS with emphasis on climate change adaptation.	Reports of implementation of sustainable productive projects, increase % of families that improve their income through productive projects, decrease % of unemployment rate, number of hectares transformed to sustainable productive projects
3. Health and wellness	3.8.1 Essential health services coverage	Ch22. Health infrastructure	Design of health infrastructure plan and % health infrastructure built
4. Quality education	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, broken down by sex	Bg17. Formulation and implementation of the plan for undergraduate and graduate scholarships, courses or training programs.	Scholarship plan design and number of scholarships awarded broken down by gender
		Bg18. Formulation of a strategy for special quotas for women in the scholarship plan.	Design strategy scholarship plan for women
		Be8. Strengthening of REDD technical capacities with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystemic resilience for climate change adaptation.	Design scholarship plan and number of scholarships awarded broken down by gender
		Beg. Capacity building for REDD project management.	Number of training events on REDD techniques
		Be10. Capacity building for project formulation and implementation.	Number of project formulation training events
		Bf11. Capacity building in sustainable productive actions led by women.	Number of training, planning and follow-up events for the strengthening of productive projects for women
		Bf12. Capacity building in sustainable productive actions with emphasis on	Design plan for capacity building in productive projects with emphasis on climate change and number of training

SDG	Global SDG indicator	Project activity	Indicator compliance
		increasing socio-ecosystemic resilience.	events in productive projects with emphasis on climate change
		Bfi3. Capacity building in ecosystem restoration and conservation actions.	Number of training events in ecosystem restoration and conservation
		Bfi4. Capacity building in social infrastructure	Number of training events in sustainable construction for social infrastructure
		Bfi5. Capacity building in governance and culture actions.	Number of training events on governance and culture
		Bfi6. Capacity Building in Community Monitoring	Number of training events for community monitoring
	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, broken down by type of service	Ch20. Improvement of educational infrastructure	Design plan for improvement of educational infrastructure and % improvement of educational infrastructure
5. Gender equality	5.1.1 Determine whether or not there are legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination	Ab4. Design and implementation of a participation, empowerment and governance strategy for women, youth, elderly, disabled and other minority groups.	Design of participation strategy for women, youth, senior citizens, people with disabilities and other minority groups and % participants broken down
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries in which the legal system (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to own and/or control land	Bfi1. Capacity building in sustainable productive actions led by women.	Number of training, planning and monitoring events to strengthen productive projects for women
6. Water and sanitation	6.2.1 Proportion of the population using: a) safely managed sanitation services and b) hand washing facilities with soap and water	Ch21. Basic Sanitation Infrastructure	Design of basic sanitation infrastructure plans and % basic sanitation infrastructures built
	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated		
7. Affordable and non-polluting energy	7.2.1 Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption	Ch28. Infrastructure for alternative energies	Design of infrastructure plan for alternative energy and % implementation of alternative energies
8. Decent work and economic growth	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Ci31. Implementation of PPS with emphasis on climate change adaptation.	Implementation reports of sustainable productive projects, increase % of families improving their income through productive projects, decrease % of unemployment rate, number of hectares transformed into sustainable productive projects.
9. Industry, innovation	9.1.2 Volume of passenger and cargo	Ch25. Adequacy of waterways	Number of reports on unclogging of rivers and adequacy of waterways

SDG	Global SDG indicator	Project activity	Indicator compliance
and infrastructure	transportation, by means of transport	Ch26. Construction and maintenance of bridges and roads	Design of construction and maintenance plan for bridges and roads and number of bridges and roads constructed and maintained
	9.3.1 Share of small-scale industries in the total value added of the sector	Ch24. Infrastructure for sustainable productive alternatives	Design of infrastructure plan for productive alternatives with emphasis on climate change and % of infrastructure for productive alternatives constructed
		Ci29. Diagnosis of the environmental and social supply for the implementation of PPS.	Diagnosis of the environmental and social supply for productive projects and number of contracts contracted to prepare the diagnosis
		Ci30. Technical and accounting formulation of the PPS to be executed.	Number of consolidated project reports formulated
		Ci32. Strengthening for the commercialization of PPS products, and development of its own brand.	Increase % of sales of products from sustainable productive projects
		Ci33. Strengthening of productive associations of women and men.	Number of associations benefited and number of reports of improvement in administrative and management capacity.
11. Sustainable cities and communities	11.1.1 Proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing	Ch19. Home improvement	Design of housing improvement plans and % housing improved
		Ch21. Basic sanitation infrastructure	Design of basic sanitation infrastructure plans and % basic sanitation infrastructure constructed
		Ch27. Construction of recreational scenarios (such as parks, etc.).	Design of recreational scenarios construction plan and % recreational scenarios constructed
	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, broken down by source of funding (public and private), type of heritage (cultural and natural) and level of government (national, regional and local/municipal).	Ac5. Formulation and implementation of a strategy for the rescue and multiplication of ancestral knowledge.	Design of a strategy to rescue and multiply ancestral knowledge
		AC6. Strengthening of cultural events with the participation of different generations.	Number of cultural events for the rescue and multiplication of ancestral knowledge
		Ad7. Facilities for recreation and sports, health, education and culture.	Number of families benefited with equipment for recreation, sports, health and culture and % of equipment delivered.
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.	Dn41. Risk management plan in accordance with Nature-based Solutions (NBS).	Design of a Risk Management Plan based on snb

SDG	Global SDG indicator	Project activity	Indicator compliance
13. Climate Action	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.	Dn41. Risk management plan in accordance with Nature-based Solutions (NBS).	Design of a Risk Management Plan based on snb
		Dn42. Integral strategy for adaptation to climate change.	Design of a comprehensive climate change adaptation plan strategy and number of strategy implementation reports
	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Dk38. Oversight and monitoring of the implementation of REDD actions	Number of monitoring and control reports
15. Life of terrestrial ecosystems	15.1.1 Forested area as a proportion of total area	Dj34. Diagnosis of the state of ecosystems, ecosystem services and vulnerability to the effects of climate change.	Design of the diagnosis of the state of ecosystems, ecosystem services and vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects of climate change and number of contracts contracted to prepare the diagnosis.
		Dj35. Design and implementation of the ecosystem protection and restoration strategy.	Design of the ecosystem protection and restoration strategy, number of hectares under restoration for land reclamation due to the effect of proven titles, number of agreements with proven properties for the reclamation and restoration of collective land
		Dj37. Design and implementation of a community monitoring program for the conservation and enhancement of ecosystem resilience.	Design of community monitoring program and number of community monitoring reports
	15.2.1 Progress in sustainable forest management	Bf12. Capacity building in sustainable productive actions with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystemic resilience.	Design of capacity building plan for productive projects with emphasis on climate change and number of training events on productive projects with emphasis on climate change.
		Ci31. Implementation of PPS with emphasis on climate change adaptation.	Reports of implementation of sustainable productive projects, increase % of families that improve their income through productive projects, decrease % of unemployment rate, number of hectares transformed into sustainable productive projects.
		Dm40. Definition of strategies for monitoring and evaluation of environmental and social safeguards.	Design of strategy for monitoring and evaluation of environmental and social safeguards, number of monitoring and evaluation reports on safeguards
	15.5.1 Red List Index	Dj36. Strengthening the conservation and monitoring of the manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) and the slider turtle (<i>Trachemys callirostris</i>).	Design of strategy to strengthen manatee and leatherback turtle conservation and monitoring, number of reports with measures and actions to improve the protection and monitoring of manatees and leatherback turtles
	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative, and	Aa1. Formulation of the Ethnodevelopment Plan	Number of documents elaborated for the ethno-development plan, number of contracts contracted to elaborate the ethno-development plan

SDG	Global SDG indicator	Project activity	Indicator compliance
	regulatory frameworks for fair and equitable benefit-sharing	Aa2. Construction of the environmental management plan of the community councils. Ab3. Articulation in the execution of REDD actions with the ethno-development plan and environmental management plan of the Community Councils.	Design of the environmental management plan, number of contracts contracted to prepare the environmental management plan Number of documents with actions to articulate the REDD project with REDD project's own government instruments.
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	16.7.2 Proportion of population that considers decision-making to be inclusive and participatory, broken down by gender, age, disability, and population group.	Ab4. Design and implementation of a participation, empowerment and governance strategy for women, youth, elderly, disabled and other minority groups. Dl39. PQRDS System	Design of participation strategy for women, youth, senior citizens, people with disabilities and other minority groups and % participants broken down Number of PQRDS resolution reports

Source: This report

During this monitoring period, the contribution to the following SDGs was confirmed:

- SDG 4. Quality education (Activities Be8 and Bf12) /213/-/218/, /241/-/243/, /244/-/261/
- SDG 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure (Activity Ch26) /262/-/271/
- SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities (Activity Ac6) /276/-/278/, /280/-/284/
- SDG 15. Life of terrestrial ecosystems (Activities Dj34, Dj37, Bf12, Dj36 and Aa1) /241/-/243/, /244/-/261/, /272/-/275/, /285/-/291/

6.1.2.7 *Procedures associated with the monitoring of co-benefits of the special category, as applicable*

The audit team verified that the project owners designed a model of criteria or indicators, in line with the criteria of the BCR Standard, which allow monitoring of the "Biodiversity Conservation" component through activity Dj36. Strengthening the conservation and monitoring of the manatee *Trichechus manatus* and the turtle *Trachemys callirostris*, which seeks to generate positive effects on the populations of the manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) and the turtle (*Trachemys callirostris*) with actions aimed at improving the protection and monitoring of these species in their natural habitats, as they are marine animals that face various threats such as habitat loss, water pollution, bycatch, climate change and poaching.

Specifically, the Dj36 activity has two (2) indicators to report its progress during the monitoring periods:

Name	No. of Strategy Documents for Strengthening the Conservation and Monitoring of the Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) and the Hicotea Turtle (<i>Trachemys callirostris</i>)
Indicator ID	Indicator 63Dj36
Guy	Product
Goal	Two (2) documents in the third monitoring period (V3)
Unit of Measurement	Number of documents
Responsible for measurement	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Coordinator; Project Director of Jiguamiandó, Project Director of La Grande, Project Director of Turriquitadó; Biotrade S.A.S development team

Name	Reports with measures and actions aimed at improving the protection and supervision of the manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) and the turtle (<i>Trachemys callirostris</i>)
Indicator ID	Indicator 64Dj36
Guy	Product
Goal	One (1) document in each monitoring period
Unit of Measurement	Number of documents
Responsible for measurement	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Coordinator; Project Director of Jiguamiandó, Project Director of La Grande, Project Director of Turriquitadó; Biotrade S.A.S development team

6.2 Quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals

The JIGRANTU REDD+ Project annually quantified the reduced GHG emissions of the monitoring period within the spatial boundaries of the project area from the start date 02 January 2019 to 31 December 2022. It should be noted that the reserve value applied to the total quantified GHG emission reductions for the corresponding period is 20%, in accordance with the provisions of the Permanence and risk management v1.0 Tool

6.2.1 Methodology deviations (if applicable)

Not applicable, the project does not present methodological deviations with respect to the REDD+ Methodological Document during this monitoring period.

6.2.2 Baseline or reference scenario

The quantification of reduced GHG emissions from deforestation for the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project is based on the delimitation of the identified forest cover areas within the project boundaries and the use of data and parameters required in the calculation methods set out in the REDD+ Methodological Document. The project's baseline scenario responds to the biophysical conditions and dynamics of deforestation in the territory (causes and agents), which are estimated from its historical trend in the decade prior to the start date of the project.

a) Activity data.

The audit team verified that the baseline scenario activity data described in calculations /29/-/30/ are derived from the forest/non-forest maps /60/-/62/, prepared by Hansen et al. (2010) and Hansen et al. (2013). Initially, a historical cartographic analysis was carried out to determine the dynamics of annual forest loss that occurred in the reference area during the period 2009-2018 (historical period) and to estimate the average historical deforestation rate. The annual analysis considered those areas that were covered by forest in t_1 and that had been deforested in t_2 , thus ensuring that this change occurred during the study period (gross deforestation).

Table 24. Historical deforestation 2009-2018 occurred in the reference region

Year	REFERENCE AREA		
	Forest area (ha)	CSB year (ha)	Deforestation rate
2009	141,081.87	863.76	-0.61%
2010	140,218.11	726.89	-0.52%
2011	139,491.22	58.07	-0.04%
2012	139,433.15	813.52	-0.59%
2013	138,619.63	285.72	-0.21%
2014	138,333.91	256.69	-0.19%
2015	138,077.22	225.3	-0.16%
2016	137,851.92	753.81	-0.55%
2017	137,098.11	3,168.25	-2.34%
2018	133,929.87	1,072.17	-0.80%
		Average	-0.60%

Source: This report

The average deforestation rate in the reference region (-0.60%) was calculated using the Puyravaud equation and allowed to project deforestation (future deforestation) in the baseline scenario of the project area during the quantification period (Table 25).

$$r = \left(\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \right) * \ln \frac{A_2}{A_1}$$

It was confirmed that the deforestation analysis described in calculation sheet /29/ /30/, forest/non-forest maps /60/-/62/ and Project Document /1/ is estimated based on the criteria described in section 13.2.1 of the methodology; that is, using the following equation to estimate the change in forest cover at each project boundary (reference region, leakage area and project area) over the period 2009-2018:

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

Where,

CSB_{year} = Annual change in the area covered by forest in the study area (ha)

t_2 = End year of the reporting period

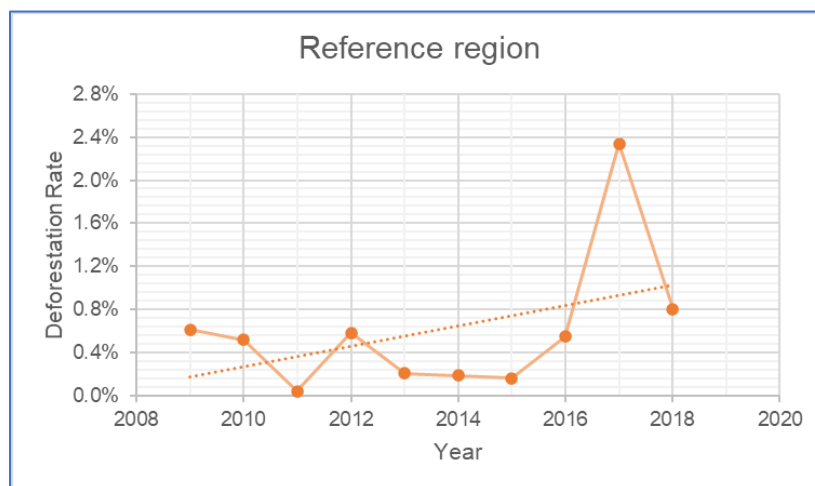
t_1 = Starting year of the reference period

A_1 = Wooded area of the area under control at the initial time (ha)

A_2 = Forest area of the area under control at the final moment (ha)

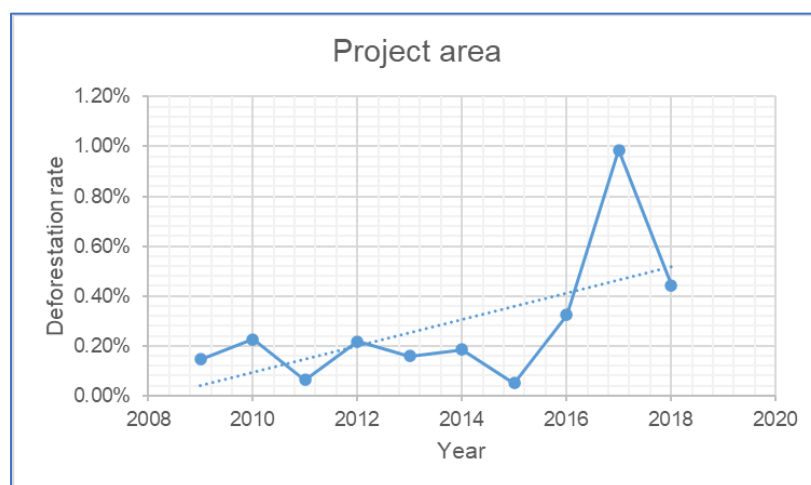
On the other hand, the audit team verified that deforestation in the reference area and in the project area during the period 2008-2019 shows a net increasing trend: 0.2% and 0.3%, respectively. Although the annual loss of forest in these areas has not shown a linear growth pattern, the annual deforestation rates have shown a pattern of correspondence, especially in those periods with pronounced maximums and minimums, as shown below:

Figure 5. Historical deforestation rate in the reference region



Source: This report

Figure 6. Historical deforestation rate in the project area



Source: This report

This analysis showed that the behavior of the deforestation rate in the project area, mainly in the historical period 2016-2018 (-0.58%), is consistent with the historical deforestation rate for the reference region (-0.60%). Additionally, in the baseline scenario, the projection of deforestation in the project area corresponds to -0.61%; this means that, in a scenario without the project, the dynamics of deforestation in the project area would behave in a similar way to deforestation in the reference area, and therefore this constitutes a solid baseline.

Table 25. Comparative deforestation in reference area and project area in a baseline scenario

	REFERENCE REGION				PROJECT AREA			
	Year	Forest area (ha)	CBSIb year (ha)	Deforestation rate	Year	Forest area (ha)	CBSIb year (ha)	Deforestation rate
Historic deforestation	2009	141,081.87	863.76	-0.61%	2009	70,853.20	103.12	-0.15%
	2010	140,218.11	726.89	-0.52%	2010	70,750.08	159.77	-0.23%
	2011	139,491.22	58.07	-0.04%	2011	70,590.31	44.06	-0.06%
	2012	139,433.15	813.52	-0.59%	2012	70,546.25	153.82	-0.22%
	2013	138,619.63	285.72	-0.21%	2013	70,392.43	111.28	-0.16%
	2014	138,333.91	256.69	-0.19%	2014	70,281.15	129.82	-0.18%
	2015	138,077.22	225.30	-0.16%	2015	70,151.33	35.17	-0.05%
	2016	137,851.92	753.81	-0.55%	2016	70,116.16	226.27	-0.32%
	2017	137,098.11	3168.25	-2.34%	2017	69,889.89	685.08	-0.99%
2018	133,929.87	1072.17	-0.80%	2018	69,204.81	305.84	-0.44%	
			-0.60%					
Mon. forecast	2019	68,898.97	379.91	-0.55%	2019	68,898.97	379.91	-0.55%
	2020	68,519.06	288.12	-0.42%	2020	68,519.06	288.12	-0.42%

REFERENCE REGION				PROJECT AREA			
Year	Forest area (ha)	CBSIb year (ha)	Deforestation rate	Year	Forest area (ha)	CBSIb year (ha)	Deforestation rate
				2021	68,230.94	249.62	-1.29%
				2022	67,355.20	626.12	-0.54%
				2023	66,994.35	384.86	-0.58%
				2024	66,609.48	383.79	-0.58%
				2025	66,225.70	382.71	-0.58%
				2026	65,842.98	381.64	-0.58%
						...	
				2047	58,049.70	359.84	-0.62%
				2048	57,690.87	358.84	-

Source: This report

b) Emission factors

The carbon pools and associated emission factors were described in calculation sheet /29/ and Project Document /1/ and presented correspondence with the carbon contents and emission factors of the Pacific biome /349/ /350/. The conversion variables applied to the calculations /29/ comply with the procedures described in section 13.3.1 of the methodology.

Table 26. Emission factors in the baseline and project scenario

NREF 2018-2022	t.m.s/ha	tC/ha	tCO _{2e} /ha	Total emission factor (tCO _{2e} /ha/year)
Aboveground biomass (BA)	140.24	65.91	241.68	313.87
Underground biomass (BS)	32.05	15.06	55.23	
Total biomass (BT)	172.29	80.98	296.91	
Soil organic carbon (COS)	-	92.49	-	486.38
Soil organic carbon (COS 20 years)	-	4.62	16.96	
NREF 2023-2027	t.m.s/ha	tC/ha	tCO _{2e} /ha	Total emission factor (tCO _{2e} /ha/year)
Aboveground biomass (BA)	226.85	106.62	390.94	486.38
Underground biomass (BS)	45.98	21.61	79.24	
Total biomass (BT)	272.85	128.24	470.21	
Soil organic carbon (COS)	-	88.20	-	16.17
Soil organic carbon (COS 20 years)	-	4.41	16.17	

Source: This report

It was verified that the carbon emission factor in total biomass (BT) was estimated from the sum of aboveground biomass (BA) and belowground biomass (BS). The carbon content of total biomass (CBF) is the product of BT and the carbon fraction of dry matter (CF). The carbon dioxide equivalent contained in total biomass (CBF_{eq}) is the product between CBF and the molecular ratio constant between carbon (C) and carbon dioxide (CO₂), as follows:

$$CBF_{eq} = BT * FC * \frac{44}{12}$$

Where:

CBF_{eq} = Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in total biomass (tCO₂e/ha)
 BT = Total biomass (t/ha)
 FC = carbon fraction of dry matter (0.47)

It was verified that the soil carbon emission factor (SOC) was estimated as a gross emission in which the carbon content is emitted to the atmosphere in equal proportions for 20 years once the deforestation event occurs and, therefore, the annual rate of soil carbon emitted in 20 years is calculated as follows:

$$COS_{eq} = \frac{COS}{20} * \frac{44}{12}$$

Where:

COS_{eq} = Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in soils (tCO₂e/ha)
 COS = Soil carbon content (tC/ha)

Finally, it was verified that the total carbon emission factor (CBT_{eq} + COS_{eq}) included the total biomass and soil organic carbon compartment, as follows:

$$CT_{eq} = CBT_{eq} + COS_{eq}$$

Where:

CT_{eq} = Total Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (tCO₂e/ha)
 CBT_{eq} = Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in total biomass (tCO₂e/ha)

c) Uncertainty management

The application of uncertainty management procedures /146/ was verified. In accordance with the methodology (section 13.1) and the BCR Standard (11.1), the accuracy of the activity data was greater than 90% /1/ and the emission factors used /29/ /1/ were consistent with the inventories of GHG and national reference scenarios /349/ /350/.

The audit team verified that the estimation of the uncertainty of the activity data and emission factors used in the baseline considered the methodology proposed by GOFCC-GOLD (2016). The assessment of the accuracy of the activity data was carried out by analyzing the accuracy of the cartographic inputs from Hansen et al. (2013) - forest/non-forest maps, while the assessment of the accuracy of the emission factors came from the NREF 2018-2022 and NREF 2023-2023. The uncertainty of each emission factor (section 5.5.6) was combined for each case using the error propagation method (method 1) to obtain the total value of the uncertainty associated with the emission factor and, finally, the potential uncertainty of the project baseline emissions was calculated as follows:

Table 27. Managing uncertainty in the period 2009-2022 in a reference scenario

Baseline period 2009-2022				
	Uncertainty value	Description	Source	Total uncertainty
Data activity	4.70%	Annual forest loss data for the period 2009-2022 using Landsat-type satellite images with a resolution of 30 x 30 meters, through the Global Forest Watch (GFW) platform. The global error matrix of the forest loss data, reported by Hansen et. al. (2010) and Hansen et. al. (2013), indicate an accuracy in the tropics of 99.5% and a standard error of 4.7%.	Hansen et. al. (2010) and Hansen et. al. (2013)	8.38%
Emission factor	6.94%	Uncertainty associated with the estimation of gross emissions (BA + BS + COS) through the error propagation method using emission factors from the NREF 2018-2022.	GOFCC-GOLD (2016)	

Source: This report

Table 28. Managing uncertainty in the period 2023-2048 in a projected reference scenario

Baseline period 2023-2048				
	Uncertainty value	Description	Source	Total uncertainty
Data activity	4.70%	Projected annual forest loss data for the period 2023-2048 based in Landsat-type satellite images (2009-2022) with a resolution of 30 x 30 meters, through the Global Forest Watch (GFW) platform. The global error matrix of the forest loss data, reported by Hansen et. al. (2010) and Hansen et. al. (2013), indicate an accuracy in the tropics of 99.5% and a standard error of 4.7%.	Hansen et. al. (2010) and Hansen et. al. (2013)	13.80%

Baseline period 2023-2048				
	Uncertainty value	Description	Source	Total uncertainty
Emission factor	12.98%	Uncertainty associated with the estimation of gross emissions (BA + BS + COS) through the error propagation method using emission factors from the NREF 2023-2027.	GOFC-GOLD (2016)	

Source: This report

The estimation of the uncertainties mentioned in the tables above were verified by applying the following equations:

- Reference equation for combining uncertainties from various emission sources:

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

Where:

t: Total uncertainty for the emission factor

T: Total associated GHG emissions (CTeq)

A: Category A emissions (BA)

a: uncertainty of category A emissions (BA)

B: category B emissions (BS)

b: uncertainty of category B emissions (BS)

C: category C emissions (COS)

c: uncertainty of category C emissions (COS)

- Percentage uncertainty in the product of the parameters (data activity + emission factor)

$$U_{total} = \sqrt{U1^2 + U2^2 + \dots + Un^2}$$

Where:

U_{total}: Percentage uncertainty in the product of the parameters

Un: Percentage uncertainty associated with each of the parameters

d) GHG emissions

The audit team verified that the baseline emissions quantification described in the calculations /29/ is consistent with the baseline activity data /60/-/62/ and emission factors /349/ /350/ and is estimated based on the criteria described in section 13.4.1 of the methodology. In addition, the respective adjustments to national circumstances are applied /349/ /350/.

Specifically, baseline deforestation (Dlb) was derived from the projection of annual historical deforestation at a rate of -0.60%. These annual deforestation values were adjusted under national circumstances and multiplied by total carbon dioxide equivalent (CTeq), resulting in annual GHG emissions in the baseline scenario (Table 29):

$$EA_{lb} = DA_{lb} * CT_{eq}$$

Where:

EA_{lb} = Annual emission in the baseline scenario (tCO₂ /ha)

DA_{lb} = Annual historical deforestation in the baseline scenario (ha)

CT_{eq} = Total Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (tCO₂ e/ha)

6.2.3 Mitigation results

6.2.3.1 GHG emissions reduction/removal in the baseline scenario

The quantification of GHG emissions and reductions in the baseline scenario was estimated for the project limits in accordance with section 13.4 of the BCR BCR002 Methodology (see section 6.2.2).

The audit team verified the application of the equations and parameters described in section 6.2.2. The baseline estimate was based on the projection of deforestation and included increases in deforestation due to national circumstances.

Table 29. Emissions in the Baseline Scenario

DEFORESTATION RATE = -0.60%					
	Year	Forest area (ha)	Baseline deforestation CBS / Dlb (ha)	Increase due national circumstances (%)	Baseline emissions GHG Ealb (tCO ₂ e)
Monitoring	2019	132,857.70	1,544.64	0.39	670,596.96
	2020	131,313.05	920.52	0.45	416,967.68
	2021	130,392.54	799.50	0.50	374,746.95
	2022	128,232.49	1,360.55	0.54	654,480.92
Projected	2023	127,231.85	1,149.36	0.26	703,788.36
	2024	126,082.49	1,142.45	0.30	721,787.22
	2025	124,940.04	1,135.59	0.34	737,887.54
	2026	123,804.45	1,128.77	0.37	752,121.44
	2027	122,675.68	1,121.99	0.40	764,520.65
	2028	121,553.68	1,115.25		542,418.85
	2029	120,438.43	1,108.55		539,160.98
	2030	119,329.88	1,101.90		535,922.68
	2031	118,227.98	1,095.28		532,703.84

DEFORESTATION RATE = -0.60%				
Year	Forest area (ha)	Baseline deforestation CBS / Dlb (ha)	Increase due national circumstances (%)	Baseline emissions GHG Ealb (tCO _{2e})
2032	117,132.70	1,088.70		529,504.32
2033	116,044.01	1,082.16		526,324.02
2034	114,961.85	1,075.66		523,162.83
2035	113,886.18	1,069.20		520,020.62
2036	112,816.98	1,062.78		516,897.28
2037	111,754.21	1,056.39		513,792.70
2038	110,697.81	1,050.05		510,706.77
2039	109,647.76	1,043.74		507,639.37
2040	108,604.02	1,037.47		504,590.40
2041	107,566.54	1,031.24		501,559.74
2042	106,535.30	1,025.05		498,547.28
2043	105,510.25	1,018.89		495,552.92
2044	104,491.36	1,012.77		492,576.54
2045	103,478.59	1,006.69		489,618.03
2046	102,471.90	1,000.64		486,677.30
2047	101,477.26	994.63		483,754.23
2048	100,488.60	988.66		480,848.71

Source: This report

In conclusion, the audit team satisfactorily verified the quantification associated with the baseline scenario, considering the data, parameters and equations described, and considers that the estimate is reliable and consistent with the REDD+ Methodological Document and the BCR Standard.

6.2.3.2 GHG emissions reduction/removal in the project scenario

The quantification of GHG emissions and reductions in the project scenario was estimated for the leakage area and project area in accordance with section 13 and section 14.5 of the BCR Methodology BCR0002. Specifically, the ex ante project scenario estimated the projection of the mitigation potential of REDD+ activities during the period 2019-2048; while the ex post project scenario quantified the GHG reductions actually achieved during the period 2019-2022.

a) Activity data

In the ex ante scenario, the audit team verified that the forest loss data was obtained by projecting a decrease (70%) in deforestation due to the implementation of REDD+ activities with respect to the baseline; that is, it was estimated that during the project

quantification period, deforestation in the project area would decrease by 70% compared to the baseline activity data /1/. Likewise, it was verified that deforestation in the leakage area was derived from a projection of an increase (10%) in deforestation due to the implementation of REDD+ activities with respect to the baseline; that is, it was estimated that during the project quantification period, deforestation in the leakage area would increase by 10% compared to the baseline activity data /1/.

It was confirmed that the deforestation projection described in spreadsheet /29/ /30/ and Project Document /1/ is estimated based on the criteria described in section 13.2.1 of the methodology, i.e. using the following equation to estimate the change in forest cover in the project boundaries during the period 2019-2048:

$$CSB_{proy,año} = CSB_{lb,año} * (1 - \%DD)$$

Where:

$CSB_{proy,año}$ = Projected annual change in area covered by forest in the scenario with project (ha)

$CSB_{lb,año}$ = Annual change in the area covered by forest in the without-project scenario (ha)

$\% DD$ = Projected decrease in deforestation due to the implementation of REDD+ activities (70%)

$$CSB_{REDD+proy,f año} = CSB_{f,lb} * (1 + \%Ef)$$

Where:

$CSB_{REDD+proy,f año}$ = Projected annual change in the area covered by forest in the leakage area, in the scenario with project (ha)

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

$\% Ef$ = Percentage increase in emissions in the leakage area due to the implementation of REDD+ activities (10%)

Furthermore, the audit team verified that the activity data for the monitoring period (ex post) described in calculations /29/-/30/ are derived from the forest/non-forest maps /60/-/62/, prepared by Hansen et al. (2010) and Hansen et al. (2013), corresponding to the period 2019-2022. It was confirmed that the deforestation analysis for the monitoring period described in spreadsheet /29//30/, forest/non-forest maps /60/-/62/ and Monitoring Report /3/ is estimated based on the criteria described in section 14.5 of the methodology, as follows:

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

Where:

$CSB_{proy,año}$ = Annual change in the area covered by forest in the project area (ha)

t_2 = Year end of monitoring period

t_1 = Initial year of the monitoring period

$A_{REDD+proy,1}$ = Area of forest in the project area at the beginning of the monitoring period (ha)

$A_{REDD+proy,2}$ = Area of forest in the project area at the end of the monitoring period (ha).

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

Where:

$CSB_{f,año}$ = Annual change in area covered by forest in the leakage area (ha)

t_2 = Year end of monitoring period

t_1 = Initial year of the monitoring period

$A_{f,1}$ = Area in forest, in the leakage area at the beginning of the monitoring period (ha)

$A_{f,2}$ = Area in forest, in the area of leakage at the end of the monitoring period (ha)

Table 30. Deforestation within the project boundaries in the ex post scenario and ex ante scenario

Period	Year	PROJECT AREA	LEAKAGE AREA
		Deforestation with project CSB REDD+proy (ha)	Deforestation with Project CDB f, REDD+proy (ha)
Ex post	2019	379.91	155.16
	2020	288.12	61.97
	2021	249.62	110.00
	2022	626.12	159.47
Ex ante	2023	344.81	133.41
	2024	342.74	133.00
	2025	340.68	132.60
	2026	338.63	132.19
	2027	336.60	131.79
	2028	334.58	131.39
	2029	332.57	130.99

Period	Year	PROJECT AREA	LEAKAGE AREA
		Deforestation with project CSB REDD+proy (ha)	Deforestation with Project CDB f, REDD+proy (ha)
	2030	330.57	130.59
	2031	328.58	130.20
	2032	326.61	129.80
	2033	324.65	129.40
	2034	322.70	129.01
	2035	320.76	128.62
	2036	318.83	128.23
	2037	316.92	127.84
	2038	315.01	127.45
	2039	313.12	127.06
	2040	311.24	126.67
	2041	309.37	126.29
	2042	307.51	125.90
	2043	305.67	125.52
	2044	303.83	125.14
	2045	302.01	124.76
	2046	300.19	124.38
	2047	298.39	124.00
	2048	296.60	123.62

Source: This report

b) Emission factors

The carbon pools and emission factors associated with the project scenario were described in spreadsheet /29/, Project Document /1/ and Monitoring Report /3/ and presented correspondence with the carbon contents and emission factors from the Pacific biome /349/ /350/. The conversion variables applied to the calculations /29/ comply with the procedures described in section 13 and section 14.5 of the methodology. Since the carbon pools included in the baseline and the project scenario coincide, the assessment of the emission factors is detailed in literal b of section 6.2.2.

c) Uncertainty management. The application of uncertainty management procedures /146/ was verified. In accordance with the methodology (section 13.1) and the BCR Standard (11.1), the precision of the activity data of the scenario with project was greater than 90% /1/ and the emission factors used /29/ /1/ /3 / were consistent with GHG inventories and national reference scenarios /349/ /350/.

The audit team verified that the estimation of the uncertainty of the activity data and the emission factors used in the project scenario considered the methodology proposed by GOFC-GOLD (2016). The assessment of the accuracy of the activity data for the period 2019-2022 was carried out by analyzing the accuracy of the cartographic inputs from Hansen et al. (2013) - forest/non-forest maps, while the assessment of the accuracy of the emission factors came from the NREF 2018-2022.

Table 31. Managing uncertainty in the ex-post project scenario

	Uncertainty value	Ex post 2019-2022		Total uncertainty
		Description	Source	
Data activity	4.70%	Annual forest loss data for the monitoring period (2019-2022) using Landsat-type satellite images with a resolution of 30 x 30 meters, through the Global Forest Watch (GFW) platform. The global error matrix of the forest loss data, reported by Hansen et. al. (2010) and Hansen et. al. (2013), indicate an accuracy in the tropics of 99.5% and a standard error of 4.7%.	Hansen et. al. (2010) y Hansen et. al. (2013)	8.38%
Emission factor	6.94%	Uncertainty associated with the estimation of gross emissions (BA + BS + COS) through the error propagation method using emission factors from the NREF 2018-2022.	GOFC-GOLD (2016)	

Source: This report

e) GHG emissions

The audit team verified that the quantification of GHG emissions in the project scenario /1/ /3/ corresponds to the calculations /29/, the activity data /60/-/62/ and the emission factors /349/ /350/. GHG emissions are estimated based on the criteria described in section 13 and section 14.5 of the methodology. Additionally, during the monitoring period, the inclusion of GHG emissions from forest harvesting granted in the Jiguamiandó River Community Council /58/ /32/ /29/ was confirmed.

In the ex ante scenario, the use of the following equations to estimate annual emissions in the project area and leakage area was verified:

$$EA_{REDD+proy,año} = DA_{REDD+proy,año} * CT_{eq}$$

Where:

$EA_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Projected annual emission in the project area (tCO₂e/ha)
 $DA_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Projected annual deforestation in the project area (ha)

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

$$EA_{f,año} = DA_{f,año} * CT_{eq}$$

Where:

$EA_{f,año}$ = Projected annual emission in the leakage area (tCO₂e/ha)

$DA_{f,año}$ = Projected annual deforestation in the leakage area (ha)

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

In the ex post scenario, the use of the following equations to estimate annual emissions in the project area and leakage area was verified:

$$EA_{REDD+proy,año} = DEF_{REDD+proy,año} * tCO_{2eq}$$

Where:

$EA_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual emission in the project area (tCO₂e/ha)

$DEF_{REDD+proy,año}$ = Annual deforestation in the project area (ha)

tCO_{2eq} = Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e/ha)

$$EA_{f,año} = (DEF_{f,año} * tCO_{2eq}) - EA_{lb,f,año}$$

Where:

$EA_{f,año}$ = Annual emission in the leakage area (tCO₂e/ha)

$DEF_{f,año}$ = Annual deforestation in the leakage area (ha)

tCO_{2eq} = Total carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e/ha)

$EA_{lb,f,año}$ = Annual emissions from deforestation in the leakage area in the baseline scenario (tCO₂e)

Table 32. GHG emissions occurring at the project boundaries in the project scenario

	Year	PROJECT AREA			LEAKAGE AREA	
		Deforestation DA REDD+proy (ha)	Emissions deforestation EA REDD+proy (tCO ₂ e)	Emission forest harvestig EA fe (tCO ₂ e)	Deforestation DA f (ha)	Emissions deforestation EA f (tCO ₂ e)
Ex post	2019	379.91	129,314.05	10,294.75	155.16	8,497.11
	2020	288.12	125,242.06	34,980.89	61.97	-20,698.00

Year	PROJECT AREA			LEAKAGE AREA		
	Deforestation DA REDD+proy (ha)	Emissions deforestation EA REDD+proy (tCO _{2e})	Emission forest harvestig EA fe (tCO _{2e})	Deforestation DA f (ha)	Emissions deforestation EA f (tCO _{2e})	
2021	249.62	127,641.01	49,439.18	110.00	-5,650.88	
2022	626.12	196,151.30	0.00	159.47	9,846.46	
Ex ante	2023	344.81	167,701.75		133.41	64,884.89
	2024	342.74	166,694.51		133	64,687.48
	2025	340.68	165,693.31		132.6	64,490.66
	2026	338.63	164,698.13		132.19	64,294.45
	2027	336.6	163,708.92		131.79	64,098.83
	2028	334.58	162,725.65		131.39	63,903.81
	2029	332.57	161,748.29		130.99	63,709.38
	2030	330.57	160,776.81		130.59	63,515.54
	2031	328.58	159,811.15		130.2	63,322.29
	2032	326.61	158,851.30		129.8	63,129.63
	2033	324.65	157,897.21		129.4	62,937.56
	2034	322.7	156,948.85		129.01	62,746.07
	2035	320.76	156,006.18		128.62	62,555.16
	2036	318.83	155,069.18		128.23	62,364.84
	2037	316.92	154,137.81		127.84	62,175.09
	2038	315.01	153,212.03		127.45	61,985.92
	2039	313.12	152,291.81		127.06	61,797.33
	2040	311.24	151,377.12		126.67	61,609.31
	2041	309.37	150,467.92		126.29	61,421.86
	2042	307.51	149,564.18		125.9	61,234.98
	2043	305.67	148,665.87		125.52	61,048.67
	2044	303.83	147,772.96		125.14	60,862.93
	2045	302.01	146,885.41		124.76	60,677.75
	2046	300.19	146,003.19		124.38	60,493.14
	2047	298.39	145,126.27		124	60,309.09
	2048	296.6	144,254.61		123.62	60,125.59

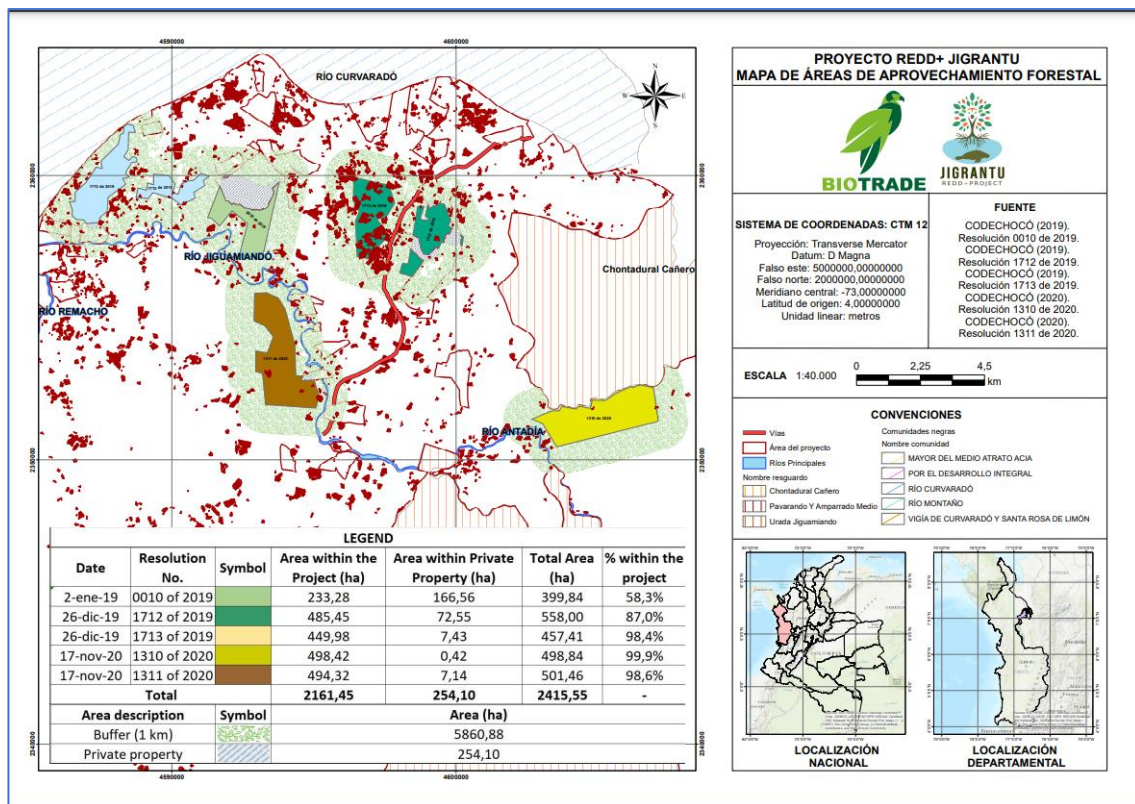
Source: This report

Regarding to forest harvest occurred in the CC Río Jiguamiandó during the 2019-2022 monitoring period, the audit team verified the parameters used to convert the harvest volume (m³) into GHG emissions (tCO_{2e}). It should be noted that, through cartographic information, it was confirmed that the harvest polygons are not located entirely within the project area, but also occupy part of the private properties adjacent to the project area; in

this sense, it was verified that the quantification of the volume (m³) and GHG emissions (tCO₂e) that occurred in the project scenario were estimated in proportion to the area occupied by the forest harvest within the project limits (Table 18).

The quantification of GHG emissions from forestry operations is limited to the harvest polygons delimited in Figure 7. However, within these harvest polygons, the deforestation that actually occurred (red color) was also monitored during the monitoring period (2019-2022). This loss of forest due to deforestation (ha) and its respective GHG emissions were considered within the quantification of the ex post project scenario (Table 37).

Figure 7. Location of forest harvesting in the project area



Source: Project Document v6.1

As can be seen in Table 33 and Table 34, the forest harvest resolutions have an authorized volume (m³) and volume discrimination (m³) by species, respectively:

Table 33. Volume per forest harvesting resolution

Resolution	Date resolution	Year harvesting	Area of harvesting in the project area (ha)	Total Authorized volume (m3)	Volume in project area (m3)
0010 of 2019	January 2, 2019	2019	233.28 (58.34%)	11,000	6,417.79
1712 of 2019	December 26, 2019	2020	485.45 (87.00%)	11,461	9,970.84
1713 of 2019	December 26, 2019	2020	449.98 (98.38%)	11,074	10,894.21
1310 of 2020	November 17, 2020	2021	498.42 (99.92%)	14,611	14,598.79
1311 of 2020	November 17, 2020	2021	494.32 (98.58%)	14,400	14,194.86
Total			2,161.45	62,546	56,076.49

Source: This report

Table 34. Volume of forest harvesting by species

Resolution	Species	Common name	Total authorized volume (m3)	Volume in project area (m3)
0010 of 2019	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	Caracolí	700	408.40
	<i>Dipteryx oleifera</i>	Choibá	800	1,166.87
	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Güino	2,200	1,283.56
	<i>Ficus maxima</i>	Higuerón	1,200	466.75
	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Roble	4,100	700.12
	<i>Brosimum utile</i>	Sande	2,000	2,392.08
1712 of 2019	<i>Andira inermis</i>	Amargo	1,020	976.99
	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Roble	1,064	887.38
	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	Caracolí	1,123	1,357.17
	<i>Dipteryx oleifera</i>	Choibá	1,260	1,739.96
	<i>Ficus schippii</i>	Higuerón	1,325	1,096.17
	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Güino	1,560	1,152.72
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro	2,000	1,834.79
	<i>Prioria copaifera</i>	Cativo	2,109	925.66
1713 of 2019	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Roble	1,020	1,500.24
	<i>Dipteryx oleifera</i>	Choibá	1,112	1,475.65
	<i>Ficus schippii</i>	Higuerón	1,318	1,377.27
	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	Güino	1,400	3,147.06
	<i>Andira inermis</i>	Amargo	1,500	1,093.95
	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	Caracolí	1,525	1,296.60
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro	3,199	1,003.44

Resolution	Species	Common name	Total authorized volume (m ³)	Volume in project area (m ³)
1310 of 2020	<i>Ficus insipida</i>	Higuerón	1,900	2,408.99
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro	1,900	3,996.66
	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Roble	2,000	1,898.41
	<i>Dipteryx oleifera</i>	Cativo	2,400	2,398.00
	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	Caracolí	2,411	1,898.41
	<i>Cariniana pyriformis</i>	Abarco	4,000	1,998.33
1311 of 2020	<i>Ficus insipida</i>	Higuerón	1,800	2,365.81
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Cedro	2,000	3,943.02
	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Roble	1,800	1,971.51
	<i>Dipteryx oleifera</i>	Cativo	2,400	2,365.81
	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	Caracolí	2,400	1,774.36
	<i>Cariniana pyriformis</i>	Abarco	4,000	1,774.36
Total			62,546	56,076.49

Source: This report

Since each harvesting resolution had an authorized volume per species, it was verified that the estimate of stem biomass (kg) per species was calculated by the product of the volume (m³) and the density of the wood (kg/m³). The project proponent used average values of wood density per species and correctly indicated the sources of information for these data (Table 35). The audit team verified these secondary sources and considered them to be consistent and reliable since they are derived from articles or scientific literature that, in all cases, place the study area in the tropics and refer to the density of the wood at the species level.

Table 35. Wood density of forestry harvesting species

Scientific name	Average density of wood (kg/m ³)	Source
<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	391.43	Morales G.A. (2016). Plan de manejo y conservación del Caracolí (<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>) en la jurisdicción CAR. Bogotá, Colombia. Pp. 47- Reyes, G., Brown, S., Chapman, J. and Lugo, A.E. (1992). Wood densities of tropical tree species. General Technical Report SO-88, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Forest Experiment Station. Brown's 1997 FAO Primer is a summary of these data. Chichignoud, M., Deon, G., Detienne, P., Parant, B. and P. Vantomme. (1990). Atlas des Bois Tropicaux d'Amérique Latine. CIRAD-Foret, Nogent-Sur-Marne France, and Organisation internationale des Bois Tropicaux, Yokohama, Japan. Malavassi, I.M.C. (1992). Maderas de Costa Rica: 150 Especies forestales, Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica.

Scientific name	Average density of wood (kg/m ³)	Source
		<p>Worldagroforestry wood density database. (sf). http://www.worldagroforestry.org/SEA/Products/AFDbases/WD/index.htm.</p> <p>Detienne, P. and Jacquet, P. (1983). Atlas d'Identification des Bois de l'Amazonie et des Regions Voisines. Centre Technique Forestier Tropical, Nogent-sur-Marne, France.</p> <p>Proyectos Andinos de Desarrollo Tecnológico en el área de los recursos forestales tropicales. 1981. Tablas de propiedades físicas y mecánicas de la madera de 20 especies del Perú. PADT-REFORT, Lima. By T Baker.</p> <p>Muller-Landau, M. (2000). sgBCI measured on BCI,</p>
<i>Andira inermis</i>	640.00	Weaver, P. L. (sf). <i>Andira inermis</i> (W. Wright) D. Pp. 36-36.
<i>Brosimum utile</i>	420.00	López Camacho, R., Pulido Rodríguez, E. N., González Martínez, R. O., Nieto Vargas, J. E. & Vásquez, M. Y. (2014). Maderas: Especies comercializadas en el territorio CAR. Guía para su identificación. Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) y Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas.
<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	510.00	<p>López Camacho, R., Pulido Rodríguez, E. N., González Martínez, R. O., Nieto Vargas, J. E. & Vásquez, M. Y. (2014). Maderas: Especies comercializadas en el territorio CAR. Guía para su identificación. Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) y Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas.</p> <p>Hong, L.T., Lemmens, R.H.M.J., Prawirohatmodjo, S., Soerianegara, I., Sosef, M.S.M. and Wong, W.C. (Editors). CD-ROM PROSEA Timber trees. http://proseanet.org/prosea/product_details.php?cat=3andid=43anduser_id.</p>
<i>Cariniana pyriformis</i>	542.50	<p>López Camacho, R., Pulido Rodríguez, E. N., González Martínez, R. O., Nieto Vargas, J. E. & Vásquez, M. Y. (2014). Maderas: Especies comercializadas en el territorio CAR. Guía para su identificación. Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) y Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas.</p> <p>Chichignoud, M., Deon, G., Detienne, P., Parant, B. and P. Vantomme. (1990). Atlas des Bois Tropicaux d'Amerique Latine. CIRAD-Foret, Nogent-Sur-Marne France, and Organisation internationale des Bois Tropicaux, Yokohama, Japan.</p> <p>Chudnoff, M. (1984). Tropical Timbers of the World. Washington, DC, USDA Forest Service. http://www2.fpl.fs.fed.us/TechSheets/tropicalwood.html.</p> <p>Detienne, P. and Jacquet, P. (1983). Atlas d'Identification des Bois de l'Amazonie et des Regions Voisines. Centre Technique Forestier Tropical, Nogent-sur-Marne, France.</p>
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	447.14	López Camacho, R., Pulido Rodríguez, E. N., González Martínez, R. O., Nieto Vargas, J. E. & Vásquez, M. Y. (2014). Maderas: Especies comercializadas en el territorio CAR. Guía para su identificación. Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) y Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas.

Scientific name	Average density of wood (kg/m ³)	Source
		Reyes, G., Brown, S., Chapman, J. and Lugo, A.E. (1992). Wood densities of tropical tree species. General Technical Report SO-88, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Forest Experiment Station. Brown's 1997 FAO Primer is a summary of these data.
		Lorenzi, H. (1992). Arboles brasileiras: Manual de identificação e cultivo de plantas arbóreas nativas do Brasil. Nova Odessa, SP, Brazil, Instituto Plantarum de Estudos da Flora Ltda. ISBN 85-86714-11-9 www.plantarum.com.br .
		Malavassi, I.M.C. (1992). Maderas de Costa Rica: 150 Especies forestales, Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica.
		Wiemann, M.C. and Williamson, G.B. (1989). Wood specific gravity gradients in tropical dry and montane rain forest trees. American Journal of Botany 76(6): 924-928.
		Little, E.L., Jr., and F.H. Wadesworth. (1964). Common trees of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Handbook 249, Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington DC.
		Arostegui, A. (1982). Recopilacion y analisis de estudios tecnologicos de maderas peruanas. Documento de trabajo No. 2. Proyecto PNUD/FAO/PER/81/002 Fortalecimiento de los programas de desarrollo forestal en selva central, Lima. By T Baker.
		Fanshawe, D.B. (1961). Forest products of British Guiana I: principal timbers. Forestry Bulletin (New Series). Forest Department, Georgetown, British Guiana By H ter Steege.
		Database of Brazilian Woods. (2006). http://www.ibama.gov.br/lpf/madeira/default.htm .
		Gutierrez Rojas, V.H. and Sandova, I. J.S. (sf). Informacion Technica para el Procesamiento Industrial de 134 Especies Maderables de Bolivia. Serie Tecnica XII. Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible y Planificacion. Santa Cruz, La Paz, Bolivia. 352 pp.
		Martins, R. (1944). Livro das Arvores do Parana. Edicao do Diretorio Regional de Geografia do Estado do Parana, Curitiba, Brasil.
		Martins, R. (1944). Livro das Arvores do Parana. Edicao do Diretorio Regional de Geografia do Estado do Parana, Curitiba, Brasil.
		Barajas-Morales, J. (1987), Wood specific gravity in species from two tropical forests in México. International Association of Wood Anatomists Bulletin, 8, 143-148.
		Detienne, P. and Jacquet, P. (1983). Atlas d'Identification des Bois de l'Amazonie et des Regions Voisines. Centre Technique Forestier Tropical, Nogent-sur-Marne, France.
		Vink, A.T. (1983). Surinam Timbers. State Forest Industries, Paramaribo, Suriname By H Muller-Landau.
<i>Dipteryx oleifera</i>	910.00	López Camacho, R., Pulido Rodríguez, E. N., González Martínez, R. O., Nieto Vargas, J. E. & Vásquez, M. Y. (2014). Maderas: Especies comercializadas en el territorio CAR. Guía para su identificación. Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) y Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas.

Scientific name	Average density of wood (kg/m ³)	Source
<i>Ficus insipida</i>	320.00	López Camacho, R., Pulido Rodríguez, E. N., González Martínez, R. O., Nieto Vargas, J. E. & Vásquez, M. Y. (2014). Maderas: Especies comercializadas en el territorio CAR. Guía para su identificación. Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) y Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas.
<i>Ficus maxima</i>	300.00	López Camacho, R., Pulido Rodríguez, E. N., González Martínez, R. O., Nieto Vargas, J. E. & Vásquez, M. Y. (2014). Maderas: Especies comercializadas en el territorio CAR. Guía para su identificación. Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) y U
<i>Ficus schippii</i>	440.00	López Camacho, R., Pulido Rodríguez, E. N., González Martínez, R. O., Nieto Vargas, J. E. & Vásquez, M. Y. (2014). Maderas: Especies comercializadas en el territorio CAR. Guía para su identificación. Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) y U
<i>Prioria copaifera</i>	411.25	<p>López Camacho, R., Pulido Rodríguez, E. N., González Martínez, R. O., Nieto Vargas, J. E. & Vásquez, M. Y. (2014). Maderas: Especies comercializadas en el territorio CAR. Guía para su identificación. Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) y Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas.</p> <p>Reyes, G., Brown, S., Chapman, J. and Lugo, A.E. (1992). Wood densities of tropical tree species. General Technical Report SO-88, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Forest Experiment Station. Brown's 1997 FAO Primer is a summary of these data.</p> <p>Chichignoud, M., Deon, G., Detienne, P., Parant, B. and P. Vantomme. (1990). Atlas des Bois Tropicaux d'Amérique Latine. CIRAD-Foret, Nogent-Sur-Marne France, and Organisation internationale des Bois Tropicaux, Yokohama, Japan.</p> <p>Chudnoff, M. (1984). Tropical Timbers of the World. Washington, DC, USDA Forest Service. http://www2.fpl.fs.fed.us/TechSheets/tropicalwood.html.</p> <p>Van der Slooten, H.J., Richter, H.G., Aune, J.E. and Cordero, L.L.. (1971). Inventariación y demonstraciones forestales Panama: Propiedades y usos de ciento trece especies maderables de Panama. Panama, UNFAO: SF/PAN 6.</p> <p>Malavassi, I.M.C. (1992). Maderas de Costa Rica: 150 Especies forestales, Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica.</p> <p>Worldagroforestry wood density database. (sf). http://www.worldagroforestry.org/SEA/Products/AFDbases/WD/index.htm.</p> <p>Detienne, P. and Jacquet, P. (1983). Atlas d'Identification des Bois de l'Amazonie et des Regions Voisines. Centre Technique Forestier Tropical, Nogent-sur-Marne, France.</p>
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	531.90	López Camacho, R., Pulido Rodríguez, E. N., González Martínez, R. O., Nieto Vargas, J. E. & Vásquez, M. Y. (2014). Maderas: Especies comercializadas en el territorio CAR. Guía para su identificación. Corporación Autónoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) y Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas.

Scientific name	Average density of wood (kg/m ³)	Source
		Reyes, G., Brown, S., Chapman, J. and Lugo, A.E. 1992. Wood densities of tropical tree species. General Technical Report SO-88, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Forest Experiment Station. Brown's 1997 FAO Primer is a summary of these data.
		Malavassi, I.M.C. (1992). Maderas de Costa Rica: 150 Especies forestales, Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica.
		Barajas-Morales, J. (1987). Wood specific gravity in species from two tropical forests in México. International Association of Wood Anatomists Bulletin, 8, 143-148.
		Worldagroforestry wood density database. (sf). http://www.worldagroforestry.org/SEA/Products/AFDbases/WD/index.htm .
		Forestry Compendium. (sf). CAB International. http://www.cabi.org/compendia/fc/ .
		Hidayat, S. and Simpson, W.T. (1994). Use of green moisture content and basic specific gravity to group tropical woods for kiln drying. USDA FPL-RN-0263.
		Woods of the World. (sf). Forestry Compendium, CAB International; Wood Density Databse. http://www.worldagroforestry.org/Sea/Products/AFDbases/WD/index.htm .
		Kukachka, B.F. (1970). Properties of imported tropical woods. Forest Products Laboratory Research Paper 125, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
		Kukachka, B.F. (1970). Properties of imported tropical woods. Forest Products Laboratory Research Paper 125, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Source: This report

Subsequently, it was confirmed that the calculated stem biomass (kg) was converted to tonnes (t), obtaining stem biomass. To obtain the aboveground biomass, the stem biomass was multiplied by the aboveground biomass expansion factor for tropical broadleaf trees BEF=1.5 (Table 3A.1.10, IPCC 2006); the belowground biomass was obtained from the multiplication of the aboveground biomass and the aboveground biomass-to-belowground biomass ratio R=0.24 (Table 3A.1.8, IPCC 2006). The sum of aboveground biomass and belowground biomass (total biomass) was converted to tons of carbon (tC) using the fraction of carbon contained in the biomass (FC=0.47, IPCC 2006) and, finally, it was multiplied by the molecular ratio constant (44/12) between carbon (C) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) to obtain the amount of GHG emissions (tCO₂e) released into the atmosphere by forestry.

Table 36. GHG emissions from forestry harvesting by species

Year	Species	Volume (m ³)	Stem biomass (t)	Aboveground biomass (t)	Belowground biomass (t)	GHG emissions (tCO _{2e})
2019	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	408.40	159.86	239.79	57.55	512.42
	<i>Brosimum utile</i>	1,166.87	490.09	735.13	176.43	1,570.92
	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	1,283.56	654.61	981.92	235.66	2,098.30
	<i>Dipteryx oleifera</i>	466.75	424.74	637.11	152.91	1,361.46
	<i>Ficus maxima</i>	700.12	210.04	315.06	75.61	673.25
	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	2,392.08	1,272.35	1,908.52	458.05	4,078.39
	Total	6,417.79	3,211.69	4,817.53	1,156.21	10,294.75
2020	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	2,477.23	969.66	1,454.49	349.08	3,108.14
	<i>Andira inermis</i>	2,363.03	1,512.34	2,268.51	544.44	4,847.64
	<i>Carapa guianensis</i>	2,734.44	1,394.56	2,091.85	502.04	4,470.13
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	4,887.02	2,185.20	3,277.80	786.67	7,004.43
	<i>Dipteryx oleifera</i>	2,190.12	1,993.01	2,989.51	717.48	6,388.39
	<i>Ficus schippii</i>	2,449.32	1,077.70	1,616.55	387.97	3,454.47
	<i>Prioria copaifera</i>	1,834.79	754.56	1,131.83	271.64	2,418.65
	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	1,929.10	1,026.09	1,539.13	369.39	3,289.02
	Total	20,865.05	10,913.11	16,369.67	3,928.72	34,980.89
2021	<i>Anacardium excelsum</i>	4,774.80	1,868.99	2,803.49	672.84	5,990.87
	<i>Cariniana pyriformis</i>	7,939.68	4,307.27	6,460.91	1,550.62	13,806.54
	<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	3,869.92	1,730.41	2,595.61	622.95	5,546.65
	<i>Dipteryx oleifera</i>	4,763.81	4,335.06	6,502.59	1,560.62	13,895.61
	<i>Ficus insipida</i>	3,672.77	1,175.29	1,762.93	423.10	3,767.26
	<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	3,772.69	2,006.69	3,010.04	722.41	6,432.25
	Total	28,793.66	15,423.72	23,135.57	5,552.54	49,439.18

Source: This report

f) Reduction of GHG emissions.

The audit team verified that the quantification of GHG emissions reductions in the scenario with project /1/ /3/ corresponds to the calculations /29/, activity data /60/-/62/ and emission factors /349/ /350/.

The quantification of ex ante reductions /29/ complies with the procedures described in section 13.5 of the methodology, as shown below:

$$RE_{DEF,REDD+proy} = (t_2 - t_1) * (EA_{DEF,lb,año} - EA_{DEF,REDD+proy,año} - EA_{DEF,f,año})$$

Where:

$RE_{DEF,REDD+proy}$ = Emission reductions from avoided deforestation in the project scenario (tCO₂e)

t_2 = End year of the reference period

t_1 = Start year of the reference period

$EA_{DEF,lb,año}$ = Annual emission from deforestation in the baseline scenario (tCO₂e)

$EA_{DEF,REDD+proy,año}$ = Projected annual emission from deforestation in the project area (tCO₂e)

$EA_{DEF,f,año}$ = Projected annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area (tCO₂e)

The quantification of ex post reductions /29/ complies with the procedures described in section 14.5 of the methodology, as shown below:

$$RE_{DEF,REDD+proy} = (t_2 - t_1) * EA_{DEF,lb,año} - EA_{DEF,REDD+proy,año} - EA_{DEF,f,año}$$

Where:

$RE_{DEF,REDD+proy}$ = Emission reductions from avoided deforestation in the scenario with project (tCO₂e)

t_2 = Year end of monitoring period

t_1 = Initial year of the monitoring period

$EA_{DEF,lb,año}$ = Annual emission from deforestation in the baseline scenario (tCO₂e)

$EA_{DEF,REDD+proy,AÑO}$ = Annual deforestation emissions in the project area (tCO₂e)

$EA_{DEF,f,año}$ = Annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area (tCO₂e)

Table 37. Emissions and reduction of GHG emissions in Project Scenario

Period	Year	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project deforestation (ha)	Emissions forest harvesting (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage deforestation (ha)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction of GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Ex post	2019	670,596.96	379.91	10,294.75	129,314.05	155.16	8,497.11	532,785.79
	2020	416,967.68	288.12	34,980.89	125,242.06	61.97	0	291,725.62
	2021	374,746.95	249.62	49,439.18	127,641.01	110	0	247,105.95
	2022	654,480.92	626.12	0.00	196,151.30	159.47	64,884.89	448,483.16
Ex ante	2023	703,788.36	344.81		167,701.75	133.41	64,687.48	471,201.72
	2024	721,787.22	342.74		166,694.51	133.0	64,490.66	490,405.23
	2025	737,887.54	340.68		165,693.31	132.6	64,294.45	507,703.57
	2026	752,121.44	338.63		164,698.13	132.19	64,098.83	523,128.87
	2027	764,520.65	336.6		163,708.92	131.79	63,903.81	536,712.90
	2028	542,418.85	334.58		162,725.65	131.39	63,709.38	315,789.39
	2029	539,160.98	332.57		161,748.29	130.99	63,515.54	313,703.31
	2030	535,922.68	330.57		160,776.81	130.59	63,322.29	311,630.34
	2031	532,703.84	328.58		159,811.15	130.2	63,129.63	309,570.39
	2032	529,504.32	326.61		158,851.30	129.8	62,937.56	307,523.39
	2033	526,324.02	324.65		157,897.21	129.4	62,746.07	305,489.26
	2034	523,162.83	322.7		156,948.85	129.01	62,555.16	303,467.91
	2035	520,020.62	320.76		156,006.18	128.62	62,364.84	301,459.27
	2036	516,897.28	318.83		155,069.18	128.23	62,175.09	299,463.26
	2037	513,792.70	316.92		154,137.81	127.84	61,985.92	297,479.80
	2038	510,706.77	315.01		153,212.03	127.45	61,797.33	295,508.82
	2039	507,639.37	313.12		152,291.81	127.06	61,609.31	293,550.23
	2040	504,590.40	311.24		151,377.12	126.67	61,421.86	291,603.97
	2041	501,559.74	309.37		150,467.92	126.29	61,234.98	289,669.96
	2042	498,547.28	307.51		149,564.18	125.9	61,048.67	287,748.12
	2043	495,552.92	305.67		148,665.87	125.52	60,862.93	285,838.37
	2044	492,576.54	303.83		147,772.96	125.14	60,677.75	283,940.65
	2045	489,618.03	302.01		146,885.41	124.76	60,493.14	282,054.87
	2046	486,677.30	300.19		146,003.19	124.38	60,309.09	280,180.97
2047	483,754.23	298.39		145,126.27	124	60,125.59	278,318.87	
2048	480,848.71	296.6		144,254.61	123.62	64,884.89	276,468.50	

Source: Project Document v6.1 and Monitoring Report V5.0

In conclusion, during the monitoring period (2019-2022) a total of 1,520,100.51 tCO₂e was satisfactorily verified, with an annual average of 380,025.13 tCO₂e. A total of 10,159,307.91

tCO_{2e} corresponding to the ex ante projection of GHG reductions during the duration of the project was also correctly verified, with an annual average of 338,643.60 tCO_{2e}. The quantification of GHG emissions at the project boundaries (project area and leakage area) and GHG emission reductions took into account the data, parameters and equations described above, which is why the audit team considers it reliable and consistent with the REDD+ Methodological Document and the BCR Standard.

6.3 Environmental and social effects of the project activities and no net harm

It was verified that the project proponent followed the guidelines of the No Net Damage tool in the social and environmental assessment of the project: it identified the potential impacts of the activities on the social and environmental component and assessed the environmental and social effect of the implemented activities (this section), designed and monitored the indicators related to the REDD+ safeguards (literal d, section 5.6; section 6.4) and designed a social, environmental and financial risk management plan and the respective mitigation measures (literal d, section 5.6).

Environmental effects of the project

The audit team satisfactorily verified that the evaluation of the environmental aspects of the project followed the guidelines of the BCR No Net Harm Environmental and Social Safeguards tool /275/ /5/-/11/ /19/. In addition, it was confirmed that the identified environmental impacts were consistently and traceably derived from the diagnosis of the state of the ecosystems in the project area /275/, a document that compiles the development of a participatory methodology that included interviews with the community, tours of the project area, community mapping and monitoring of natural ecosystems.

The audit team, through the implementation supports of the monitoring activities in the period 2019-2022 (Table 22), confirmed that there was indeed no occurrence of adverse environmental effects derived from the project activities. On the contrary, it was considered that the activities described below promoted spaces for awareness, training and monitoring of the flora, fauna and ecosystem components present in the project area, as follows:

Table 38. Assessment of environmental impacts of project activities

Component	Environmental impact	Assessment of environmental impacts of project activities
Flora	Change in the structure and function of plant communities	Aa1. Formulation of the Ethno-development Plan: It was verified that it is a strategy that seeks to promote the sustainable development of communities through planning instruments, use, management

Component	Environmental impact	Assessment of environmental impacts of project activities
	Change in the composition of plant communities.	and sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services.
	Change in the abundance of the plant communities.	Be8. Strengthening REDD technical capacities with an emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystemic resilience for adaptation to climate change: The occurrence of training spaces framed in the development of skills and technical knowledge to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation and in the design of forest conservation and restoration strategies was verified.
	Modification of vegetation cover and/or green areas	Bfi2. Strengthening capacities in sustainable productive actions with an emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystemic resilience: It was verified that this activity seeks to reduce anthropogenic pressure on forest resources and native fauna through the promotion of more resilient productive activities.
Biodiversity	Change of wildlife populations and communities	Dj34. Diagnosis of the state of ecosystems and ecosystem services: It was verified that the implementation of this activity represented the baseline framework of the state of the natural ecosystems in the project area, and therefore, it is considered an activity that had a positive impact on the environmental components.
	Modification of the habitat of wildlife species	Dj36. Strengthening the conservation and monitoring of the Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) and the Hicotea turtle (<i>Trachemys callirostris</i>): It was verified that this activity is framed within the implementation of conservation and monitoring actions for fauna populations that are threatened especially by the degradation of their habitat.
	Displacement of wildlife species	
Ecosystem	Change in the main ecological structure	Dj37. Design and Implementation of a Community Monitoring Program for Conservation: It was verified that this activity implemented follow-up and monitoring actions on ecosystems under restoration.

Source: This report

It should be noted that the climate change adaptation strategy described in section 6 of the Monitoring Report corresponds to a regulatory framework that is applied in the implementation activities /16/-/18/, and therefore supports the environmental management of the project.

Socioeconomic effects of the project

The audit team successfully verified that the assessment of the social aspects of the project followed the guidelines of the BCR's No Net Harm Environmental and Social Safeguards tool. Through a documentary review, it was confirmed that the identified social impacts were consistently and traceably derived from the sociodemographic characterization carried out as part of the project formulation; it was verified that this characterization

included the execution of population censuses /324/-/326/, socioeconomic surveys /327/-/335/, interviews /336/-/344/ and social mapping activities with the communities /348/. The audit team considered that these sources of primary information are reliable and relevant to assess the potential social impacts derived from the project activities.

The assessment of social impacts during the monitoring period was verified through the supporting documents of the activities implemented in the period 2019-2022 (Table 22). The audit team confirmed that there were no adverse social effects due to the implementation of the project activities. On the contrary, it was verified that the social activities described below had a positive impact on the social and economic structures of the communities of the Community Councils.

Table 39. Assessment of socioeconomical impacts of project activities

Socioeconomical impacts	Assessment of socioeconomical impacts of project activities
Changes in the displacement of the inhabitants of the area	Aa1. Formulation of the Ethno-development Plan: It was verified that it is a strategy with a social and environmental focus that seeks to promote the sustainable development of the communities within the framework of the vindication of cultural values and traditions of the Afro communities.
Environmental awareness	
Changes in the quality of life of the community	Ac6. Strengthening of cultural events with the participation of different generations: It was verified that the implementation of this activity seeks to strengthen the spaces for participation around the rescue of the cultural heritage of the region.
Modification of territorial planning	
Alteration in the models of governance and participation	Bf12. Strengthening capacities in sustainable productive actions with an emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystemic resilience: It was verified that this activity seeks to increase the generation of family income derived from the development of sustainable productive projects and social resilience to the effects of climate change.
Modification in cultural and recreational spaces	
Rescue of cultural traditions and ancestral knowledge	Ch26. Construction and maintenance of bridges and roads: It was verified that this activity promotes the economic development of the Community Councils, connectivity between population centers, and the improvement of road safety conditions.
Creation of jobs	DJ37. Design and Implementation of a Community Monitoring Program for Conservation: It was verified that this activity promotes the active participation and improvement of technical capacities of community residents in the design of natural territory management strategies.
Alteration in economic activities	

Source: This report

The audit team considers that the project proponent reasonably identified the potential social and environmental impacts of the project and considered that the documentary information supporting the identification exercise is robust and consistent, since most of it was primary evidence collected in the field. On the other hand, through the results of the activities implemented during the monitoring period, it was possible to show that the indicators had a positive impact on the environmental and social effects and, therefore, no net damage was generated on the ecosystem, biodiversity and communities.

6.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The audit team verified the project's contribution to the SDGs through the guidelines of the BCR SDG v1.0 Determination Tool. The monitoring of the SDGs presented the criteria and indicators of compliance in a transparent and consistent manner. Table 40 shows the details of the monitoring of the SDGs in the current verification period.

Table 40. Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during the monitoring period

SDGs	Global indicators	Project indicators	Results for the monitoring period
4. Quality Education	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by sex.	Be8. Strengthening REDD technical capacities with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystem resilience for adaptation to climate change	The project together with the developer carried out workshops, meetings and socialization spaces with the 3 Community Councils during the formulation process and the development of the project. These activities were identified by the audit team during the on-site visit and documentary evidence.
		Bf12. Capacity Building in Sustainable Productive Actions with Emphasis on Increasing Socio-Ecosystem Resilience	Through the ASOPESVIGRAN Association and the banana project that is being implemented in Jiguamiandó, it promotes the creation of sustainable employment, contributes to the development of the local economy and resilience to environmental challenges, economic diversification, among others. Attached information was provided to verify this information.
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.1.2 Volume of transport passengers and cargo, by means of transport	Ch26. Construction and maintenance of bridges and roads	During the verification period, the Jiguamiandó River Community Council carried out maintenance and construction of some access roads, roads and bridges that allow the continuous improvement of communication and urban development. Attached evidence of its implementation was provided.
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure for the preservation, protection and conservation of all	Bc6. Strengthening cultural events with the participation of different generations	The Community Councils carried out cultural rescue activities and patron saint festivities, in which a large part of the community participated.

SDGs	Global indicators	Project indicators	Results for the monitoring period
	cultural and natural heritage, disaggregated by source of funding (public and private), type of heritage (cultural and natural) and level of government (national, regional and local/municipal)		The report of expenses and cultural activities is presented as attached evidence.
15. Life on land	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total area	Dj34. Diagnosis of the state of ecosystems, ecosystem services and vulnerability to the effects of climate change	<p>The project has a stable forest area of 93% of the total area of the project (74,012.27 hectares).</p> <p>Among the activities carried out by the Community Councils, conservation actions framed in the care and conservation of fauna and flora present in the ecosystems of the territory stand out. Some of these activities have resulted in the publication of scientific research articles or material.</p> <p>These activities were visited by the audit team during the audit.</p>
	15.2.1 Progress in sustainable forest management	DJ37. Design and implementation of a community monitoring program for the conservation and increase of ecosystem resilience.	<p>The Community Council of La Grande made a report on the follow-up to the process of unblocking the Jiguamiandó River, framed in the execution of restoration activities with native species on the banks of the river.</p> <p>These activities were visited during the audit.</p>
		Bf12. Capacity Building in Sustainable Productive Actions with Emphasis on Increasing Socio-Ecosystem Resilience	<p>Through the ASOPESVIGRAN Association, contracts have been generated that help the conservation, protection and strengthening of artisanal fishing in Afro communities in the region.</p> <p>Evidence supporting the contractual processes was delivered.</p>

SDGs	Global indicators	Project indicators	Results for the monitoring period
	15.5.1 Red List Index	Dj36. Strengthening the conservation and monitoring of the manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) and the turtle (<i>Trachemys callirostris</i>)	<p>Within the Community Councils of Turriquitadó and La Grande, a report was made on the sighting of manatees within the territory, where it is possible to identify within the lagoons that are part of the eligible areas of the project, the areas where these specimens are found.</p> <p>During the audit site visit, important areas of habitat for this species were identified (feeders, transit areas, etc.). There was also evidence of activities related to the transfer of specimens of turtles for the repopulation of some lagoons.</p>
	15.6.1 Number of Countries that have adopted legal, administrative and regulatory frameworks for fair and equitable benefit-sharing	Aa1. Formulation of the ethno-development plan	<p>Colombia has adopted different legislative, administrative, and regulatory frameworks to comply with the fair and equitable distribution of benefits, such as Environmental and Social Safeguards.</p> <p>During the monitoring, the Project Document constitutes a first approach, in terms of environmental and social characterization, to what the formulation of the Ethnodevelopment Plan proposes as an instrument to promote participation in decision-making and legal and regulatory frameworks that promote a fair and equitable distribution of the benefits derived from the use of natural resources.</p>

Source: This report based on Monitoring Report V5.0

6.5 Climate change adaptation

ICONTEC verified that the project complies with the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change – PNACC, considering that the promotion of sustainable development in the face of Climate Change in Colombia contemplates four (4) strategies:

1. The National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change – PNACC
2. Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy – ECDBC
3. The Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management "Forests Territories of Life" (EICDGB)

4. The Disaster Financial Protection Strategy.

The project holders demonstrate the inclusion of the proposed strategic lines in the national Climate Change policies and address aspects framed in Colombian regulations, such as: improvement of the conditions for the conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services in the project areas and areas of influence, presents proposals for areas with restoration processes in areas of special environmental importance, It designs and implements adaptation strategies based on an ecosystem approach, and strengthens the local capacities of communities to make informed decisions that allow them to anticipate negative effects of climate change.

During the documentary review and field visit, it was confirmed that the project integrates climate change mitigation with the aim of reducing GHG emissions caused by deforestation and tends to develop resilience to the impacts associated with climate change and climate variability.

Table 41. Project actions related to climate change adaptation

PNACC Objectives	PNACC Strategies	Lines of action/ Programmes/ Activities	Observation	Audit Team Opinion
KNOWLEDGE	1A. Strengthening the management of climate, hydrological and oceanographic knowledge, and on the potential impacts of their variations in the context of Climate Change	<p>B. Capacity Building:</p> <p>Bee. Capacity building for the implementation of the REDD project</p> <p>Be8. Strengthening of REDD technical capacities with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystem resilience for adaptation to climate change.</p>	Considering that the EICDGB and the PNACC are strongly linked, it is necessary to build capacities to increase resilience both in the restoration approach and in the productive strategies to make effective the adaptation to climate change.	Through REDD+ projects, it is possible to demonstrate that capacity building processes can provide sufficient technical capacity to address climate variability events. The execution of training framed in the mitigation of Climate Change adds to this strategy, since they are actions that generate strategies of climatic resilience.
	1B. Education, training, communication and public awareness on climate change	<p>B. Capacity Building:</p> <p>Bee. Capacity building for the implementation of the REDD project</p>	Communities perceive an increase in pests, diseases in crops and changes in rainy and summer seasons, as well as an increase in temperature, which directly affects agricultural production. Education on the	

PNACC Objectives	PNACC Strategies	Lines of action/ Programmes/ Activities	Observation	Audit Team Opinion
		Bf2. Capacity building in sustainable productive actions with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystem resilience.	effects of climate change is included in the process of strengthening capacity for the design and implementation of PPS.	
PLANNING	2 Incorporating Climate Variability and Change into State Planning Instruments	A. A. Strengthening Governance and Culture:	Decree 1384 of August 25, 2023, which regulates Chapter IV and the other environmental provisions contained in Law 70 of 1993, in relation to renewable natural resources and the environment, in the collective territories awarded, in process or occupied ancestrally and/or traditionally by black communities, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquera, and is added to Title 12 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1076 of 2015 - Single Regulatory Decree of the Administrative Sector of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector and other provisions are issued"Determines that the councils for environmental administration must carry out:	From the Community Councils that are part of the project, the audit team identified that different trainings and inductions were and will be carried out framed in the construction of documents that make viable and strengthen the governance tools of Afro communities.
		Aa. Formulation and development of tools for governance	In ARTICLE 2.2.12.2.1. Ethno-development plan and ARTICLE 2.2.12.2.2. Environmental management plan for collective territories adjudicated in process or occupied ancestry and/or	
		Aa1. Formulation of the Ethno-Development Plan		

PNACC Objectives	PNACC Strategies	Lines of action/ Programmes/ Activities	Observation	Audit Team Opinion
		Baz. Construction of the Environmental Management Plan for the Community Councils	traditionally. For the development of these two actions, activities Aa1 and Aa2 are contemplated in the SDB, where the EACC and the analysis of Risks and vulnerability will be contemplated.	
	2B. Development of resilient investment projects	D. Sustainable development Ch. Improvement of Social, Cultural and Productive Infrastructure for Sustainable Development	For the increase of both ecosystem and social resilience, it is necessary for productive systems to increase their biodiversity, so that this biodiversity increases socio-ecosystem functions and in this way the impacts caused by climate variability and change can be absorbed and assimilated more easily, due to this the project has a biodiverse sustainable production strategy that generates diverse income for families but that in turn At the same time, they are in accordance with the environmental offer of the territory and social needs.	The project has initiated the implementation of several projects related to sustainable development, such as the improvement of territorial infrastructure and productive projects which are framed within the lines of action and promote the climate resilience capacity of communities.
DEVELOPMENT TRANSFORMATION	3A. Managing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and the supply of ecosystem services	D. Conservation and Monitoring. Dj34. Diagnosis of the state of ecosystems, ecosystem services and vulnerability to the effects of climate change.	Without an in-depth diagnosis of socio-ecosystem vulnerability, it is not possible to build management plans and actions to avoid the impacts of increasingly frequent extreme weather events, once strategies,	It was identified during the on-site review that Climate Change has had a negative impact on biodiversity and the supply of ecosystem services, which has been generating a migration of the population from forests to cities, especially young people. The project, with its strategic lines, is generating monitoring and strategies for conservation,

PNACC Objectives	PNACC Strategies	Lines of action/ Programmes/ Activities	Observation	Audit Team Opinion
		DJ37. Design and implementation of a community monitoring program for conservation and increased ecosystem resilience	management plans and actions are designed, it is necessary to carry out monitoring schemes in order to continuously improve based on the experience generated. It is because of this that design and evaluation is an ongoing process for climate change adaptation strategies to be evolutionary and adaptive over time.	culture and recognition within the territory.
3B. Agricultural production and food security, adapted to climate change	C. Sustainable development	Ci31. Implementation of PPS with an emphasis on adaptation to climate change.	PPS is a strategy that can help not only improve ES and ecosystem conservation but can also contribute to building capacity and new knowledge that contribute to generating diversity in sources of income.	
3C. Prospective Risk Reduction in Basic Infrastructures	D. Conservation and Monitoring.	DN41. Risk management plan in accordance with Nature-based Solutions (NbS)	The risk assessment will help us to identify areas with greater vulnerability as areas susceptible to mass removal, places where it is necessary to implement restoration actions to avoid the removal event, productive and restoration actions can be used to minimize territorial risk.	The developer, through one of its strategic lines, will identify and carry out a risk management plan in accordance with Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), which will provide the line to identify the vulnerability and how the project can mitigate those risks.
3D. Green Growth of Human Habitats		Ch. Improvement of Social, Cultural and Productive Infrastructure for Sustainable Development Ci. Sustainable Productive Projects	PPS will help increase socio-ecosystem resilience.	The project complies with the strategy and aims to generate actions that directly increase resilience.

Source: This report

6.6 Co-benefits (if applicable)

As indicated in chapter 6.1.2.7 of this report, a review of the compliance parameters associated with co-benefits was carried out for the current monitoring period; therefore, the audit team satisfactorily verified the activities framed in the special category "Biodiversity Conservation" and considers that the related information is reliable and credible, given that:

1. The project develops effective actions and measures to halt the loss of biological diversity, ensuring that ecosystems continue to provide essential services
2. Project activities have not included the introduction of invasive species

6.7 REDD+ safeguards (if applicable)

The audit team verified that the REDD+JIGRANTU Project addresses the interpretation of safeguards using the BCR REDD+ Safeguards Tool /3/ /22/ /23/. The evaluation of compliance with the Safeguards during this monitoring period evidenced, through documentary support, the conformity of the measures aimed at preventing the impact of social, economic or environmental rights.

It was verified that the project designed thirteen (13) indicators within the Monitoring Plan for monitoring REDD+ Safeguards /18/ /20/ /21/ and it was confirmed that each compliance indicator includes safeguard ID, indicator ID, name of the indicator, type, objective, unit of measurement, monitoring methodology, monitoring frequency, person responsible for measurement, result of the indicator in the reporting period, performance information, supporting documents and observations /22/.

Table 42. Monitoring of REDD+ Safeguards

Interpretation of BCR Safeguards	Project Indicator	Compliance
1. "The complementarity or compatibility of measures with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements".	SVG1.1. Complementarity and compatibility of REDD+ activities with national and international agreements	As evidence of compliance, the document analyzing the complementarity and compatibility of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project is presented, relating various national and international policies focused mainly on forest management and adaptation to climate change. The construction of this analysis document will be constantly updated so that new policies that consider these issues are included and analyzed /23/
2. "The transparency and effectiveness of national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty. Provide transparent and	SVG2.1. Legal Compliance	The legal compliance matrix of the REDD+ JIGRANT Project was developed, which is in line with section 4 of the DP and will be continuously updated considering the advances in the national policy /33/

Interpretation of BCR Safeguards	Project Indicator	Compliance
<p>consistent information that can be accessed by all stakeholders and updated regularly. Be transparent and flexible to allow for improvements over time. Build on existing systems, if any."</p>	<p>SVG2.2. Socialization, disclosure and transfer of information.</p>	<p>There were several meeting spaces with project actors, leaders and communities of the Community Councils, institutions and organizations, displaced community and neighbors of the project /82/-/111/ /211/-/235/</p>
	<p>SVG2.3. PQRDS system</p>	<p>The procedure for the follow-up of all the requirements for the processing of the PQRDS is presented, aligned with the D139 activity. PQRDS system /3/ /322/</p>
<p>3. "Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking into consideration relevant international obligations and national circumstances and legislation, and bearing in mind that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"</p>	<p>SVG3.1. Ancestral and local knowledge</p>	<p>As part of the recognition of local communities, the project's activities are in line with the provisions of Decree 1384 of 2023 with the formulation of the Ethno-development Plan and the Environmental Management Plan of the community councils (Activities Aa1 and Aa2). In addition, the Ac5 activity with the strategy document for the rescue and multiplication of ancestral knowledge, with per capita information on the protection of cultural heritage, is considered as evidence of compliance /204/-/206/ /276/-/284/</p>
	<p>SVG3.2. Recognition of local communities</p>	<p>As a support for compliance, the community mapping document of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project is presented, which shows a characterization of the communities present in the territory and the Benefit Distribution System, which was built considering the rights, qualities and qualities of the communities /207/-/210/ /217/ /236/-/240/</p>
	<p>SVG3.3. New forms of sustainable land use</p>	<p>The implementation of Sustainable Productive Projects (PPS) with emphasis on adaptation to climate change (Ci31 Activity) considers new forms of sustainable use of the territory, compliance is linked to indicator 52Ci31 PPS implementation report document /244/-/261/</p>
<p>4. "The full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the measures referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of the present decision"</p>	<p>SVG4.1. Full and effective participation of local communities</p>	<p>For the follow-up and reporting of this safeguard, the decisions that must be approved in the assembly are considered, considering the Internal Regulations of the community councils and in which it is required to ratify the decisions taken. The minutes of the assemblies held for the approval of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project of the 3</p>

Interpretation of BCR Safeguards	Project Indicator	Compliance
		Community Councils are presented /215/ /217/-/218/ /220/-/222/
<p>5. The compatibility of measures with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that those referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but instead serve to incentivize the protection and conservation of those forests and the services derived from their ecosystems and to enhance other social and environmental benefits</p>	<p>SVG5.1. Conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems</p>	<p>Documents that serve as the basis for the diagnosis of the state of ecosystems, ecosystem services and vulnerability to the effects of climate change are considered (Indicator 58Dj34). The document on conservation actions presents the follow-up of the activities carried out by the community for the protection and conservation of ecosystems. In addition, the document on Traditional use of wild birds by Afro-descendant communities of the lower Atrato River basin, Colombia, associated with ecosystem services in the region, is presented /274/ /275/ /241/-/243/ /285/-/308/</p>
	<p>SVG5.2. Use and exploitation of natural resources</p>	<p>As evidence of compliance, the summary of the persistent forest harvest permits and resolutions granted by CODECHOCO to the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River, in accordance with the provisions of Decree 1076 of 2015 and what is related to community forestry, is presented. /303/-/308/ /32/ /29/ /58/</p>
	<p>SVG5.3. Forest control and surveillance</p>	<p>It includes forest monitoring activities, which are carried out through analysis of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), supervision of the state of the covers through tours and actions where the areas of GHG emissions are identified. Each monitoring report aims to reduce at least 10% of the average deforestation that occurred in the previous 2 years. /30/ /63/-/65/</p>
<p>6. Taking measures to address reversal risks</p>	<p>SVG6.1. Decrease Reversal Risks</p>	<p>The risk analysis of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project is shown, mitigation measures relate to the project activities that address the various risks (section 5.9) /5/-/13/ /19/</p>
<p>7. Taking action to reduce the displacement of emissions</p>	<p>SVG7.1. Forest control and surveillance for the control of emission displacement</p>	<p>To comply with this safeguard, the report on the development of GIS monitoring actions of the leakage area and community monitoring with the identification of critical areas and events of GHG emissions in order to reduce the displacement of emissions are taken into account. The establishment of the leakage area for the monitoring of</p>

Interpretation of BCR Safeguards	Project Indicator	Compliance
		deforestation in this area is presented. /3/ /29/-/30/ /56/-/65/

Source: This report based on Project Document V6.1 and Monitoring Report V5.0

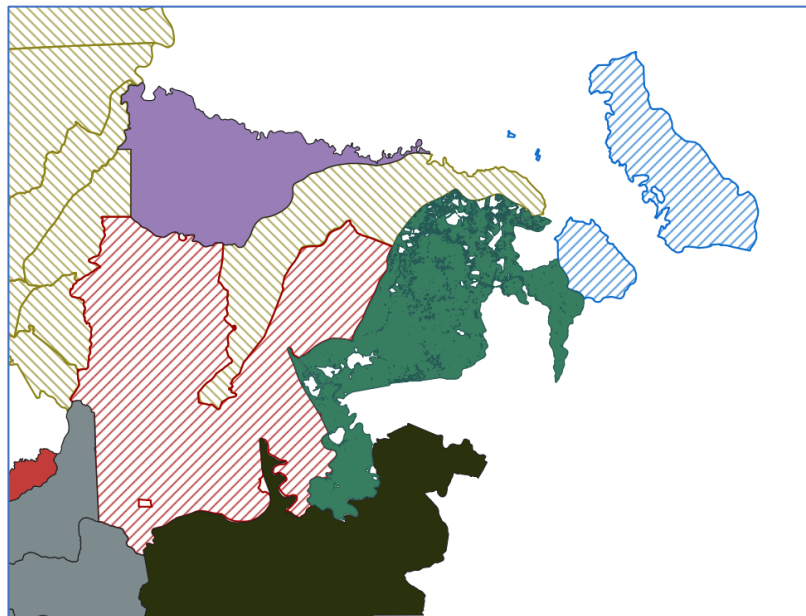
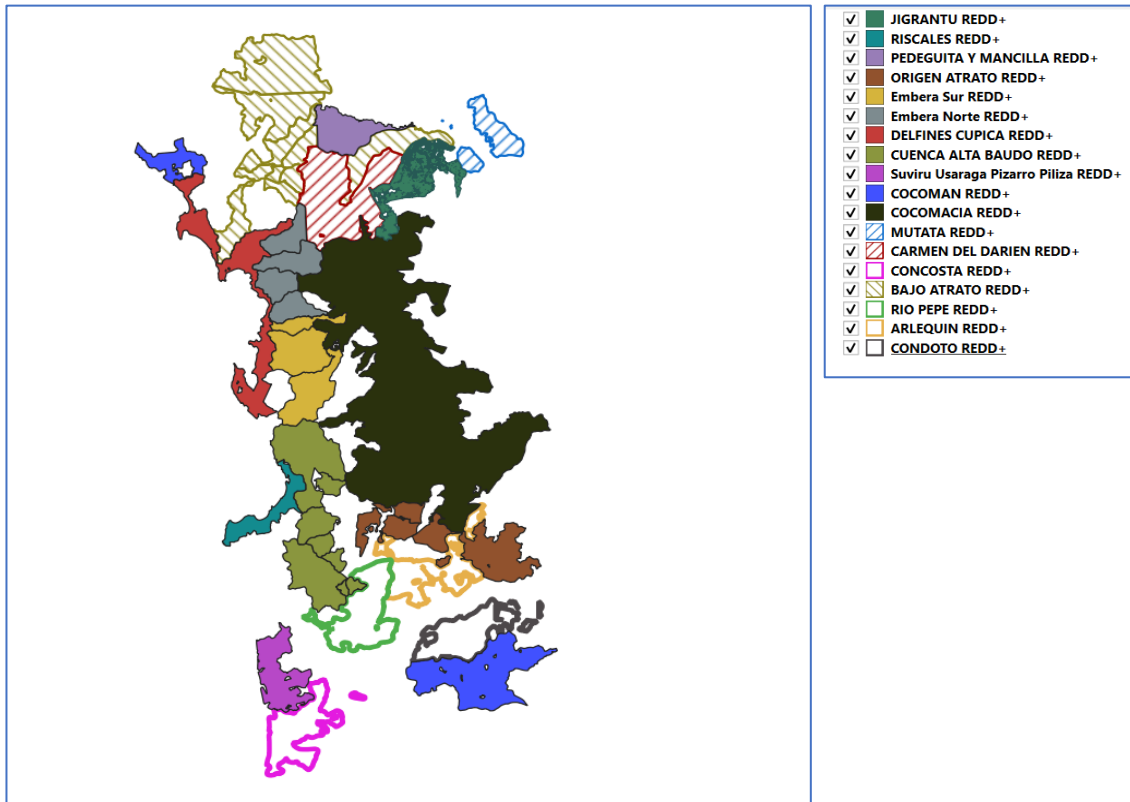
6.8 Double counting avoidance

In accordance with the criteria established in the Avoiding Double Counting (ADC) tool, the registration platforms of the different GHG certification programs (BCR, VCS, CERCARBONO, COLCX and Gold Standard) were reviewed and it was evident that there is no double counting for overlapping areas with other projects (Figure 5).

Specifically, as of June 20, 2024, as evidenced in section 5.4, the audit team satisfactorily verified that the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project is not partially or fully registered in another GHG certification program, and that neighboring AFOLU projects are not overlap with the areas of the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project /60/-/62/. Additionally, the audit team verified that the project already has registration (ID 4181) on the RENARE platform (available at <https://renare.ideam.gov.co/GPY2-web/#/gpy/iniciativas/datos-basicos/consultar/4181>); this indicates the permanence of each carbon credit in the long term and the non-occurrence of double counting in the project implementation areas.

Additionally, through the cartographic analysis /60/-/62/ it was evident that the boundaries of the project do not overlap each other, thus ensuring that the activity data are not being quantified more than once for each analysis period. Below is the cartographic detail of the projects closest to the limits of the REDD+ JIGRANTU project, which is in line with the projects described in Table 7.

Figure 8. REDD+ projects closest to the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project area



Source: This report

Additionally, the audit team evaluated the following criteria to ensure sound and transparent accounting and avoid overestimation of project-related benefits:

Table 43. Double Counting Criteria

Criteria	Happens?	Justification
A ton of CO₂e is accounted for more than once to demonstrate compliance with the same GHG target.	No	A ton of CO ₂ e is not accounted for more than once to demonstrate compliance with the same GHG target.
One ton of CO₂e is accounted for to demonstrate the fulfilment of more than one GHG target.	No	One ton of CO ₂ e is not counted to demonstrate compliance with more than one GHG target.
A ton of CO₂e is used more than once for remuneration, benefits or incentives.	No	The serial guarantees that a CCV will not be issued more than once.
A ton of CO₂e is verified, certified or credited by assigning more than one series to a single mitigation result.	No	The serial guarantees that a CCV will not be issued more than once.

Source: Taken from Project Document v6.1

6.9 Stakeholders' Consultation

Community Consultation

The process of selecting Biotrade S.A.S. as the guarantor of the conditions and compliance with the requirements established by the communities of the Community Councils (section 5.8) is detailed in a robust manner through the evidence of the minutes of the meeting and agreement, and attendance lists attached by the owners. Below is a list of the different spaces that have been held with the communities of the Community Councils under the procedures of free, prior and informed consent; most of the workspaces have been conducted in person in the project area or in urban capitals of the region, using audiovisual and printed material in large format with graphic content, images and simple texts that facilitate the understanding of the different REDD themes.

Table 44. Spaces for meeting and consultation with communities

No.	Date and place	Thematic	Participation (total people)
1	13 and 14 July 2022 Escalar Room – Apartadó	Socialization about REDD projects, carbon credits and work proposal by Biotrade S.A.S	8
2	20 and 21 October 2022 Jigua Center Community Hall	Work space with leaders of the Community Councils of Turriquitadó, La Grande and Rio Jiguamiandó. Preliminary to the ASSEMBLIES.	26
3	October 22 and 23, 2022 Jiguamiandó River Community Council	ASSEMBLY - What is the REDD+ mechanism? - Steps to build the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project - Alliance Contract Explained - Benefit Distribution System and Organizational Chart - Autonomous space for voting on the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project - Working group for the collection of information on the Participatory Rural Diagnosis -DRP.	146 55
4	October 25, 2022 Socialization of the Caño Seco and Bella Flor Remacho community project	- What is the REDD+ mechanism? - Steps to build the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project	32
5	October 28 and 29, 2022 La Grande Community Council	ASSEMBLY - What is the REDD+ mechanism? - Steps to build the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project - Alliance Contract Explained - Benefit Distribution System and Organizational Chart - Autonomous space for voting on the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project - Working group for the collection of information on the Participatory Rural Diagnosis -DRP.	90 (27 colony displaced) 48
6	October 28 and 29 Turriquitadó Community Council	ASSEMBLY - What is the REDD+ mechanism? - Steps to build the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project - Alliance Contract Explained - Benefit Distribution System and Organizational Chart - Autonomous space for voting on the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project - Working group for the collection of information on the Participatory Rural Diagnosis -DRP.	30
7	November 01, 2022 Scalar Lounge – Apartadó	Socialization project for displaced population - What is the REDD+ mechanism? - Steps to build the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project	29

No.	Date and place	Thematic	Participation (total people)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alliance Contract Explained - Benefit Distribution System and Organizational Chart 	
8	12 June 2023 Balén de Bajira	<p style="text-align: center;">Workspace with Leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit Considerations - Socialization Operating Manual - Conservation Actions Process Review - Fiduciary commitments 	18
9	June 21, 2023 Meet platform (virtual)	Logistical preparation and budget for field trip for diagnostic survey, conservation actions	3
10	August 24, 2023 Meet platform (virtual)	Meeting with leaders to present progress of the project formulation	5
11	October 13, 2023 Oceano Apartadó Building	Work meeting with leaders and FIDUCIA	9
12	October 14, 2023 Apartadó Scalar Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization of PdD results in the colony of displaced La Grande and Jiguamiandó communities, residents of Apartadó. - Presentation of FIDUCIA's work methodology. 	52
13	October 14, 2023 Saxon Chigorodó Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization of PdD results before Colonia community displaced Jiguamiandó, residents of Chigorodó. - Presentation of FIDUCIA's work methodology. 	39
14	October 16, 2023 La Grande Community Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization of PdD results. - Analysis of risks, barriers, benefits and safeguards. 	88
15	October 17, 2023 Turriquitadó Community Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization of PdD results. - Analysis of risks, barriers, benefits and safeguards. 	22
16	October 18, 2023 Curvaradó	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization of PdD results in the community colony of displaced La Grande and Jiguamiandó, residents of Curvaradó. - Analysis of risks, barriers, benefits and safeguards. 	41
17	October 19, 2023 Caño Seco Community Jiguamiandó River Community Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization of PdD results. 	35
18	October 20, 2023 New Hope Community Jiguamiandó River Community Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization of PdD results. - Analysis of risks, barriers, benefits and safeguards. 	42
19	October 22, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization of PdD results. 	39

No.	Date and place	Thematic	Participation (total people)
	Laguna Community Jiguamiandó River Community Council		
20	October 23, 2023 Urada Community Jiguamiandó River Community Council	- Socialization of PdD results.	19
21	October 23, 2023 Puerto Lleras Community Jiguamiandó River Community Council	- Socialization of PdD results.	25
22	October 24, 2023 Pueblo Nuevo Community Jiguamiandó River Community Council	- Socialization of PdD results. - Analysis of risks, barriers, benefits and safeguards.	67
23	October 25, 2023 Jigua Center Community Jiguamiandó River Community Council	- Socialization of PdD results.	55

Source: Taken from Project Document V6.1

During these spaces, it was estimated that 78% of the Community Councils' involvement or participation in the project's workshops and meetings would be involved; This considering the census information data of the Councils, an average family composition of five (5) members, in which at least one (1) member per family has participated.

Consult with neighbors

The neighboring communities, which correspond to three (3) Community Councils and an Indigenous Reserve, have been integrated into socialization spaces, through the participation of leaders and legal representatives in meetings to present the project, who have been personally invited by leaders of Jiguamiandó and La Grande. The documentary evidence includes attendance lists and meeting minutes.

Table 45. Spaces for socialization with neighbors of the REDD+ JIGRANTU project

Date & Place	Thematic	Neighboring Community	Participants
01 and 02 November 2022 Apartadó Scalar Room	Socialization of the REDD mechanism	Urada Jiguamiandó Indigenous Reservation	11
October 26 Nativity scene of Bajira	Socialization of PDD, institutional actors and neighbors	- PDI Community Council - Vigía de Curvaradó Community Council	3

Date & Place	Thematic	Neighboring Community	Participants
		- Montaña Community Council	

Source: Taken from Project Document v6.1

Consultation with Institutions and Organizations

During this monitoring period, the project owners carried out an analysis of the institutional actors and organizations of importance in the participation of socialization spaces of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project, in which thirteen (13) organizations and institutions within the territory were identified, invited to the presentation of the Project Document (October 26, 2023 in Belén de Bajirá). The identification of important organizations and attendance lists of the meeting have the appropriate documentary support.

6.9.1 Public Consultation

The public consultation of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project on the BioCarbon Registry platform began on October 21, 2023, and concluded on November 20, 2023. Throughout this period, no public comments were received from stakeholders, institutions, or other actors involved in the platform.

7 Internal quality control

During the audit, the audit team verified the evaluation of evidence collection activities to assess the design and effectiveness of the information and data control system, considering the following:

- Selection and management of GHG data and information
- Procedures for collecting, processing, consolidating, and reporting GHG data and information
- Control systems and processes to ensure the validity and accuracy of GHG data and information
- Design and maintenance of the GHG information system
- Systems, processes, and specialized personnel that support the GHG information system to ensure data quality
- Maintenance and calibration of measuring equipment and instruments
- Compliance with legal requirements related to the implementation of the forestry project

8 Validation and verification opinion

ICONTEC successfully validated and verified the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project under compliance with the METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT AFOLU SECTOR.

Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions. REDD+ Projects. BCR0002. Version 3.1 and the BCR STANDARD. From differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. BioCarbon Registry, Version 3.2.

The conformity assessment set out in this report demonstrates that the project is in line with all the guidelines applicable at the different stages or phases of validation and verification:

1. Documentary review of project design, monitoring plan and Ex Ante and Ex Post estimation of GHG emission reductions
2. Documentary and on-site review and evaluation with interviews
3. Resolution of non-conformities, issuance of the audit report and final opinion of validation and joint verification.

All requests made by the audit team were successfully closed as indicated in Annex 5 to this report.

Specifically, the conclusions can be summarized as follows:

- The project is aligned with all the criteria of the REDD+ Methodological Document and the BCR Standard; as well as BCR's tools and guides:
 - BCR TOOL. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG). Version 1.0.
 - BCR TOOL TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REDD+ SAFEGUARDS. Version 1.1.
 - BCR TOOL. AVOIDING DOUBLE COUNTING (ADC). BCR avoid double counting of emissions reductions/removals. Version 1.0
 - BCR TOOL. PERMANENCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT. BCR project holder take actions to ensure the project benefits are maintained over time. Version 1.0
 - BCR TOOL. NO NET HARM ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (NNH). BCR project activities do not cause any net-harm to the environment or to local communities and society in general. Version 1.0
 - BioCarbon Registry. 2023. BIOCARBON GUIDELINES. BASELINE AND ADDITIONALITY. BCR projects generate verified carbon credits (VCC) that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional. Version 1.2
- The development and justification of the additionality of the project is sufficiently justified in the Project Document
- The design and follow-up of the Monitoring Plan is coherent and adequate.
- The Ex-Ante projection of the project's GHG emission reductions during the 30-year quantification period (02.01.2019 to 01.01.2049), has been conducted in a concrete, precise, transparent, and conservative manner. A total of 10,159,307.91 tCO₂e is

estimated during the quantification period and an average annual reduction of 338,643.60 tCO₂e.

- The Ex-Post estimation of the project's GHG emission reductions during the monitoring period from 02.01.2019 to 31.12.2022, has been conducted in a concrete, accurate, transparent and conservative manner. A total of 1,520,100.51 tCO₂e was reached, with an annual average of 380,025.13 tCO₂e.

ICONTEC has verified, with a reasonable level of assurance, that the GHG emission reductions mentioned above have been achieved.

ICONTEC considers that the project developer monitors and reports its GHG actions in accordance with the principles and rules of the quantification of emission reductions that are verifiable within the framework of the ISO 14064-3:2019 Standard.

In conclusion, the audit team issues a positive validation opinion for the reduction of quantified GHG emissions for the total duration of the project and a positive verification opinion for the reduction of quantified GHG emissions in the current monitoring period.

ICONTEC's audit team drafted this joint validation and verification report in accordance with the respective format provided on the BCR platform.

9 Validation statement

The project validation statement can be found as an attachment

10 Verification statement

The project validation statement can be found as an attachment.

11 Annexes

11.1 Annex 1. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Table 46. Accreditation audit team.

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	Ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambiental	Antioquia	Lead Auditor Sustainability Seal - ICONTEC	12/10/2017					
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	Ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambiental	Antioquia	EFR	1/01/2016					
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	Ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambiental	Antioquia	ISO 26000 Social Responsibility Assessor	1/10/2014					
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	Ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambiental	Antioquia	ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement Assessor	2/09/2019					
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	Ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambiental	Antioquia	Evaluator Equips	28/10/2019					

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	Ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambiental	Antioquia	GRI Sustainability Memory Checker	27/07/2015			X		
Carvajal Guerra Camilo Andres	Ccarvajal@icontec.org	Ing. Ambiental	Antioquia	Lead Auditor Poultry Sustainability Seal	9/09/2022					
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	5/02/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@icontec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD	5/02/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@i contec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Cercarbono	21/05/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@i contec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Biocarbon Registry	21/05/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@i contec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and	5/02/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Qualified as technical rev on 23/05/2022 Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
				reforestation VCS						
García Murillo Laura María	lmgarciam@i contec.org	Forestry Engineering	Center	GHG Inventory Assessor - ISO 14064-1:2018 GHG Program for Mexico's National Emissions Registry	7/07/2021		X		INDUSTR IALSubse ctor METAL PRODUC TION	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icont ec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verif ier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	2/02/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icont ec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verif ier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use- REDD	2/02/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Cercarbono	21/05/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Biocarbon Registry	21/05/2021	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Nieto Rodriguez Victor Manuel	vnieto@icontec.net	Forestry Engineering	Center	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and	14/04/2020	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
				reforestation VCS						
Torres Gomez Maria Alejandra	mtorres@iconte.org	Ing. Forestal	Antioquia	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation VCS	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Torres Gomez Maria Alejandra	mtorres@iconte.org	Ing. Forestal	Antioquia	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Biocarbon Registry	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

Last Name First Names	Email	Profession	Regional	Current Qualification	Initial Qualification Date	Lead Auditor	Auditor	Technical Expert	AT/sector	Remarks
Torres Gomez Maria Alejandra	mtorres@icontec.org	Ing. Forestal	Antioquia	Validator / Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector Afforestation and reforestation Cercarbono	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Torres Gomez Maria Alejandra	mtorres@icontec.org	Ing. Forestal	Antioquia	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3B Land Use-REDD	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020
Torres Gomez Maria Alejandra	mtorres@icontec.org	Ing. Forestal	Antioquia	Validator/Verifier in GHG mitigation projects in 14064-2: 2006 and 2019 Sector AFOLU 3C Aggregate Sources	12/01/2023	X	X	X	14.1	Authorized to provide services under the scope of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

11.2 Annex 2. Audit Plan

GHG Mitigation Project Initiative Title	JIGRANTU REDD+ PROJECT			
Full name and job title of the project manager	<p>Favre Paz Cordoba Legal Representative - Community Council Black Communities of La Grande fapazcor@hotmail.com Tel: 3206380744</p> <p>Melkin Romaña Cuesta Legal Representative - Rio Community Council Jiguamiandó Melkinto@கிடைமல்.com Tel: 3103868552</p> <p>Alcides Panneso Palace Legal Representative - Community Council Turriquitado replegalturriquitado@gmail.com Tel: 3113480798</p> <p>Biotrade S.A.S</p>			
Email	gerencia@biotradeco2.com	Cellular	(+57) 3016279136	
Address, including the Country.	Bogota, Colombia			
Details and job title of the contact person	<p>Ruby Acosta Bastidas Legal representative Biotrade S.A.S gerencia@biotradeco2.com Tel: 3016279136</p>			
Type of audit	Validation	X	Verification	x
	Fully remote		Partially remote	x
<p>With cordial greetings, I am writing to you to submit the proposal for the audit plan to be carried out on the GHG mitigation project presented by your organization. Also, for the opening and closing meeting of the audit, I would like to thank you for inviting the relevant people from the areas that will be audited.</p> <p>For the daily balance of information of the audit team, I thank you for having an agenda and a physical or remote space to hold the meeting, as well as access to the basic documentation of the GHG Project.</p> <p>Regarding the occupational health and safety conditions applicable to your organization, please inform them before making the on-site visit so that the audit team can request the necessary personal protection elements from ICONTEC.</p> <p>The information that becomes known from the execution of this audit will be treated confidentially by the audit team and Icontec. The language of the audit and its report will be in Spanish.</p>				

The conditions of this service are indicated in R-PS-012 REGULATIONS FOR VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION SERVICES.

Audit Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ISO 14064-2:2019 - BCR V3.2 Standard - Quantifying GHG Emission Reductions REDD+ Projects BCR0002 V3.1 <p>Tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BIOCARBON GUIDELINES Baseline and Additionality V1.2 - BCR Tool Avoiding Double Counting V1.0 - Tool to demonstrate compliance with REDD+ Safeguards V1.1 - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) V1.0 Tool - BCR Tool Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) V1.0 - BCR Tool No Net Harm Environmental And Socia Safeguards (NNH) V1.0 - BCR Tool Permanence and Risk Management V1.0 <p>The validation and verification of the GHG mitigation project will be carried out by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Auditing with the support of technological means, partially remote
Objectives of the audit	<p>For validation:</p> <p>Assess the likelihood that the implementation of the planned GHG project will result in the GHG removals/reductions declared by the project owner, considering the following:</p> <p>Compliance with applicable validation criteria, including the principles and requirements of relevant GHG standards or programs within the scope of validation.</p> <p>The establishment, justification and documentation of the GHG mitigation project.</p> <p>The relevance of the planned GHG project controls.</p> <p>For verification:</p> <p>Verify compliance in the implementation of mitigation project activities, including those associated with the methodology selected for the project, considering the following:</p> <p>Compliance with applicable verification criteria, including the principles and requirements of relevant GHG standards or programs within the scope of verification.</p> <p>Information and documentation of GHG project planning, including procedures and criteria for the project, baseline, quality control and assurance, risk management, and GHG verification documents.</p> <p>The emissions, removals, emission reductions, and removal increases that are reported in the GHG baseline and project.</p> <p>Any significant changes in emissions, removals, emission reductions, and increases in GHG removals since the last reporting period, or since project validation,</p>

	<p>Compliance with the actual principles and controls of the project and the monitoring, verification and reporting system necessary to comply with its documented procedures and current legislation in accordance with the audit criteria.</p>
<p>Scope of the audit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project boundaries including project scenarios and baseline scenarios: <p>The PMCC REDD+ JIGRANTU Project is in the Colombian Pacific region, in the department of Chocó and has an area of 76,173 hectares belonging to the municipalities of Carmen del Darién (85%) and Riosucio (15%). Within these areas are the Community Councils of La Grande, Río Jiguamiandó and Turriquitadó, who are configured as the proponents of the project.</p> <p>The main objective of the project is to promote integral sustainable development under the principles of participation, transparency, trust, justice and equity through the REDD mechanism in the community councils of Río Jiguamiandó, La Grande and Turriquitadó. In this sense, the initiative is part of the execution of mitigation actions through the reduction of GHG emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <div data-bbox="414 819 1369 1522" data-label="Figure"> </div> <p>Source: DDP Jigrantú REDD+ Project V2.0</p> <p>Reference area: 146,964.19 hectares Leakage area: 44,633 hectares Project area: 76,173.36 hectares Eligible area (stable forest): 71,172.47 hectares</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical infrastructure, activities, technologies and processes of the GHG project <p>Since 2015, the community councils of La Grande, Río Jiguamiandó and Turriquitadó have been exploring economic options to manage their territory independently. Its main objective</p>

has been to protect its territory, preserve biological diversity, develop sustainable production projects, improve access roads and strengthen social infrastructure, as well as public services.

Therefore, to more effectively achieve the objectives established by the community, the Councils generate alliances with Biodrate, a private consulting firm whose current focus is the formulation of REDD+ projects in indigenous and Afro-descendant collective territories in the Amazon and in the Colombian Pacific, to manage a project on Emission Reductions Due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation.

Conservation activities and/or actions are framed within the following specific objectives:

- Formulate and execute the ethno-development plan, promoting governance and rescuing cultural practices
- Improve the social, cultural and productive infrastructure for the sustainable development of the communities that live in the project area.
- Strengthen the technical capacities of leaders, youth and women to give long-term sustainability to the project's actions.
- Design and implement the strategy for the restoration, conservation and monitoring of nature, the mechanism of oversight and participatory control.

- Sources, sinks and/or reservoirs of GHGs and types of GHGs

Source: Combustion of woody biomass, in case of forest fires.

Sinks and/or Reservoirs: Aboveground biomass, groundwater biomass, soil organic carbon using NREF emission factors for the Pacific biome.

Sink	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Aboveground tree biomass	Yes	It is the most representative carbon deposit originated by the execution of the project's actions
Underground biomass	Yes	Significant carbon accumulation from the implementation of project activities
Soil Organic Carbon	Yes	This deposit is included considering that the carbon content is expected to change in the project scenario

Type of GHG: CO2 and, if applicable, CH4 and N2O.

- Defined time periods to execute the project activity

Project duration: 10.01.2017 to 10.01.2047 (30 years). A reduction in total GHG emissions of 5,253,855.88 tCO2e is projected, which when applying the uncertainty discounts (489,860.34 tCO2e), results in 4,763,995.54 net tCO2e.

First verification: 10.01.2017 to 31.12.2021.


Level of Assurance	Agreed with the client – 95%	Materiality - Materiality	Agreed with the client – 5%												
Sampling Plan / Evidence Collection Plan	<p>Information and documentation of GHG mitigation project planning, including procedures and criteria for the project, baseline, quality control and assurance, risk management, and verification documents, are listed in the following table:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameters</th> <th>Sampling (%)</th> <th>Assurance Level (100%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Methodologies and tools used for the calculation of removals</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formulas for Calculating Removals</td> <td>100</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evidence collection</td> <td>Interviews in the 3 Community Councils Indirect Actor Interviews Walkthroughs at project boundaries Evidence of conservation actions implemented</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Parameters	Sampling (%)	Assurance Level (100%)	Methodologies and tools used for the calculation of removals	100	100	Formulas for Calculating Removals	100	100	Evidence collection	Interviews in the 3 Community Councils Indirect Actor Interviews Walkthroughs at project boundaries Evidence of conservation actions implemented	100%
Parameters	Sampling (%)	Assurance Level (100%)													
Methodologies and tools used for the calculation of removals	100	100													
Formulas for Calculating Removals	100	100													
Evidence collection	Interviews in the 3 Community Councils Indirect Actor Interviews Walkthroughs at project boundaries Evidence of conservation actions implemented	100%													
Name of Lead Auditor	Alejandra Torres Gómez (AT)	Email	mtorres@icontec.org												
Auditor	Laura María García (LG)	Technical Expert	Víctor Nieto												
Opening meeting	27/11/2023	Hour													
Closing Meeting		Hour													
Date on which the audit plan was completed	23/11/2023														

Fecha	Lugar	Cantidad participantes	Objeto
lunes, 27 de noviembre de 2023	Apartadó	3	Desplazamiento personal auditores y Biotrade
lunes, 27 de noviembre de 2023	Belen de Bajirá	10	Reunión con partes interesadas
martes, 28 de noviembre de 2023	La Grande	30	Recorridos acciones de conservación cienágas Entrevistas a la comunidad
miércoles, 29 de noviembre de 2023	Turriquitadó	20	Recorridos acciones de conservación cienágas Entrevistas a la comunidad
jueves, 30 de noviembre de 2023	Jigua-Nueva Esperanza	20	Recorrido restauración Recorrido zonas de biodiversidad
		(Nw E, Ovo, Las Menas, Laguna, Vergel y Bracitos)	Entrevistas con la comunidad
viernes, 1 de diciembre de 2023	Centro Jigua	20	(Centro Jigua, Caño seco, Santa fe y Bella Flor)
			Entrevistas con la comunidad
viernes, 1 de diciembre de 2023	Jigua- Pueblo Nuevo	20	(Pueblo Nuevo, Puerto Lleras, Urada)
			Entrevistas con la comunidad

Remarks:

- During the interviews, the audit team will review the documentation referenced in the project description and/or in the monitoring report.
- This business plan is flexible and can be modified in agreement with the project owner.
- All project owner personnel related to the GHG Projects must be available if requested by the audit team for the purpose of assessing any requirements
- During any phase of this evaluation process (document review, prior to the site visit, site visit, drafting of the audit report or technical review) findings may be declared, which must be resolved before the relevant documentation (project description, monitoring report, spreadsheets, audit reports, among others) is sent to the GHG program.
- The schedule of Validation/Verification activities is described in document F-GV-086 NOTIFICATION OF SERVICES VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

11.3 Annex 3. Interviews


LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS 

Nombre del programa: RECOT+ Jigantes Facilitador: Alejandra Torres
 Lugar: Bekra de Cajira Fecha: 27/11/2023 Carla Garcia

N°	Nombre	Cédula	Consejo Comunal	Cargo	Municipio	Fecha de Entrevista	Firma
1	Monte Emilio Chula G.	7020827277	Cocornaco	Secretario	Carmona de Curia	27/11/23	Shady Chula
2	Rosmario Delgado	3532912	Cocornaco	presidenta	C/ Damian	21/11/23	Firma
3	Lina Rocio Zuluaga	7020827277	Villa Nueva	representante	C/ Damian	27/11/23	Zuluaga
4	Fawer Paz Cordoba	1027421668	Cocornaco	RT la grande	C/ Damian	27/11/23	Fawer Paz C
5	Sofinson Mosquera	219893296	SAMA	Tecnico	C/ Damian	27/11/23	Firma
6	Franisca Torres L	73571519	PDT MURINDO	Vecal	MURINDO	27/11/23	Firma
7	Heiver Ernesto Cortes	102082082	Rio Chiqua de	coordinador	MURINDO	27/11/23	Firma
8	Diana Mercedes Serna	6732132	ASCOBIA	RT legal	Carmona de Curia	27/11/23	(Firma)
9	John Dilsof Henao	31257507	Asesor uradi	asesor	C/ Damian	27/11/2023	Firma
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Página 1 de 1

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS




Nombre del programa: REDD+ JIGRANTU
Lugar: La Grande Fecha: 20/11/23

Facilitador: Alexandre Tomas
Laura Garcia

Nº	Nombre	Cédula	Empresa	Cargo	Dirección	Fecha de Entrevista	Entrevista
1	HILDAZOLA PAZ F	1003927815		PROCEDENTE DE DANIEL		25/11/2023	FIN
2	Enna Salcedo	1004920260				17/10/2023	Enna S.C.
3	Orlando Poma B	1077139952					
4	Fernando Poma B	118092250	CONSEJ La Grande	Lider comunidad	La Grande	28/10/2023	Fernando P.
5	CESTAR PAZ COLDECHA	118108011			La Grande	28/10/2023	CESTAR P.C.
6	Yolanda PAZ C	1151131655			La Grande	"	Yolanda PAZ
7	Maita Alejandra M	1001031245			La Grande	28/11/2023	Maita Mena
8	Ruxellaxo Palacios	11585123			La Grande		Ruxellaxo Palacios
9	Regulo maza xal-	7522450			La Grande	28/11/23	
10	YEFFI PAZ Rivas	100387812	COCO 3202	Presidente	La Grande	28/11/23	YEFFI PAZ
11	ANGELMIR PALACIOS A	77585123			La Grande	28/11/23	ANGELMIR A
12	GAMERSON POMA B	11813758	HILERO	EULACE T.	La Grande	28/11/2023	GAMERSON
13	Anilio Palacios Ch.	3537667	COCO 3202	TESORERO	La Grande	28-11-2023	Anilio Palacios
14	ANIL PALACIOS CH	11813260			La Grande	28-11-2023	ANIL PALACIOS
15	Tecelator charuma	30092690	La Grande	Vocal	La Grande		
16	MARILDA	3097666	La Grande	OFICIOS VARIO	La Grande		MARILDA
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS




Nombre del programa: REDOT JIGRANO
Lugar: La Grande Fecha: 28/11/2023

Facilitador: Alejandro Brea
Carla Cruz

Nº	Nombre	Cédula	Comunidad	Categoría	Fecha	Asistencia
1	Ir. Ussuquima Tó		Comunidad		28/11/23	
2	ALFONSO B	353248	LA GRANDE	LIDER	300976	37
3						Viris cordoba
4	Viris cordoba maria	100328773	La Grande	secretaria		Robalís
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6	Wibreta m m	35112979	La Grande			
7	Marcelis Palacios	1001637178	La Grande			Marcelis
8	DEICY Chaves P	027446710	La Grande			DEICY Chaves
9	Felix Hoyra P	11585125	"			
10	WILFELM PALACIOSCH	1193599622	La Grande	lider		
11	WILFELM PALACIOSCH	1148196108	La Grande			
12	Edgar Paz Palacios	100446176	La Grande	oficios varios	28/11/23	Edgar
13						
14	Librada cordoba	30097664	La Grande			Librada
15	Esidora Romera	30097672	La Grande	oficio vario		Esidora
16	Arlenis Romera Cordoba	1193462361	La Grande			Arlenis R. C.
17						
18	WILFELM PALACIOSCH	11740073	La Grande	fiscal.		WILFELM PALACIOSCH
19	Jose de lu oz	3532655	La Grande			Jose de lu oz
20						
21	WILFELM PALACIOSCH	11731151	La Grande	WILFELM PALACIOSCH	28/11/23	WILFELM PALACIOSCH


LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS



Nombre del programa: REC+ Jiganti Facilitador: Miguel Torres
 Lugar: Turiquitudo Fecha: 29/11/2013 Carla Grahn

Nº	Nombre	Cédula	Empresa	Cargo	Dirección	Fecha de Entrevista	Inicio
1	Lié Johan y ceta	1039652759	C. Comunitario		Turiquitudo	29/11/2013	Lié Johan CD
2	Y R P Vici ceta	1192730794	C. Comunitario		Turiquitudo	29/11/2013	Lié Johan CD
3	Desa Elias Masgura	3532050	C. Comunitario		Turiquitudo	29/11/2013	Carla Grahn
4	Comuna Romana C.	54170015	Concejo Comunitario	Presidente	Turiquitudo	29/11/2013	Alcides Panesso
5	Alcides Panesso	35320099	Comunitario	Representante	Turiquitudo	29/11/2013	
6	Gildardo Ramos	1030460965	Comunitario	Tesoroero	Turiquitudo	29/11/2013	Gildardo RP
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS




Nombre del programa: DESOD- JUBAUNU
Lugar: Nueva Esperanza Fecha: 30/11/2023

Facilitador: Alejandra Torres
Deba Garcia

Nº	Nombre	Cédula	CATEGORÍA	MUNICIPIO	DIRECCIÓN	Fecha de Entrevista	Entrevista
1	ERASMO ORTIZ	6629837	COMUNITARIO	Jiguanamá			ERASMO
2	debara kuyri	91501081			hurbacera		debara
3	Argenida	51730024					Argenida
4	CASTORINA SIERRA	1030160935			Presi	NUEVA ESPERANZA	CASTORINA SIERRA
5	lubias ortiz	1193594922			Presid	NUEVA ESPERANZA	lubias
6	JOSÉ MARTÍN	2112137			+ C. FOSERA	Ramacho	JOSÉ
7	JOSÉ CARLOS	6092319			BOCAL	Ramacho	JOSÉ
8	JAIM CAROL	1038800251				LAS MENA	deba
9	CINDY PAOLA MARTINEZ	1001512724			secretaria	LAS MENAS	CINDY PAOLA
10	MIGUEL MEDVID	11254046			BOCAL	BRACITO	
11	JADER COYOLLO	71944093			TESORERO	LUGUNO	JADER COYOLLO
12	Edelson Sierra	99270094				NUEVA ESPERANZA	EDILSON
13	LUIS E. GOGOLLO	15610377			Presid. salud	N. ESPERANZA	
14	CERFINO ALMANZA	98613126			presidente	BRACITO	
15	Santander Alvarado	70777711				OLCO	Santander
16	Daniela Verjara Nore	6705719				NUEVA ESPERANZA	DAE
17	LUIS MARI GUERRA SOLÍS	07-8167444				NUEVA ESPERANZA	LUIS MARI GUERRA
18	JUAN LUIS	15679674				CAMPO SECO	JUAN
19	FERNEX ENRIQUE C.	106675233				OLCO	FERNEX CULLO
20	BENJAMIN SIERRA	3537478			licitador	N. ESPERANZA	BENJAMIN
21	DARZO ROMANA	0115565			TESORERO	CAMPO SECO	DARZO

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS



Nombre del programa: REDD+ Jigrañtv
Lugar: Nueva Esperanza Fecha: 30/11/2023

Facilitador: Alejandro Torres
Laura García

Nº	Nombre	CEDULA	MUNICIPIO	CARGO	Dirección	Fecha de Entrevista	Firma
1	Guillermo Salcedo	3532812	Cocomacul	Presidente			
2	Luis Hernandez	911396	N. Esperanza	Presidente			
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS



Nombre del programa: REDD + Jigantu Facilitador: Aleandra Torres
 Lugar: Pueblo Nuevo Fecha: 1/12/2023
Yolba Garcia

Nº	Nombre	Cédula	Concejo Comunitario	Categoría	Comunidad	Fecha de Entrevista	Firma
1	Wesler Cuesta Paz	1003787316	Cocomaculi	CMJ	Pueblo Nuevo	01-12-2023	WESLER
2	Gliserio Romaña	1001637084	Cocomaculi		Pueblo Nuevo		Gliserio R
3	Nina Murala Blando C.	1050460896			Pueblo Nuevo		Nina M.
4	Néstor García Penlería	8532205			Puerto Lleras		NESTOR
5	Sandra H Argumedo	1047367013	Cocomaculi		P. Lleras	01-12-2023	Sandra
6	NARCIZA PAZ CORTES	76380711	Cocomaculi	Legal	Pueblo Nuevo		NARCIZA
7							
8	NEYCL Paz Romaña	1030466671	Cocomaculi		Pueblo Nuevo	01-12-2023	NEYCL P.R.
9	YURY NEY Romaña	1038812043	Cocomaculi	VOCAL	Pueblo Nuevo	01/12/2023	YURY NEY R.C.
10	JOSÉ PALACIOS	100751119	Cocomaculi			01-12-2023	JOSÉ
11	ELCEN Romaña	6706530	Cocomaculi		Pueblo Nuevo	01-12-2023	ELCEN
12	ANICE ROMANA CORTES	711510111	Cocomaculi		Pueblo Nuevo	01/12/2023	ANICE ROMANA
13	Sindy Mirth Denis pal	101637700	Cocomaculi		Pueblo Nuevo	01/04/1997	Sindy Mirth Denis P.
14	LEIDIA Romaña	2117214		Presidente		01-12-2023	LEIDIA
15	MICHA PAZ ROMANA	79311084		Fiscal	Pueblo Nuevo		MICHA
16	Milagrita Cortes	21981151			Pueblo Nuevo		Milagrita
17	RUTH Romaña	312889505		madre comunitaria	Pueblo Nuevo		RUTH R.C.
18	ARISLEY Romaña C.	7028071202			Pueblo Nuevo		ARISLEY P.C.
19	Anylis padre P.R.	1001673670			Pueblo N.	01-12-23	ANYLIS P.R.D.
20	pedro pablo romaña	71252343			Pueblo N.	01/12/23	pedro pablo
21	Carlos Romaña Romaña	3532860	Cocomaculi		Pueblo Nuevo	01-12-2023	CARLOS

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS




Nombre del programa: REDD+ Jiganti
Lugar: Pueblo Nuevo Fecha: 1/11/2013

Facilitador: Alexandra Torres
Caro Goren

Nº	Nombre	Cédula	Consejo Comunitario	Categoría	Comunidad	Fecha
1	Jader cordoba	1148202346		Tesorero	Pueblo nuevo	Jader
2	oscar Román	4856572			Pueblo nuevo	oscar
3	AMERICO DENIS	8112.095		Fiscal	X	AMERICO
4	CRISTOBAL	8112 312			Pueblo nuevo	
5	Samuel perez curto	1024912549				CRISTOBAL
6	Samuel Salcedo	3532212	cocomunari	Presidente	PNuevo	Samuel perez
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS



Nombre del programa: REDD+ Sigra Facilitador: Alejandra Torres
 Lugar: Centro Jigua Fecha: 01/12/2023
 Consejo Comunitario Comunidad

Nº	Nombre	Cédula	Residencia	Cargo	Comunidad	Fecha de Entrevista	Firma
1	ROBINSON PUZ R	31532767	Jigua Michabo	Presidente	Centro Jigua		R
2	Emilia R	11856556				Jigua	R
3	Emilia Chale	10408227	Centro Jigua	Secretario	Centro Jigua		Juan Yanez
4	Seter Romayor	26380688	Centro Jigua	Secretario	Centro Jigua		Seter R
5	Aida Paz Romayor	218211453	Centro Jigua	Ninguno	Centro		Aida
6	Miladis Montano	10090182	Centro Jigua	coordinador	Centro Jigua		Miladis
7	Liberdo Herrera	8456262	coordinador	lider	Centro Jigua		Liberdo
8	Luz Estela Blandin	35785222			Centro Jigua		Luz
9	Yuli Andrea Borja	119200941			Centro Jigua		Yuli Borja
10	Jhovanny Sureda Romayor	3532960		lider			Jhovanny
11	JUAN ROMAYOR R.	772800423	CC.J.	FISCAL	Centro Jigua		Juan
12	Emilia Chale	40856679	coordinador		Centro Jigua		Emilia
13	Aector Calderon	71970662					Aector
14	Dominico Borja Paz	3532788		coordinador	Centro Jigua		Dominico
15	Dominico Romayor	4856617	Centro Jigua	Presidente			Dominico
16	Martín Romayor	100730092		Presidente			Martín R.P.
17	Gloria Andrea R.C	1030400632	Jiguamichabo		Centro Jigua		Gloria Romayor
18	Fidel Romayor PA	811117	Centro Jigua		Centro Jigua		Fidel Romayor
19	Ana Loura Romayor C.	100461067	Centro Jigua		Centro Jigua		Ana Loura
20	Elis Marcela Romayor	1193394582	Jiguamichabo		Centro Jigua		Elis M.A.
21	Lucina Antonia	26.380.642	Jiguamichabo		Centro Jigua		Lucina A.

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS

Nombre del programa: REDD+ Sigrañti Facilitador: Alejandra Torres
 Lugar: Centro Sigra Fecha: 01/12/2023 Laura Carrió

Nº	Nombre	Celular	Profesión	Sexo	Dirección	Fecha de entrevista	Inicio
1	leidy taneh ucota	045574878	Jr yudmendo		Centro Sigra	7.0	leidy taneh
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11.4 Annex 4. Documentation review

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
1	Project Document	BCR_-Formato-Proyectos-de-GEI_sp - Español V6.1.docx	Project Document v6.1 (Spanish)	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
2		BCR_-Formato-Proyectos-de-GEI_sp - English_v6.1.docx	Project Document v6.0 (English)	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
3	Monitoring Report	RM_JIGRANTU_V5 ESP.docx	Monitoring Report v5.0 (Spanish)	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
4		BCR_Monitoring-Report-Format.docx	Monitoring Report v5.0 (English)	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
5	Risk analysis	Amenaza por cambio climatico.jpg	Environmental risk mapping	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
6		AmenazaPorMovimientosEnMasa.jpg	Environmental risk mapping	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
7		CapacidadAdaptativaalCambioClimatico.jpg	Environmental risk mapping	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
8		RiesgoalCambioClimatico.jpg	Environmental risk mapping	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
9		Susceptibilidad a inundación.jpg	Environmental risk mapping	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
10		Vulnerabilidadambientaldelterritorio.jpg	Environmental risk mapping	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
11		Analisis de riesgos JIGRANTU.xlsx	Social, environmental and financial risk matrix	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
12		Caracterizacion_CarmenDarién_2011.pdf	Characterization of risk scenarios Carmen del Darién	CLOPAD (2011)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
13		Flujo de fondo proyecto JIGRANTU V2.0.xlsx	Project cash flow details	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
14	Operational manual	Manual Operativo Proyecto REDD+ JIGRANTU V4..pdf	JIGRANTU Project Operational Manual	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
15	SDG	Herramienta-ODS_REDD+JIGRANTU-V3.xlsx	SDG tool development	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
16		Cronograma de implementacion SDB V2.0.xlsx	Activity implementation schedule	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
17	Benefit Sharing System	SDB_JIGRANTU-V3.0 23012024.xlsx	Benefit distribution system (SDB) by strategic line	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
18		1. Plan de seguimiento acciones REDD V3.0.xlsx	Monitoring plan for REDD+ activities	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
19	Environmental assessment	Matriz de Evaluación Con Proyecto V1.0.xlsx	Impact evaluation matrix derived from implementation	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
20		1. Fichas actividades REDD monitoreo periodo V1.xlsx	Monitoring activities of the monitoring report	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
21	Follow-up Monitoring Plan	2. Fichas indicadores monitoreo periodo V1.xlsx	Monitoring indicators of the monitoring report	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
22		1. Plan de seguimiento de Salvaguardas.xlsx	Monitoring of REDD safeguards	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
23		SVG-1.1 Analisis politicas.xlsx	Complementarity and compatibility analysis	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
24		1. Anexo Sustento fecha de Inicio Proyecto REDD.pdf	Project start date annex	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
25		1. Memorial Sentencia T-622 (2)_Facilitado La Grande.pdf	Report to Sentence T-622 of 2016 Río Atrato as a subject of rights	Centro Sociojurídico para la Defensa Territorial SIEMBRA	Biotrade
26	Start date	2. 2018_diciembre_Tercer-Informe-de-avance-de-cumplimiento-de-la-sentencia-T-622.pdf	3rd follow-up report to Sentence T-622 of 2016	MADS (2018)	Biotrade
27		3. Diciembre_Plan-de-Accion-Orden-Quinta-cuenca-rio-atrato_opt.pdf	Environmental Action Plan Sentence T-622 of 2016	MADS	Biotrade
28		Resolución 0010 de 2019.pdf	Forest Harvesting Authorization	CODECHOCÓ (2019)	Biotrade
29		Calculadora JIGRANTU V4_260824.xlsx	Quantification of project emissions and reductions	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
30	Carbon calculator	Areas deforestación V4.0.xlsx	Project deforestation analysis	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
31		Mapa de bosque no bosque.pdf	Forest Non-forest map detail	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
32		InformaciónRelevanteMF.xlsx	Detailed quantification of emissions from forestry exploitation	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
33	Legal compliance	Matriz de cumplimiento legal_REDD+JIGRANTU.xlsx	Project legal compliance matrix	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
34		Contrato No 009 de 2022 CC Mayor de la Cuenca del Río Jiguamiando.pdf	CC Jiguamiandó-Biotrade alliance agreement	Biotrade and Project Holders (2022)	Biotrade
35		Contrato No 10 de 2022 CC Comunidad Negra de la Grande.pdf	CC La Grande-Biotrade alliance agreement	Biotrade and Project Holders (2022)	Biotrade
36		Contrato No 11 de 2022 Consejo Comunitario de Turriquitadó.pdf	CC Turriquitadó-Biotrade alliance agreement	Biotrade and Project Holders (2022)	Biotrade
37		Otrosi 009. Jiguamiando.pdf	CC Jiguamiandó-Biotrade alliance agreement (amendment)	Biotrade and Project Holders (2024)	Biotrade
38		Otrosi 010. La Grande.pdf	CC La Grande-Biotrade alliance agreement (amendment)	Biotrade and Project Holders (2024)	Biotrade
39		Otrosi 011. Turri1uitado.pdf	CC Turriquitadó-Biotrade alliance agreement (amendment)	Biotrade and Project Holders (2024)	Biotrade
40		CAMARA DE COMERCIO_Biotrade.pdf	Biotrade Chamber and Commerce Certificate	Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá (2023)	Biotrade
41		CC_RubyAcosta.pdf	Biotrade legal representation documents	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
42		RUT Biotrade.pdf	Single Tax Registry Biotrade	DIAN (2021)	Biotrade
43		Cedula Fawer Paz Rep Legal La Grande.pdf	Legal representation documents CC La Grande	Project holders	Biotrade
44		130624_Solicitud de Actualización en el Registro Único Nacional de La Grande.pdf	Request for updating the registry of CC La Grande of the Ministry of the Interior	Project holders	Biotrade
45		2022_Constancia_Faer Paz La Grande.pdf	Proof of registration of CC La Grande before the Mayor's Office Carmen del Darien updated	Ministerio del Interior (2022)	Biotrade
46		1. Resolucion_MinisterioInt_La Grande.pdf	CC La Grande registry update of the Ministry of the Interior	Ministerio del Interior (2023)	Biotrade
47		Cedula Melkin Romaña Rep Río Jiguamiando.pdf	Legal representation documents CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
48		2023_Constancia_Repre_legalL Melkin Romaña Río Jiguamiandó.pdf	Proof of registration of the CC Jiguamiandó before Mayors Office Carmen del Darien updated	Secretaría general Alcaldía Carmen del Darien (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
49		2024_Certificacion_Represen_Legal_jiguamiando.pdf	Proof of registration of the CC Jiguamiandó before Mayors Office Carmen del Darien updated	Secretaría general Alcaldía Carmen del Darien (2024)	Biotrade
50		1. Resolucion_MinisterioInt_Jiguamiando.pdf	CC Jiguamiandó registry update of the Ministry of the Interior	Ministerio del Interior (2023)	Biotrade
51		Cedula Alcides Panneso Rep Legal Turriquitado.pdf	Legal representation documents CC Turriquitado	Project holders	Biotrade
52		13082024_solicitud de certificacion de CC Turriquitado.pdf	Request for updating the registry of CC La Grande of the Ministry of the Interior	Project holders	Biotrade
53		2024_Constancia_Representacion_Legal_Alcides.pdf	Proof of registration of the CC Turriquitado before Mayor Carmen del Darien	Secretaría general Alcaldía Carmen del Darien (2024)	Biotrade
54		2021_Constancia_Represen_Legal_Alcides P_Turriquitado.pdf	Proof of registration of the CC Turriquitado before Mayor Carmen del Darien	Secretaría general Alcaldía Carmen del Darien (2021)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
55		1. Resolucion_MinisterioInt_Turriquitado.pdf	CC Turriquitadó registry update of the Ministry of the Interior	Ministerio del Interior (2023)	Biotrade
56	Cartography	GDB_Fugas.gdb	Geodatabase leakage area	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
57		Análisisfugas.pdf	Detail of leakage area delimitation	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
58		AREAS_APROVECHAMIENTO.gdb	Geodatabase forestry exploitation areas	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
59		Mapa Áreas de aprovechamiento Forestal.pdf	Detail of delimitation of forestry exploitation areas	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
60		Area de bosque_AF.gdb	Geodatabase forest stable leakage area	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
61		Area de bosque_AP.gdb	Geodatabase stable forest project area	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
62		Area de bosque_AR.gdb	Geodatabase stable forest reference area	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
63		Area de bosque_LaGrande.gdb	Geodatabase stable forest CC La Grande	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
64		Area de bosque_RioJiguamiando.gdb	Stable forest geodatabase CC Jiguamiandó	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
65		Area de bosque_Turriquitado.gdb	Stable forest geodatabase CC Turriquitadó	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
66		Correo Solicitud de cartografía EOT Carmen del Darien.pdf	Evidence of cartography request Territorial Planning Scheme Carmen del Darien	Project holders	Biotrade
67		Correo Solicitud de cartografía EOT Riosucio.pdf	Evidence of request for mapping of the Riosucio Land Management Scheme	Project holder	Biotrade
68	Communications with institutions	Respuesta ANT sobre Cartografia.pdf	Ethnic Affairs response to request for mapping of private properties	ANT (2024)	Biotrade
69		Respuesta ANT sobre Resolucion 2159 de 2007.pdf	Response from the Ministry of Agriculture to private land mapping request	ANT (2024)	Biotrade
70		Solicitud Predios.pdf	Private land mapping request filed with Agencia Nacional de Tierras	Project holders	Biotrade
71		Carta aclaracion AR BioCarbon.pdf	Request to BCR on delimitation of reference area	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
72		RespuestaBioCarbon.pdf	Response from BCR on delimitation of the reference area	BCR (2024)	Biotrade
73		Solicitud de información BioCarbon - Titularidad.pdf	Request to BCR on project owners	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
74		Carta Ecoregistry - Exclusion del poligono.pdf	Request to EcoRegistry and Carbo Sostenible on overlap with project ID 99	Biotrade and Project holders (2024)	Biotrade
75		Respuesta a Carta Solicitud proyecto ID 99 EcoRegistry .pdf	Response EcoRegistry on overlap with project ID 99	EcoRegistry (2024)	Biotrade
76		Derecho de peticion Ecoregistry - CarboSostenible SAS.pdf	Right of petition to EcoRegistry and Carbo Sostenible on overlap with project ID 99	Biotrade and Project holders (2024)	Biotrade
77		Derecho de petición CERCARBONO.pdf	Right of petition to CERCARBONO on overlap with project ID 99	Biotrade and Project holders (2024)	Biotrade
78		Respuesta al derecho de petición ID 99 CERCARBONO.pdf	CERCARBONO response to right of petition on overlap with project ID 99	Cercarbono (2024)	Biotrade
79		Respuesta CERCARBONO 18012024.pdf	CERCARBONO response to right of	Cercarbono (2024)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			petition on overlap with project ID 99		
80		1. Consulta permisos de aprovechamiento.pdf	Request to CODECHOCÓ regarding salvoconducts of forest harvesting permits	Project holders	Biotrade
81		SOLICITUD DE INFORMACION CODECHOCO.pdf	Request to CODECHOCÓ on Forestry Management Plans and Forest Harvesting Resolutions.	Project holders	Biotrade
82		1. Inv_Apartadó 14 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces in Apartadó	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
83		10_Inv_Pto LLeras 23 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces in en Puerto Lleras	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
84		11. Inv_Pueblo Nuevo 24 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces in Pueblo Nuevo	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
85		12. Inv_Centro jigua 25 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			socialization spaces in Centro Jigua		
86		2. Inv_Chigorodó 15 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces in Chigorodó	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
87		3. Inv_La Grande 16 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces in CC La Grande	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
88		4. Inv_Turri 17 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces in CC Turriquidadó	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
89		5. Inv_Curvarado 18 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces in Curvaradó	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
90		6. Inv_Caño Seco 19 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces in Caño Seco	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
91		7. Inv_Nueva Esperanza 20 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces in Nueva Esperanza	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
92		8. Inv_Laguna 21 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			socialization spaces in Laguna		
93		9. Inv_Uradá 22 octubre.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces in Uradá	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
94		Inv_institucional-1.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with IIAP	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
95		Inv_institucional-10.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with Pastoral Social de Apartadó	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
96		Inv_institucional-11.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with SENA	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
97		Inv_institucional-13.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with CC Murindó	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
98		Inv_institucional-14.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with CC Vigía de Curvaradó	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
99		Inv_institucional-15.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with CC Montaña	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
100		Inv_institucional-16.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with RI Uradá Jiguamiandó	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
101		Inv_institucional-17.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with Justicia y Paz	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
102		Inv_institucional-18.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with Personería Carmen del Darien	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
103		Inv_institucional-19.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with RI Uradá Jiguamiandó 2	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
104		Inv_institucional-2.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with CODECHOCÓ	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
105		Inv_institucional-3.pdf	Evidence of invitation to	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			socialization spaces with Mayor's Office Carmen del Darien (enviroment secretary)		
106		Inv_institucional-4.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with the Mayor's Office Carmen del Darien	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
107		Inv_institucional-5.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with representation of black communities Carmen del Darien	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
108		Inv_institucional-6.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with ASCOBA	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
109		Inv_institucional-7.pdf	Evidence of an invitation to socialization spaces with the Ombudsman's Office Carmen del Darien	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
110		Inv_institucional-8.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with the Parroquia de Riosucio	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
111		Inv_institucional-9.pdf	Evidence of invitation to socialization spaces with the Black Communities Representant of the Mesa de Víctimas	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
112		Radicado 2912.pdf	Response filed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development regarding Resolution 2159 of 2007	Biotrade and Project holders (2024)	Biotrade
113		Respuesta MinAgricultura Gestion documental.pdf	Response from the Ministry of Agriculture regarding Resolution 2159 of 2007	MADS (2024)	Biotrade
114		Respuesta MinAgricultura.pdf	Response from the Ministry of Agriculture and transfer of the request to ANT	MADS (2024)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
115		Solicitud de inscripción Proyecto REDD+ JIGRANTU.pdf	Request to Ministry of Environment to register the project in RENARE and host country certificate	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
116		Proceso Judicial.pdf	Biotrade's tutela action to the Ministry of Environment regarding registration of the project in RENARE and host country certificate	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
117		RTA PETICIÓN BIOTRADE SAS.pdf	Response from the Ministry of Environment to register the project in RENARE and host country certificate	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
118		Solicitud certificación de consulta previa Proyecto REDD+ JIGRANTU.pdf	Request to Ministry of Interior on relevance of prior consultation	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
119		Solicitud MinInterior.pdf	Right of petition to Ministry of the Interior on relevance of prior consultation	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
120		Respuesta MinInterior.pdf	Response from Ministry of the Interior on relevance of prior consultation	Ministerio de Interior (2024)	Biotrade
121		anexo-1-solicitud-determinacion-procedencia-oportunidad-consulta-previa-v8 JIGRANTU.pdf	Sending of annexed documents to the Ministry of the Interior regarding prior consultation	Biotrade (2024)	Biotrade
122		Solicitud de informacion Oficina de registros publicos de Quibdo.pdf	Request to the Public Registry Office of Quibdó regarding cartographic information on private properties	Project holders	Biotrade
123		Análisis jurídico de las funciones de los consejos comunitarios en territorios colectivos de comunidades negras.pdf	Legal analysis of the functions of community councils in collective territories of black communities	Cuesta, J. & Hinestroza, L. (2017)	Cross-referenced information
124	Regional context	Estructura poblacional y etología de dos especies de fauna en peligro de extinción Bocachico y Manatí, en la cuenca media y baja del Río Atrato.pdf	Population structure an ethology of two endangered species of wildlife Prochilodus magdalenae (Bocachico) and	Causil-Velasco, Y. F. (2022)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			Trichechus manatus (Manatí) in the middle and lower basin of the atrato river, Chocó, Colombia		
125		Plan de Desarrollo Carmen del Darien 2020-2023.pdf	Development Plan Carmen del Darien 2020-2023	Alcaldía Municipal de Carmen del Darién (2020)	Cross-referenced information
126		Plan de Desarrollo Riosucio 2020-2023.pdf	Development Plan Riosucio 2020-2023	Alcaldía Municipal de Riosucio (2020)	Cross-referenced information
127		Plan integral de Cambio Climático del Departamento de Chocó.pdf	Integral Climate Change Plan for the Department of Chocó	MADS and IIAP (2015)	Cross-referenced information
128		Ecorregión Atrato. Una estrategia de planificación integral y conjunta para el manejo sostenible del territorio.pdf	Atrato Ecoregion. An integral and joint planning strategy for the sustainable management of the territory	IIAP and Alcaldía Municipal de Quibdó (2014)	Cross-referenced information
129		Insumos técnicos para la formulación del Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial del departamento del Chocó.pdf	Technical inputs for the formulation of the Land Management Plan for the Department of Chocó	IIAP et al. (2017)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
130		Informe del estado de los recursos naturales y del ambiente en el departamento del Chocó.pdf	Report on the state of natural resources and the environment in the department of Chocó	Contraloría general del departamento del Chocó (2015)	Cross-referenced information
131		Estado de conservación de las especies forestales amenazadas, abarco, jigua negro, guayaquil, guayacán amarillo y pino amarillo.pdf	Conservation status of threatened forest species: abarco, jigua negro, guayaquil, guayacán amarillo and pino amarillo in the Chocó municipalities of Riosucio, Carmen del Darién, Istmina, Río Quito and Juradó	Klinger Brahan (2009)	Cross-referenced information
132		Plan de acción institucional. Oportunidades y Desarrollo Sostenible para las subregiones 2020- 2023.pdf	Institutional Action Plan. Opportunities and Sustainable Development for the subregions 2020-2023.	Codechocó (2020)	Cross-referenced information
133		Atlas de la Caracterización regional de la problemática asociada a las drogas ilícitas en el departamento de Chocó.pdf	Atlas of the regional characterization of the problems associated with illicit drugs in the	ODC (2015)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			department of Chocó.		
134		Análisis de las estrategias ambientales de conservación de bosques tropicales en el municipio de Riosucio- Chocó.pdf	Analysis of environmental strategies for the conservation of tropical forests in the municipality of Riosucio- Chocó in the light of local sustainable development.	Ibarguen Moreno (2017)	Cross-referenced information
135		Etnocidio, daño al territorio y perspectivas de armonización Atrato-Chocó.pdf	Ethnocide, damage to the territory and prospects of harmonization Atrato- Chocó	CIVP (2021)	Cross-referenced information
136		Análisis espacial de la deforestación a escala municipal. Estudio de caso: departamento del Chocó 2005-2010.pdf	Spatial analysis of deforestation at the municipal scale. Case study: Department of Chocó 2005- 2010.	Jiménez Joven and Lombana Zorro (2016)	Cross-referenced information
137		Vulnerabilidad de los bosques naturales en el Chocó biogeográfico colombiano.pdf	Vulnerability of natural forests in the Colombian biogeographic Chocó: Mining activity and	Valois Cuesta and Martínez Ruiz (2016)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			biodiversity conservation.		
138		Modelo pedagógico etnoeducativo emancipador "Champalampa pedagógica".pdf	Emancipatory ethno-educational pedagogical model "Champalampa pedagógica".	Min Educación and ASCOBA (2013)	Cross-referenced information
139		Caracterización biofísica y socioeconómica y cultural de la reserva forestal del Pacífico.pdf	Biophysical and socioeconomic and cultural characterization of the Pacific forest reserve.	MADS and IIAP	Cross-referenced information
140		Plan Departamental de Desarrollo.pdf	Departmental Development Plan	Gobernación del Chocó (2020)	Cross-referenced information
141		Estructura Ecológica Principal de la región del Chocó Biogeográfico.pdf	Main Ecological Structure of the Biogeographic Chocó region.	IIAP (2011)	Cross-referenced information
142		Plan Integral de Desarrollo Agropecuario y Rural con Enfoque Territorial Departamento del Chocó.pdf	Integral Plan for Agricultural and Rural Development with a Territorial Approach Department of Chocó	FAO and Agencia de Desarrollo Rural (2021)	Cross-referenced information
143		Plan de Manejo Integrado de los Humedales del Bajo y Medio Atrato.pdf	Integrated Management Plan for the Lower and	FCA et al. (2006)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			Middle Atrato Wetlands: Municipalities of Carmen del Darién, Riosucio, Bojayá and Unguía in the Department of Chocó and Vigía del Fuerte, Turbo and Murindó in Antioquia.		
144		Proyecto plan estrategico de la macrocuenca del pacifico Colombiano.pdf	Project for the strategic plan of the Colombian Pacific macrobasin	IIAP (2013)	Cross-referenced information
145		El reconocimiento del Río Atrato, sus cuencas y sus afluentes como sujetos de derechos.pdf	The recognition of the Atrato River, its watersheds and tributaries as subjects of rights	Cantillo Ramirez et al. (2019)	Cross-referenced information
146		A sourcebook of methods and procedures for monitoring and reporting anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals associated with deforestation.pdf	A sourcebook of methods and procedures for monitoring and reporting anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals	Sourcebook (GOFC-GOLD, 2016)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			associated with deforestation, gains and losses of carbon stocks in forests remaining forests, and forestation		
147		Cuantificación de la reducción de emisiones de GEI proyectos REDD+ BCR0002.pfd	Quantification of GHG emission reductions in REDD+ projects BCR0002	Quantification of GHG emission reductions from REDD+ projects BCR0002 (BCR, 2022)	Cross-referenced information
148		Protocolo de Procesamiento Digital de Imágenes para la Cuantificación de la Deforestación en Colombia, Nivel Nacional Escala Gruesa y Fina.pdf	Digital Image Processing Protocol for the Quantification of Deforestation in Colombia, National Level Coarse and Fine Scale.	Cabrera et al (2011)	Cross-referenced information
149		Estimación de la tasa de deforestación a través del análisis multitemporal de imágenes satelitales.pdf	Estimation of deforestation rate through multitemporal analysis of satellite images in the provinces of Pastaza and Orellana in the	Quezada Quezada and Sevilla Tapia (2021)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
151		Análisis del impacto multidimensional del monocultivo de palma africana en las comunidades de Curvaradó y Jiguamiandó bajo Atrato Chocoano 1996 2005.pdf	period 2000 to 2020. Analysis of the multidimensional impact of African palm monoculture in the communities of Curvaradó and Jiguamiandó under the Atrato Chocoano 1996-2005.	Ospina Neira (2021)	Cross-referenced information
152		Deforestación y minería ilegal “Una mirada a los mecanismos dirigidos a la protección del medio ambiente en Colombia”.pdf	Deforestation and illegal mining "A look at the mechanisms aimed at protecting the environment in Colombia, from the issuance of sentence T-622 of 2016.	Mayorquin Tovar and Moreno Carvajal (2022)	Cross-referenced information
153		Deforestación en el Departamento del Chocó por medio de imágenes satelitales LANDSAT y SENTINEL durante el periodo 2015-2019.pdf	Deforestation in the Department of Chocó by means of LANDSAT and SENTINEL satellite images during the period 2015-2019.	Cortes Riveros (2020)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
154		Efectos de las actividades socio-económicas (minería y explotación maderera) sobre los bosques del departamento del Chocó.pdf	Effects of socio-economic activities (mining and logging) on forests in the Department of Chocó.	Ramirez Moreno and Ledezma Renteria (2007)	Cross-referenced information
155		El medio ambiente como víctima del conflicto armado en el departamento del Chocó.pdf	The environment as a victim of the armed conflict in the department of Chocó.	Asprilla Panesso et al., (2018)	Cross-referenced information
156		Minería del platino y el oro en Chocó: pobreza, riqueza natural e informalidad.pdf	Platinum and gold mining in Chocó: poverty, natural wealth and informality.	Lara Rodriguez, Tosi Furtado and Altimiras Martin (2020)	Cross-referenced information
157		Análisis de la Responsabilidad del Estado Colombiano por la Minería llegal.pdf	Analysis of the Colombian State's Responsibility for llegal Mining	Ebratt Carr, Duran Castro and Calderon Rangel (2023)	Cross-referenced information
158		La responsabilidad del Estado frente al daño ambiental causado por la minería ilegal al rio Atrato en Colombia.pdf	The responsibility of the State for the environmental damage caused by illegal mining in the Atrato river in Colombia.	Varela Ospina, Valencia Vargas and Garcia Rivas (2020)	Cross-referenced information
159		Atlas de la caracterización regional de la problemática asociada a las	Atlas of the regional characterization of	UNODC (2015)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
		drogas ilicitas en el departamento de Chocó.pdf	the problems associated with illicit drugs in the department of Chocó.		
160		Monitoreo de territorios afectados por cultivos ilicitos 2021.pdf	Monitoring of territories affected by illicit crops 2021	UNODC (2022)	Cross-referenced information
161		Analisis de los incentivos del sector agropecuario con impactos sobre la biodiversidad en Colombia.pdf	Analysis of agricultural sector incentives with impacts on biodiversity in Colombia.	PNUD (2023)	Cross-referenced information
162		Estrategia integral de control a la deforestación y gestión de los bosques en Colombia.pdf	Integral strategy to control deforestation and forest management in Colombia.	MADS and IDEAM (2018)	Cross-referenced information
163		La deforestación en Colombia- propuestas para la mitigación de sus efectos.pdf	Deforestation in Colombia-proposals for the mitigation of its effects.	Mateus Guerrero (2019)	Cross-referenced information
164		Valores de Referencia del Potencial de Carbono Almacenado en áreas licenciadas por ANLA.pdf	Reference Values of Carbon Storage Potential in areas licensed by ANLA.	Castro Amado, Gualdron Duarte and Moreno (2021)	Cross-referenced information
165		Estimación de carbono orgánico del suelo en Colombia.pdf	Estimation of soil organic carbon in	Bolivar et al., (2019)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			Colombia, a land management tool.		
166		Carbono aéreo almacenado en tres bosques del Jardín Botánico del Pacífico.pdf	Aerial carbon stored in three forests of the Pacific Botanical Garden, Chocó, Colombia.	Torres Torres, Mena Mosquera and Alvarez Avila (2017)	Cross-referenced information
167		Estimación del carbono almacenado en la biomasa aérea de un bosque húmedo tropical en Paimadó, Chocó.pdf	Estimation of carbon stored in the aboveground biomass of a tropical rainforest in Paimadó, Chocó, Colombia.	Paipa Rios and Triana Gomez (2017)	Cross-referenced information
168		Estructura florística y carbono almacenado en la biomasa de tres ecosistemas estratégicos del pacifico colombiano.pdf	Floristic structure and carbon stored in the biomass of three strategic ecosystems of the Colombian Pacific.	Mena Mosquera, Torres Torres and Ruiz Asprilla (2021)	Cross-referenced information
169		Hoja 102IVA.shp	The map sheet covers partially or totally the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién (Chocó), Riosucio (Chocó), Riosucio (Chocó), and Riosucio (Chocó).	Sheet 102IVA (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
170		Hoja 102IVB.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién (Chocó), Mutatá (Antioquia), Riosucio (Chocó) (IGAC, 2015).	Sheet 102IVB (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
171		Hoja 102IVC.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién (Chocó).	Sheet 102IVC (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
172		Hoja 102IVD.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Dabeiba (Antioquia), Mutatá (Antioquia), Riosucio (Chocó).	Sheet 102IVD (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
173		Hoja 103IIIC.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién (Chocó), Dabeiba	Sheet 103IIIC (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			(Antioquia), Riosucio (Chocó).		
174		Hoja 113IB.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién (Chocó), Dabeiba (Antioquia), Riosucio (Chocó).	Sheet 114IA (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
175		Hoja 113ID.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién (Chocó).	Sheet 113IIB (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
176		Hoja 113IIA.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién (Chocó), Dabeiba (Antioquia), Murindó (Antioquia).	Sheet 113IIA (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
177		Hoja 113IIB.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién	Sheet 113IID (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			(Chocó), Murindó (Antioquia).		
178		Hoja 113IIC.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién (Chocó), Murindó (Antioquia).	Sheet 113IIC (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
179		Hoja 113IID.shp	The map sheet covers partially or totally the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién (Chocó), Murindó (Antioquia).	Sheet 113IB (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
180		Hoja 113IIIB.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Bojayá (Chocó), Carmen Del Darién (Chocó), Murindó (Antioquia).	Sheet 113ID (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
181		Hoja 113IIID.shp	The map sheet partially or totally covers the municipality(ies) of Bojayá (Chocó),	Sheet 113IIIB (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			Carmen Del Darién (Chocó), Murindó (Antioquia), Vigía Del Fuerte (Antioquia).		
182		Hoja 113IVA.shp	The map sheet covers partially or totally the municipality(ies) of Carmen Del Darién (Chocó), Murindó (Antioquia).	Sheet 113IIID (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
183		Hoja 114IA.shp	Reference level of villages	Sheet 113IVA (IGAC, 2015)	Cross-referenced information
184		Nivel de referencia veredas.shp	National Geostatistical Framework	Nivel de referencia veredas (DANE, 2020)	Cross-referenced information
185		Marco Geoestadístico Nacional.shp	Digital Terrain Model. Department of Chocó. Municipality of Riosucio.	Marco Geoestadístico Nacional (DANE, 2021)	Cross-referenced information
186		Modelo Digital de Terreno. Departamento de Chocó. Municipio Riosucio.shp	Rural Orthoimage. Municipality of Carmen del Darién, Chocó.	Modelo Digital de Terreno. Departamento de Chocó. Municipio Riosucio (IGAC, 2021).	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
187		Ortoimagen Rural. Municipio de Carmen del Darién, Chocó.shp	Soils Chocó	Ortoimagen Rural. Municipio de Carmen del Darién, Chocó (IGAC, 2022).	Cross-referenced information
188		Suelos Chocó.gdb	Soils Antioquia	Suelos Chocó (IGAC, 1997)	Cross-referenced information
189		Suelos Antioquia.gdb	Land use capacity. Department of Chocó.	Suelos Antioquia (IGAC, 2004)	Cross-referenced information
190		Capacidad de uso de las tierras. Departamento de Chocó.gdb	Land use capacity. Department of Antioquia	Capacidad de uso de las tierras. Departamento de Chocó (IGAC, 1997)	Cross-referenced information
191		Capacidad de uso de las tierras. Departamento de Antioquia.gdb	Land use conflicts year 2012. National territory	Capacidad de uso de las tierras. Departamento de Antioquia (IGAC, 2004)	Cross-referenced information
192		Conflictos de uso de la tierra año 2012.gdb	Homogeneous Land Areas. Municipality of Carmen del Darién, Chocó.	Conflictos de uso de la tierra año 2012. Territorio nacional (IGAC, 2012)	Cross-referenced information
193		Áreas Homogéneas de Tierras. Municipio de Carmen del Darién, Chocó.shp	Homogeneous Land Areas. Municipality of Riosucio, Chocó.	Áreas Homogéneas de Tierras. Municipio de Carmen del Darién, Chocó (IGAC, 2022)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
194		Áreas Homogéneas de Tierras. Municipio de Riosucio, Chocó.shp	Geological Map of Colombia	Áreas Homogéneas de Tierras. Municipio de Riosucio, Chocó (IGAC, 2022)	Cross-referenced information
195		Mapa Geológico de Colombia.gdb	Atlas of Forest Reserve Zones, Law 2 of 1959.	Mapa Geológico de Colombia (SGC, 2020)	Cross-referenced information
196		Atlas Zonas de Reserva Forestal, Ley 2da de 1959.shp	Map of continental, marine and coastal ecosystems of Colombia 2017. Version 2.1	Atlas Zonas de Reserva Forestal, Ley 2da de 1959.	Cross-referenced information
197		Mapa de ecosistemas continentales, marinos y costeros de Colombia 2017. Versión 2.1.shp	RUNAP	Mapa de ecosistemas (IDEAM, 2017)	Cross-referenced information
198		RUNAP.shp	Change in land cover	PNN, RUNAP	Cross-referenced information
199		Cambio de coberturas.shp	Coberturas de la tierra	Coberturas IDEAM (2021)	Cross-referenced information
200		Resguardos indígenas.shp	Map of land classification by land use vocation.	Resguardos indígenas (ANT, 2023)	Cross-referenced information
201		Mapa de Clasificación de las Tierras por su Vocación de Uso.gdb	Annual rate of historical deforestation by department	Vocación de uso (IGAC, 2017)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
202		4.03 D Tasa deforestación Dptos.xlsx	Annual historical deforestation rate by Department	IDEAM (2021)	Cross-referenced information
203		4.03 D Tasa deforestación CAR.xlsx	Annual historical deforestation rate by CAR	IDEAM (2021)	Cross-referenced information
204	Special characterization plans	PEC JIGUA DEFINITIVO.pdf	SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERIZATION REPORT OF THE COLLECTIVE TERRITORY OF JIGUAMIANDÓ	Consejo Comunitario del territorio colectivo de Jiguamiandó, Comité de Censo de Jiguamiandó, Población desplazada del territorio Colectivo de Jiguamiandó, ASODEPAR, Tierra Prometida, Ministerio del Interior	Biotrade
205		PEC LA GRANDE PROTOCOLIZADO.pdf	Special Characterization Plan of the La Grande Community Council	Ministerio del Interior (2021)	Biotrade
206		PEC TURRIQUITADO PROTOCOLIZADO.pdf	Special Characterization Plan Turriquitadó Community Council	Ministerio del Interior (2021)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
207		Aclaracion Juntas Organizadoras Locales Jiguamiando.pdf	Information on the Local Organizing Boards of the CC Jiguamiandó	Consejo Comunitario Jiguamiandó (2023)	Biotrade
208	Internal regulations of the Councils	REGLAMENTO INTERNO JIGUAMIANDO.pdf	CC Jiguamiandó Internal Regulations	Consejo Comunitario Jiguamiandó	Biotrade
209		REGLAMENTO INTERNO LA GRANDE.pdf	Internal Regulations of the CC La Grande	Consejo Comunitario La Grande	Biotrade
210		REGLAMENTO INTERNO TURRIQUITADO.pdf	Internal Regulations of the CC Turriquitadó	Consejo Comunitario Turriquitadó	Biotrade
211		01_01112022 Otros actores_resguardo Jiguamiando.pdf	Minutes of socialization meeting with RI Uradá Jiguamiandó	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
212	Stakeholder consultation	02. 26_10_2023 Reunión institucional_RAB.pdf	Minutes of socialization meeting with CC of the project, ASCOBA, CODECHOCO, Curvaradó Parish, Riosucio Parish, Pastoral Social Apartadó, CC Montañó, CC Murindo, CC Vigía	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
213		01. 13_07_2022_ComunidadesBIOTRADE.pdf	Minutes of meeting with CC Jiguamiandó.	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
214		02. 20_21_102022 Acta Jiguamiando Lideres_ok.pdf	Minutes of meeting with Community Councils of the project	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
215		03. 22_23_102022 Acta Asamblea Jiguamiando_ok.pdf	Minutes of assembly meeting with CC Jiguamiandó communities	Biotrade and Project holders (2022)	Biotrade
216		04. 25_10-2022_Acta Caño Seco_Bella Flor_ok.pdf	Minutes of meeting with CC Jiguamiandó	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
217		05. 28_29102022 Acta Asamblea La Grande_ok.pdf	Minutes of assembly of CC La Grande communities	Biotrade and Project holders (2022)	Biotrade
218		06. 28-29_102022 Acta Asamblea Turriquitado_ok.pdf	Minutes of the CC Turriquitado communities assembly meeting	Biotrade and Project holders (2022)	Biotrade
219		07. 01112022 Reunión con Desplazados_ok.pdf	Minutes of the meeting of the displaced community of the project's CCs	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
220		08. 12062923 Construcción conjunta manual operativo.pdf	Minutes of the meeting for the	Biotrade and Project holders (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			construction of the project		
221		09. 21_06_2023 Preparación campo acciones conservacion.pdf	Meeting minutes of the project's follow-up activities	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
222		10. 24_08_2023 Reunión de avance socializacion lideres.pdf	Minutes of meeting with Community Councils of the project	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
223		11. 13_10_2023 Reunión lideres_Fiducia_ok.pdf	Minutes of Fiduciary Management meeting	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
224		12_14102023 Colonia en Apartadó_proyecto Jigratu_ok.pdf	Minutes of PDO socialization meeting in urban area	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
225		13_14102023 Colonia en Chigorodó_proyecto Jigratu_ok.pdf	Minutes of PDD socialization meeting in the urban area	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
226		14_16102023 La Grande_proyecto Jigrantu_OK.pdf	Minutes of PDD and safeguards socialization meeting in CC La Grande	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
227		15. 17102023 Turriquitadó_proyecto Jigrantu_OK.pdf	PDD and safeguards socialization meeting minutes in CC Turriquitado	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
228		16. 18102023 Curvaradó_proyecto Jigrantu_ok.pdf	Minutes of PDD and safeguards socialization meeting in communities of CC Jiguamiando	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
229		17. 19102023 Caño Seco Jigrantu_ok.pdf	Minutes of PDD and safeguards socialization meeting in communities of CC Jiguamiando	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
230		18. 20102023 Nueva Esperanza Jigrantu_ok.pdf	Minutes of PDD and safeguards socialization meeting in communities of CC Jiguamiando	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
231		19. 22102023 Laguna Jigratú_ok.pdf	Minutes of PDD and safeguards socialization meeting in communities of CC Jiguamiando	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
232		20. 23102023 Uradá Jigratú_ok.pdf	Minutes of PDD and safeguards socialization meeting in	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			communities of CC Jiguamiando		
233		21. 23102024 Puerto Lleras_ok.pdf	Minutes of PDD and safeguards socialization meeting in communities of CC Jiguamiando	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
234		22. 24102024 Pueblo Nuevo Jigrantu_ok.pdf	Minutes of PDD and safeguards socialization meeting in communities of CC Jiguamiando	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
235		23. 25102023 Centro Jigua Jigratú_ok.pdf	Minutes of PDD and safeguards socialization meeting in communities of CC Jiguamiando	Biotrade (2023)	Biotrade
236		CertificadExistencia_ASOMUNUVITE.pdf	Certificate of existence and legal representation Asociación de Mujeres de Nueva Esperanza en Defensa de la Vida y el Territorio - ASOMUNUVITE	Cámara de comercio del Chocó (2022)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
237		CertificadoExistencia ASOMUJIGUA.pdf	Certificate of existence and legal representation Asociación de Mujeres de la Cuenca del Río de Jiguamiandó - ASOMUJIGUA	Cámara de comercio del Chocó (2023)	Biotrade
238		CertificadoExistencia_ASOPESVIGAN .pdf	Certificate of existence and legal representation of the Fishermen's Association of the Community Councils of Vigía de Curbaradó, La Grande and Villa Nueva Montañó - ASOPESVIGAN.	Cámara de comercio del Chocó (2023)	Biotrade
239		CertificadoExistencia_productores.p df	Certificate of existence and legal representation of Asociación de Productores para el Desarrollo Sostenible Comunitario de la Cuenca del Río	Cámara de comercio del Chocó (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
240		CertificadoExistencia_TejiendoConfianza.pdf	Jiguamiandó - ASPRODSCO Certificate of existence and legal representation of Corporación Tejiendo Confianza en Jiguamiandó.	Cámara de comercio del Chocó (2023)	Biotrade
241	Evidence of monitoring report	Acta de concertacion -pesca artesanal.pdf	Coordination meeting of the support mechanism for the promotion of artisanal fishing with ASOPESVIGRAN.	AUNAP (2020)	Biotrade
242		Acta suministros pesca artesanal.pdf	Artisanal fishing supply delivery act	ASOPESVIGRAN (2022)	Biotrade
243		Proyecto Asopesvigran.pdf	ASOPESVIGRAN Strengthening Project USAID	USAID (2022)	Biotrade
244		9-12-2022 CONTRATO DE SUMINISTROS CUENCAS JIGUAMIANDO.pdf	Supply contract for the Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó project.	CC Jiguamiandó (2022)	Biotrade
245		Acta de Entrega Fase 2.pdf	Delivery of Productive Assets for the project "Emprendiendo	Ministerio del Trabajo and OIT (2022)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			Sueños CC Jiguamiandó".		
246		Proy Platano_Comunicado Interno #1 Jiguamiando.pdf	Execution of 2nd phase of Emprendiendo Sueños project CC Jiguamiandó	Ministerio del Trabajo and OIT (2022)	Biotrade
247		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.28 PM.jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
248		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.49 PM.jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
249		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.50 PM (1).jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
250		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.50 PM (2).jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo	Project holders	Biotrade

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			Sueños CC Jiguamiandó		
251		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.50 PM (3).jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
252		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.50 PM.jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
253		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.51 PM (1).jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
254		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.51 PM (2).jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
255		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.51 PM (3).jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project	Project holders	Biotrade

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			Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó		
256		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.51 PM (4).jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
257		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.51 PM.jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
258		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.52 PM (1).jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
259		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.27.52 PM.jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
260		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.29.45 PM.jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of	Project holders	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó		
261		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.29.46 PM.jpeg	Photographic record of the execution of the project Emprendiendo Sueños CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
262		Cotización drenajes.pdf	Drainage ditch construction quotation CC Jiguamiandó	Alemagrop (2022)	Biotrade
263		FO_Adecuación de caminos.pdf	Report Construction and maintenance of bridges and roads CC Jiguamiandó		Biotrade
264		Cuneta de drenaje 1.png	Photographic record of bridge and road improvement	Project holders	Biotrade
265		Cuneta de drenaje 2.png	Photographic record of bridge and road improvement	Project holders	Biotrade
266		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.30.37 PM (1).jpeg	Photographic record of bridge and road improvement	Project holders	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
267		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.30.37 PM (2).jpeg	Photographic record of bridge and road improvement	Project holders	Biotrade
268		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.30.37 PM (3).jpeg	Photographic record Adequacy of bridges and roads	Project holders	Biotrade
269		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.30.37 PM.jpeg	Photographic record of bridges and roads improvement	Project holders	Biotrade
270		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.30.38 PM (1).jpeg	Photographic record of bridges and roads improvement	Project holders	Biotrade
271		WhatsApp Image 2023-12-16 at 12.30.38 PM (2).jpeg	Photographic record of bridge and road improvement	Project holders	Biotrade
272		Articulo aprovechamiento tradicional de aves silvestres.pdf	Article derived from Thesis Traditional use of wild birds in the lower basin of the Atrato River	Asprilla-Perea and Romaña-Romaña (2022)	Biotrade
273		Informe Final aprovechamiento aves.pdf	Thesis THE ROLE OF WILD BIRDS IN THE TRADITIONAL FEEDING OF HUMAN COMMUNITIES IN TROPICAL WETLAND ZONES: EVALUATION IN	Yirson Romaña Romaña (2023)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			NORTHWESTERN COLOMBIA		
274		CERTIFICADO SAMA Acciones conservación.pdf	Certification of the execution of conservation activities/actions of the Jigrantu project.	Secretaría de Agricultura y Medio Ambiente - SAMA (2023)	Biotrade
275		Diagnostico acciones conservación V.4.0.pdf	Diagnosis of the conservation actions of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project that integrates the Community Councils: Turriquitadadó, La Grande and Jiguamiandó.	Biotradeand Project holders (2024)	Biotrade
276		Certificado cultural Manuel y Melkin.pdf	Certificate of execution of 2019 activities in the framework of the Cultural Recovery Plan of the CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
277		Fortalecimiento cultural- Informe narrativo_con fecha.pdf	Socialization report of the Cultural Recovery Plan of the CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
278		Fortalecimiento cultural. Anexo 1. Presentación jiguamiando.pptx	Characterization of the cultural status in the collective territory of Jiguamiandó.	Project holders	Biotrade
279		Fiestas 20191.jpeg	Photograph of patron saint festivities 2019	Project holders	Biotrade
280		Fiestas patronales 2019.jpeg	Photograph of patron saint festivities 2019	Project holders	Biotrade
281		Fiestas patronales 2019.mp4	Video of the patron saint's festivities 2019	Project holders	Biotrade
282		Fiestas patronales 20192.jpeg	Photograph of the patron saint festivities 2019	Project holders	Biotrade
283		Fiestas patronales 20193.jpeg	Photograph of the patron saint festivities 2019	Project holders	Biotrade
284		fiestas patronales 20194.jpeg	Photograph of patron saint festivities 2019	Project holders	Biotrade
285		FO_informe registro_control reforestacion.pdf	Reforestation conservation action report	Project holders	Biotrade
286		TimePhoto_20230627_081602.jpeg	Photographic record of monitoring of	Project holders	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			reforestation activities		
287		TimePhoto_20230627_081605.jpeg	Photographic record of monitoring of reforestation activities	Project holders	Biotrade
288		TimePhoto_20230627_082001.jpeg	Photographic record of monitoring of reforestation activities	Project holders	Biotrade
289		TimePhoto_20230627_082011.jpeg	Photographic record of monitoring activities Reforestation	Project holders	Biotrade
290		TimePhoto_20230627_083102.jpeg	Reforestation activities photographic record Reforestation activities photographic record	Project holders	Biotrade
291		TimePhoto_20230627_083105.jpeg	Photographic record of monitoring of reforestation activities	Project holders	Biotrade
292		FO_informe registro_manati.pdf	Manatí conservation actions report	Project holders	Biotrade
293		WhatsApp Image 2023-09-07 at 8.53.14 PM.jpeg	Manatee monitoring follow-up	Project holders	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			photographic registry		
294		WhatsApp Image 2023-09-07 at 8.53.15 PM.jpeg	Photographic record of the Manatee monitoring follow up	Project holders	Biotrade
295		WhatsApp Image 2023-09-07 at 8.53.32 PM.jpeg	Photographic record of the monitoring of the Manatí	Project holders	Biotrade
296		TimePhoto_20230626_073126.jpeg	Photographic record of the monitoring of the Hicotea	Project holders	Biotrade
297		TimePhoto_20230626_073201.jpeg	Photographic record of the monitoring of the Hicotea	Project holders	Biotrade
298		TimePhoto_20230626_073230.jpeg	Photographic record of the monitoring of the Hicotea	Project holders	Biotrade
299		TimePhoto_20230626_073654.jpeg	Photographic record of the monitoring of the Hicotea	Project holders	Biotrade
300		TimePhoto_20230626_073704.jpeg	Photographic record of the follow-up monitoring of Hicotea	Project holders	Biotrade
301		TimePhoto_20230626_074032.jpeg	Photographic record of follow-up monitoring of Hicotea	Project holders	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
302		Acuerdos pesca responsable_obs firma.pdf	Responsible artisanal fishing agreement	ASOPESVIGRAN (2021)	Biotrade
303		PLAN DE CORTA JIGUAMIANDO1.docx	Forest Management Plan CC Jiguamiandó	CC Jiguamiandó (2022)	Biotrade
304		Resolución 0010 de 2019.pdf	Resolution 0010 of 2019 Authorization of Persistent Forest Harvesting	CODECHOCO (2019)	Biotrade
305		RESOLUCION 1310 DEL 2020.pdf	Resolution 1311 of 2020 Authorization of Persistent Forest Harvesting	CODECHOCO (2020)	Biotrade
306		RESOLUCION 1311 DEL 2020.pdf	Resolution 1311 of 2020 Authorization of Persistent Forest Harvesting	CODECHOCO (2020)	Biotrade
307		Resolución 1712 de 2019.pdf	Resolution 1712 of 2019 Authorization for Persistent Forest Harvesting	CODECHOCO (2019)	Biotrade
308		Resolución 1713 de 2019.pdf	Resolution 1713 of 2019 Authorization for Persistent Forest Harvesting	CODECHOCO (2019)	Biotrade
309		SUNL.xlsx	Single National Salvoconduct Registration on Line	SUNL (2022)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
310		RESOLUCION 2296 DE 2022.pdf	Resolution 2296 of 2019 Authorization for Persistent Forestry Exploitation	CODECHOCO (2019)	Biotrade
311		RESOLUCION 2297 DE 2022.pdf	Resolution 2297 of 2019 Authorization for Persistent Forestry Exploitation	CODECHOCO (2019)	Biotrade
312		Sentencia-T-622_Atrato_seguimiento.pdf	Third follow-up report on Ruling T-622 of 2016.	MADS (2018)	Biotrade
313		Constancia incripcion La Grande 2024.pdf	Proof of registration CC La Grande	Alcaldía Carmen del Darien (2024)	Biotrade
314		2023_Constancia Inscripción La Grande Fawer Paz.pdf	Proof of registration CC La Grande	Alcaldía Carmen del Darien (2023)	Biotrade
315		Resolucion_2806_2000_Titulo colectivo La Grande.pdf	Allocation of collective territory CC La Grande	INCORA (2000)	Biotrade
316	Land tenure	RESOLUCIOìn No. 105 de 2021 - CONSEJO COMUNITARIO DE LA GRANDE “COCOGRAN” .pdf	Updating of the Board and legal representative of CC La Grande in the National Public Registry of Community Councils	Ministerio de Interior (2021)	Biotrade
317		ACTA JUGUAMIANDO_nuevas comunidades.pdf	General Assembly inclusion of new	CC Jiguamiandó (2022)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
			communities CC Jiguamiandó		
318		Resolución 02801_200 Título Colectivo Jiguamiando.pdf	Adjudication of collective territory CC Jiguamiandó	INCORA (2000)	Biotrade
319		2021_Constancia_Melkin Romaña Río Jiguamiandó.pdf	Proof of registration of CC Jiguamiandó	Alcaldía Carmen del Darien (2021)	Biotrade
320		2023_Constancia_Repre_legal_Alcides_Turriquitado.pdf	Proof of registration CC Turriquitado	Alcaldía Carmen del Darien (2023)	Biotrade
321		Resolucion 02799_2000_Turriquitado Título Colectivo.pdf	Adjudication of collective territory CC Turriquitadadó	INCORA (2000)	Biotrade
322	Petitions, Complaints, Claims or Suggestions	Procedimiento PQRDS Proyecto REDD+ JIGRANTU.pdf	PQRSD Management Procedure REDD+ JIGRANTU REDD+ Project	Project holders	Biotrade
323	Information management	Procedimiento Gestión de la Información en Proyectos REDD+ BIOTRADE. Versión 1.0.pdf	Procedure for Information Management in REDD+ Projects	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
324		LISTADOS CENSALES JIGUAMIANDÁ.xlsx	Population census CC Jiguamiandó	Project holders	Biotrade
325	Evidence of formulation	CENSO GLOBAL LA GRANDE 2023.xlsx	Population census CC La Grande	Project holders	Biotrade
326		CENSO GLOBAL TURRIQUITADO 2023.xlsx	Population census CC Turriquitado	Project holders	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
327		Encuestas JIGRANTU 2022.xlsx	Compilation of socioeconomic survey CC of project	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
328		Encuesta Feider Luis Jaramillo Moreno.pdf	Evidence of socioeconomic survey in CC	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
329		Encuesta Hamer Romaña Deniz - Jigrantú.pdf	Evidence of socioeconomic survey in CC	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
330		Encuesta Ivan Barrios Vargas - Jigrantú.pdf	Evidence of socioeconomic survey in CC	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
331		Encuesta José Nelio Denis Sanchez - Jigrantú.pdf	Evidence of socio-economic survey in CC	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
332		Encuesta Magnolia Chala - Jigrantú.pdf	Evidence of socio-economic survey in CC	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
333		Encuesta Norelia Paz - Jigrantú.pdf	Evidence of socio-economic survey in CC	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
334		Encuesta Victoriano Arce - Jigratú.pdf	Evidence of socio-economic survey in CC	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
335		Encuestas Elkin Zu Suarez.pdf	Evidence of socioeconomic survey in CC	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
336		Entrevista Edelmira Sierra Teheran - Jigrantú.pdf	Interview deforestation drivers	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
337		Entrevista Erasmo Ortiz Sierra - Jigrantú.pdf	Interview deforestation drivers	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
338		Entrevista Jorge Eliecer Palencia Serna - Jigrantú.pdf	Interview deforestation drivers	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
339		Entrevista Justina Becerra Cuesta - Jigrantú.pdf	Interview deforestation drivers	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
340		Entrevista Maryeris Romaña Paz - Jigrantú.pdf	Interview deforestation drivers	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
341		Entrevista María Rufina Hernandez - Jigrantú.pdf	Interview deforestation drivers	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
342		Entrevista Pablo Paz - Jigrantú.pdf	Interview deforestation drivers	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
343		Entrevista Regulo Cordoba Panesso - Jigrantú.pdf	Interview deforestation drivers	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
344		Entrevista Sergio Albeiro Agames Sanchez - Jigrantú.pdf	Interview deforestation drivers	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
345		MAPA DE COBERTURA.kmz	Evidence of territorial tours and diagnostics	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
346		Puntos verificados2.kmz	Evidence of territorial tours and diagnostics	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
347		PuntosVerificados1.kmz	Evidence of territorial tours and diagnostics	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
348		SVG-3.2 Mapeo de las comunidades Proyecto REDD+ JIGRANTU.pdf	Mapping of communities JIGRANTU REDD+ Project	Biotrade (2022)	Biotrade
349	Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia	Propuesta De Nivel De Referencia De Las Emisiones Forestales Por Deforestación en Colombia para Pago por Resultados de REDD+ Bajo la CMUCC 2018-2022.pdf	Proposed Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia 20 for REDD+ Payment for Results under the UNFCCC 2018-2022	MADS and IDEAM (2020)	Cross-referenced information
350		Propuesta De Nivel De Referencia De Las Emisiones Forestales Por Deforestación en Colombia para Pago por Resultados de REDD+ Bajo la CMUCC 2023-2027.pdf	Proposed Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia 20 for REDD+ Payment for Results under the UNFCCC 2023-2027	MADS and IDEAM (2024)	Cross-referenced information

ID	Topic	Archive	Description	Author(s)	Source
351	Updated documents dated documents	16082024_numero de radicado de solicitud de actualizacion represntacion legal.pdf	Request for updating the registry of CC Jiguamiandó of the Ministry of the Interior	Project holders	Biotrade

11.5 Annex 5. Clarification requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests

REQUESTS FOR CORRECTIVE ACTIONS, CLARIFICATIONS, AND FUTURE ACTIONS

The table below explains how ICONTEC has dealt with the Request for Corrective Action (SAC), Request for Clarification (SA) or Request for Future Action (SAF) describing how the PP has modified the design of the GHG Project, corrected the DDP, the monitoring report, or provided additional explanations or evidence that satisfied ICONTEC's requests.

This table also explains the issues related to the findings, the responses provided by the GHG Project holder, the means of validation/verification of such responses and their documentary references, as well as the changes that resulted to the DDP or monitoring report or its accompanying documents:

CAR No.	01	Requirement No.	BCR V3.2 Standard Section 8	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CAR				
<p>1. During the documentary review, it was evident that the Project Document (V2.0 of 03 Nov 23) and the Monitoring Report (V1.0) are incomplete, therefore, it is requested:</p> <p>1.1. Attach the Project Document (PDD) and the Monitoring Report (RM) fully completed according to the methodological guidelines and sections described in the BCR templates.</p> <p>1.2. Reference in these documents (or in any that so requires) the use and version of the tools and guides provided by BCR, and if applicable, attach the necessary supports for the development and/or compliance with them.</p> <p>1.3. It is recommended to attach in section 5 of the PDD information summarizing the responsibilities and obligations of each of the parties involved in the development and implementation of the project.</p>				
Project Developer's Response				Date: 19-12-2023
<p>1. This finding is answered as follows:</p> <p>1.1. The Project Document (PDD) and the Monitoring Report (RM) are attached, fully completed in accordance with the methodological guidelines and the sections described in the BCR templates.</p> <p>1.2. The documents referred to the use and version of the tools and guides provided by BCR and the necessary supports.</p> <p>1.3. In section 5. Paragraph 5.1. The Project Document (PDD) includes information on the responsibilities and obligations of the three (3) Community Councils and the company Biotrade SAS involved in the project (the four parties with ownership of the project).</p>				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				

DDP version 2.0

Monitoring Report Version 1.0

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 26-12-2023

1. In the PDD, the following must be complied with:

1.1 Project Overview

▲ 2 **General description of the project**

Describe the project objectives and activities, including any activities that will result in GHG emission reductions. Include the following in the description:

- (a) A brief description of the existing scenario prior to the implementation of the project activities.*
- (b) Details of how the project activities will result in GHG emission reductions.*
- (c) The special category(ies) to which the project is proposed to apply, with a brief description of the criteria under which the project demonstrates compliance.*
- (d) A brief summary of how the project activities will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.*
- (e) An average estimate of emission reductions attributable to the project activities.*

As stated within the template:

componen el proyecto se obtiene una extensión de 74.088,67 ha, de las cuales 68.349,26 ha corresponden a bosque elegible para el proyecto REDD+.

El proyecto limita al norte con el casco comunitario de Río de Curvaradó, al occidente

- 1.1.1. A total of 67,431 ha of forest are found by mapping at the beginning of the project with the layer named Forest Area 2022.
- 1.1.2. The public comment period for the project is not within the PDD.
- 1.1.3. All those responsible for the indicators mentioned within the PDD should be reviewed
- 1.1.4. Not all cartographic layers of the areas presented in the documents are found

1.2. It is closed because it is complied with throughout the document

1.3. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCILS: The mention of Messrs. MELKIN ROMAÑA CUESTA, FAWER PAZ CÓRDOBA and ALCIDES PANESSO PALACIOS as representatives of the Community Councils of the Jiguamiandó, La Grande and Turriquitadó River corresponds to what is stated in Alliance contracts 009, 010 and 011 respectively.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS:

In the Project Document (PDD) (PROJECT BCR_FORMATO Version 2) in its Chapter 5 Ownership and Rights of Carbon, subchapter 5.1 Project Owner, a series of "Responsibilities and obligations of the Community Councils" and the "Obligations and responsibilities of BIOTRADE S.A.S". are included. The following are the observations on the adoption of these obligations in Alliance Contracts 009, 010 and 011 signed between BIOTRADE S.A.S. and the Community Councils of the Jiguamiandó, La Grande and Turriquitadó, respectively:

1.3.1. Responsibilities and obligations of the Community Councils: They are transcribed in Clause Seven, paragraph 1 of each of the contracts, with small variations that refer to the name of each Community Council with the exception of numeral 7 where it is stated that emphasis should be placed on the Monitoring Report which is originally defined between the years 2018 to 2022, something that is suggested to be reviewed so that it is in accordance with The actual times of the project (project lifetime).

1.3.2. In the contracts, one more obligation is added to those contained in the Project Document (PDD) (PROJECT BCR_FORMATO Version 2) in its Chapter 5 Ownership and rights of carbon, subchapter 5.1 Project Owner, it is the inclusion in numeral 1 that refers to the declaration made by each Community Council about the non-existence of a previous contract, agreement, pact or alliance with the same object of the contract or that prevents or hinders the development of the contract. For reasons of traceability and correspondence between the Project Document and the Alliance Contracts, it is considered to relocate this obligation to the body of the latter, either as an independent Clause, as a section within the same Clause or as the legal technique dictates.

1.3.3. Obligations and Responsibilities of BIOTRADE S.A.S.: In the Alliance Agreements, they are set forth in the first paragraph of the Sixth Clause, which is unnamed. The paragraph indicates that BIOTRADE S.A.S., as a Party I, is specially obliged in the Alliance Contracts to comply with a series of eight (8) obligations, of which only four (4), those included in numerals 5 to 8, correspond to those established in the Project Document (numerals 4 to 7 in Chapter 5 Ownership and rights of carbon, subchapter 5.1 Project Owner in the specific part of Obligations and Responsibilities of BIOTRADE S.A.S. Again, it is suggested for reasons of coherence, traceability and correspondence between the Project Document and the Alliance Contracts that both instruments be harmonized and adequately articulated in this substantial aspect of the agreement between the parties, essential for the fulfillment of the contractual object.

Open

CAR open

Project Developer's Response	Date: 23-01-2024
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1.

1.1.

- 1.1.1. The Project Description was added in section 2 of the PDD.
- 1.1.2. The forest area at the beginning of the Project corresponds to the 2019 Forest Area layer because the quantification period begins in this year, for this reason the 2019 layer should be consulted and not the 2022 layer since the latter would be the one at the end of the first verification period.
- 1.1.3. Section 10.4 of the PDD includes the public comment period for the project: "The public consultation of the REDD+ JIGRANTU project on the BioCarbon Registry platform began on October 20, 2023 and concluded on November 19 of the same year. Throughout this period, no public comments were received from stakeholders, institutions, or other actors involved in the platform."
- 1.1.4. Information was provided on those responsible for the implementation and measurement of the indicators mentioned within the PDD
- 1.1.5. It was included inside folder 7. CARTOGRAPHY subfolder V.3 the GeoPackage and the Geodatabase containing the forest area by community council, leakage area, and reference area layers considering that they were the cartographic layers that were needed. The rest of the layers are inside the V.2 subfolder.

1.2. Already resolved in the previous findings report.

1.3. Regarding the observations presented regarding the harmonization and coherence between the responsibilities and obligations of the technical documents, especially in the PDD and the Alliance Contracts between BIOTRADE SAS and each of the Community Councils, another clarification of the Alliance Contracts 009, 010 and 011 was advanced; clarification modifications that were advanced in the sequential order of the clauses of the minutes of contracts. The clarity for each of the observations indicated by the auditor is developed below:

1.3.1. In the minutes of the Alliance Contracts 009, 010 and 011, the first paragraph of the seventh clause is adjusted, with clarifying modifications as follows:

CLAUSE FIVE. MODIFY, in order to harmonize the obligations and responsibilities of the **COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF LA GRANDE**, IN THE DIFFERENT TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS OF THE REDD+ JIGRANTU Project, especially with the Project Document (PDD), the modification of the **FIRST PARAGRAPH is advanced. CLAUSE SEVEN. RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF PART II**. Where the wording of the information of the monitoring and quantification reporting period of the GHG emission reductions of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project is adjusted, specifically in items 7 and 11; It also includes two additional items to the responsibilities and obligations of the **COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF LA GRANDE**, being as follows:

FIRST PARAGRAPH. CLAUSE SEVEN. RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF PART II (...)

*7. Facilitate, cooperate and transmit the information and help manage documentary information that is in the possession of other private or public organizations that has been developed with the Community Council, in order to guarantee quality in the process of preparing the Project Document (PDD) and the **Monitoring Report (RM)**, especially of the*

retroactivity period, set by the carbon standard defined for the formulation of the REDD project. (...)

11. Contribute to the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Coordinator, as well as to the technical committee of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project, in the preparation of the Monitoring Reports and quantification of GHG emission reductions during the useful life of the project.

12. Jointly establish the Governance System (SG) and the Operational Manual (OM) detailing the responsibilities and actions required for the correct financial execution and implementation of the REDD activities defined in the Benefit-Sharing System (WFS).

13. THE **COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF LA GRANDE** will be the **BENEFICIARY TRUSTOR**, for the administration of the financial resources of the project and contribute to its correct implementation of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project.

Note: The Beneficiary Settlor is defined as the group, ethnicity and/or person to whom the resources that the constituent settlor contributes and/or transfers to the trust as an ally (without fiduciary rights) will be transferred, such assets and/or resources are 100% of the respective beneficiary settlors.

1.3.2. It is considered unnecessary to relocate in the body of Alliance Contracts 009, 010 and 011, the obligation and responsibility associated with the "declaration of the non-existence of a previous contract, agreement, pact or alliance with the same object of the contract or that would prevent or hinder the development of the ALLIANCE CONTRACT between BIOTRADE and each Community Council"; since, in the minutes of each of the Alliance Contracts, it is described in numeral 6 of the "CONSIDERATIONS PART II", an extension description associated with this condition, which is presented below:

CONSIDERATIONS PART II ..."6. That as of the date of signing this Contract, the Greater Community Council of the Jiguamiando River Basin has not signed an alliance agreement with any other national or foreign company, public or private, to carry out the following types of activities; Design or execution of projects for the reduction of emissions due to deforestation and degradation (REDD+), avoiding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, due to the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation and reduction projects of the "REDD+" type, mitigation, capture and sequestration of greenhouse gases to be implemented in the Territory of the Community Council, b) Implementation of PES projects or other projects that obtain carbon credits. c). Monitoring, Reporting, Verification or Certification of projects for the reduction, mitigation, and capture of greenhouse gases in the Territory of the Community Council, d). Technical and scientific support for the development of projects for the reduction, mitigation, capture and sequestration of greenhouse gases to be implemented in the Territory of the Community Council, e). Management of registration process(s) with entities, standards or technical norms, whether national or international, in the field of carbon, f). Management of processes for the issuance of certified emission reduction units in any of the commercial and technical denominations such as CERS, VCUs, GS CERs, VERs, etc. (Carbon Credits) before entities, standards or technical norms, whether national or international, in terms of carbon, g). Commercialization and its associated activities such as promotion, negotiation, sale and transfer of certified emission reduction units in any of its commercial and technical denominations such

as CERS, VCUs, GS CERs, VERs, etc. As well as all those activities related to the development of projects for the reduction, mitigation, capture and/or sequestration of greenhouse gases to be implemented in the Territory of the Community Council."

1.3.3. The harmonization and proper articulation of the responsibilities and obligations of BIOTRADE SAS was advanced. This fulfillment involved a specific clause in the other side of each of the alliance contracts. The following is a description of this setting:

CLAUSE FOUR. MODIFY, to harmonize the obligations and responsibilities of BIOTRADE SAS, in the different technical documents of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project, especially with the Project Document (PDD), the **FIRST PARAGRAPH OF THE SIXTH CLAUSE is included. OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PART I**, the following obligations and responsibilities arising from the exercise of the joint formulation of the Project, considered relevant, consequently, five (5) obligations and responsibilities are added to those established in the minutes of the alliance contract, leaving a total of thirteen (13) obligations and responsibilities for BIOTRADE SAS, the obligations that are added are:

FIRST PARAGRAPH OF THE SIXTH CLAUSE. OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PART I (...)

9. Jointly establish the Governance System (SG) and the Operational Manual (OM) detailing the responsibilities and actions required for the correct financial execution and implementation of the REDD activities defined in the Benefit-Sharing System (WFS).
10. It will provide the administrative, financial and technical support required by the steering committees, technical committees and the oversight and control committee.
11. It will support decision-making processes in the implementation of the REDD+ actions of the WDS.
12. It will implement the project's REDD+ actions according to the technical and social guidelines of the Community Council.
13. BIOTRADE SAS will be the CONSTITUENT TRUSTEE, for the administration of the financial resources of the project and contribute to its correct implementation by each of the Community councils that make up the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project.

Note: The Constituent Settlor is defined as the person and/or company that will transfer the assets and/or resources to the TRUST and has the responsibility to comply with the object of the Trust Agreement.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

- Version 3 of the map that includes the forest area by community council, in the leakage area, and in the reference area
- GeoPackage and Geodatabase of the forest area by community council, in the leakage area, and in the reference area
- DoP V. 3.0
- Otheryes to Alliance Contract 009.
- Also to Alliance Contract 010.
- Otheryes to Alliance Contract 011.

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 29.01.2024

1.

1.1.

1.1.1. Section 2 of PDD V3.0 was adjusted so that it complies with the methodological benchmarks described in the template provided by BCR. **Closed numeral**

1.1.2. The cartography was adjusted, and it was satisfactorily verified that the eligible area (forest area at the start of the project- 2019) matches throughout the project information and is derived from the layers:

- APRioJiguamiando — Area_de_bosque_2019
- ABLaGrande — Area_de_bosque_2019
- ABTurriquitado — Area_de_bosque_2019

However, within the V3.0 cartography there are other layers associated with the forest area ("ABLaGrande – GFW_La Grande", "ABRioJiguamiando – GFW_RioJiguamiando" and "ABTurriquitado – GFW_turriquitado"), which do not correspond to the previously mentioned layers. It is requested to clarify what is the reason for the eligible areas of these layers not matching? Do they correspond to different periods? What information differentiates that group of layers?

The layers of GFW_LaGrande, GFW_RioJiguamiando and GFW_Turriquitado show only the loss of forest from the different years, while the other layers ABLaGrande, ABRioJiguamiando and ABTurriquitado present the forest area year by year. The forest area is derived from the Global Forest Watch layer of the GFW project area, in this the year-by-year losses are considered, the gridcode 0 corresponds to the forest area to 2022, for the rest of the years it is necessary to take the loss of the year analyzed plus the sum of the loss of the years after it.

Closed numeral

1.1.3. Section 10.4 of PDD V3.0 has been adjusted to include information related to public comments on the project. **Closed numeral**

1.1.4. Section 2.3 of PDD V3.0 has been adjusted to include information related to the responsible parties involved in each implementation and measurement activity during this monitoring period. In addition, it was clarified that those responsible for the implementation and measurement of the activities set out in the project's Monitoring Plan will be consolidated as the Governance System makes the clarifications and appointments it deems pertinent. **Closed numeral**

1.1.5. The V3.0 of the cartography was appended, which includes layers of forest area per Community Council by year (historical period and monitoring period), forest area in the reference area by year (historical period and monitoring period) and forest area in the leakage area by year (historical period and monitoring period). **Closed numeral**

1.2. **Closed numeral**

1.3.

1.3.1. The "OTROSÍ" are provided to the Alliance contracts 009, 010 and 011 of 2022 in which the modifications related to the responsibilities and obligations of the parties were made, so that it is in line with the information described in the project documents. These modifications also included the adjustment to the period of quantification of the project's emission reductions, complying with the guidelines for the start date set forth in the BCR Standard. **Closed numeral**

1.3.2. The section "CONSIDERATIONS PART II" (numeral 6) of the Alliance Contracts includes the necessary information to clarify the previous non-existence of a contract, agreement,

pact or alliance with the same contractual object of the present that prevents or hinders the development of this contract. **Closed numeral**

1.3.3. The "OTROSÍ" are provided to the Alliance contracts 009, 010 and 011 of 2022 in which the modifications related to the number and description of responsibilities or obligations of the parties were made, so that such information is consistent throughout the project documents. **Closed numeral**

Since all the numerals of the application have been resolved, the **CAR is closed.**

CAR No.	02	Requirement No.	BCR V3.2 Standard 18. REDD+ Safeguards	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CAR				
<p>During the on-site audit and through the evidence collection mechanisms, it was mentioned that within the distribution percentage established for the communities (70%), 5% of this total will be directed exclusively to cover the administrative issues involved in the implementation of the project. However, this agreement or distribution is not evidenced within the contracts or within the project documents.</p> <p>It is requested that this information be adjusted so that these agreements are explicitly mentioned.</p>				
Project Developer's Response				Date: 19-12-2023
<p>In the joint construction of the Operational Manual -MO (supported in <u>minutes of meeting with community No. 08</u> of June 12, 2023), it was evidenced that the project should invest resources both in the administrative process, as well as in operating expenses and payroll of the personnel linked to the project, according to this, the legal representatives of the Community Councils decided that 5% of the total project would be allocated to this item.</p> <p>The agreement on the 5% administration was established at the joint construction meeting of the Operational Manual – MO in Belén de Bajira on June 12, 2023, where it was made explicit to all stakeholders. As stated in the document <u>Operational Manual REDD+ JIGRANTU Project V2.</u> in Table 3. and detailed in Note 1 to Chapter 7.</p> <p>The finding is answered by adjusting to the Benefit Sharing System -BSS of the REDD+JIGRANTU Project.</p>				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
<p><u>Minutes 08. 12062023 Operational manual construction</u></p> <p><u>JIGRANTU V2 REDD+ Project Operational Manual</u></p>				
Evaluation of the audit team				Date: 26-12-2023

The aspect related to the agreement between the parties to allocate 5% of the income to the operating expenses and payroll of the personnel linked to the project, is not referenced in the Tenth Clause called "Income" of Alliance Contracts 009, 010 and 011 of 2022, which indicates that the economic income derived from the sale of the bonds will be divided in a proportion of 70% for the Community Council and 30% for BIOTRADE S.A.S., therefore the aforementioned 5% is not contractually supported nor is it binding on the parties.

The Operational Manual is reviewed, and the distribution is found, and specifically it is obtained from the initial 70% that corresponds to the community councils, so the request is met.

CAR closed

CAR No.	03	Requirement No.	Methodology BCR0002 V3.1 8.2 Reference Region	Date: 04.12.2023
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Description of the CAR

The methodology BCR0002 in its chapter 8.2, related to the Reference Region for the estimation of the baseline, indicates that the project should consider the following criteria:

- a) La región de referencia puede incluir todo o parte del área del proyecto;
- b) Los agentes y determinantes de deforestación/degradación, identificados en la región de referencia, pueden acceder al área del proyecto;
- c) El área del proyecto es de interés para los agentes identificados en el literal b, arriba;
- d) Las figuras de tenencia de la tierra y derecho de uso del suelo deben estar caracterizadas en la región de referencia;
- e) Excluir las áreas de acceso restringido a los agentes y motores de deforestación y degradación.

Performing the review of the cartography, it is evident that the first step is not complied with, as evidenced below:



The corresponding adjustments and modifications must be made to comply with the methodology.

Project Developer's Response	Date: 19-12-2023
<p>The BCR0002 standard. METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT AFOLU SECTOR. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions. REDD+ Projects. Version 3.1. where in its numeral 8.2. Reference region for baseline estimation is expressed as follows:</p> <p>“... (a) the reference region may include all of part of the project area;...”</p> <p>However, taking into account that the BCR STANDARD document. From differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. Version 3.2. In its numeral 3 it expresses:</p> <p>“3. General Terms</p> <p>The following general terms apply for this Standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. “Shall” is used to indicate that the requirement shall be met; b. “Should” is used to suggest that, among several possibilities, a course of action recommended as particularly appropriate; c. “May” is used to indicate that it is permitted.” <p>Therefore, it means what is permissible, or can be carried out. Consequently, it is not a mandatory requirement.</p>	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<p>Attached is the e-mail response received by the BCR Technical Committee, in the folder: REDD+ PROJECT JIGRANTU/17. AUDIT, VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION/2. First round of findings/3. Appendices First Round of Findings/1. Corrective Actions/A. Corrective 3. <u>Annex</u></p>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 26-12-2023
<p>The finding is solved with the developer's response.</p> <p>CAR closed</p>	

CAR No.	04	Requirement No.	17. Sustainable Development goals SDG – Tool BCR V3.2 Standard	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CAR				
<p>To comply with the SDGs, it is necessary to include within the strategic lines the contributions that the project has in terms of gender inclusion, the elderly and everything related to the minority populations characterized in the Community Councils that are part of the project.</p>				

Project Developer's Response	Date: 19-12-2023
<p>The Benefit Sharing System conceived at General Assemblies and adjusted in meetings with leaders, was designed to ensure that the benefits derived from the sale of VCUs were equitable and responsive to the needs of the Community Councils. In this context, four strategic lines were established aimed at improving the well-being of Afro-Colombian communities, reducing poverty and preserving the ecosystems present in the Community Councils (CCs).</p> <p>The first strategic line, "Strengthening Governance and Culture", arises from the need to formulate and implement the ethno-development plan, promoting governance and rescuing cultural practices in the CCs. However, in response to gender inclusion and the empowerment of minority groups that historically do not participate in governance, program 1.2, "Strengthening the participation of women, youth and other minority groups in Community Councils", has been created. This program seeks to provide spaces for participation, leadership, and empowerment in governance for decision-making that impacts their communities. Specifically, two actions have been designed to develop this program:</p> <p>1.2.1 Participation and governance empowerment programmes for women and youth in Community Councils.</p> <p>1.2.2 Design and implementation of a participation strategy for women, youth, older adults and other minority groups.</p> <p>The second strategic line, "Capacity Building", arose from the need to strengthen the technical capacities of leaders, youth and women to ensure the long-term sustainability of the project's actions. However, within the actions, there was no evidence of the direct participation of these groups, so two actions have been included to ensure the direct participation of women:</p> <p>2.2.1 Sustainable productive actions led by women.</p> <p>2.3.1 Undergraduate, postgraduate, courses or training programs for women.</p> <p>With the incorporation of these numerals in the BSS, the aim is to promote the participation of women and other minority groups, creating equitable decision-making spaces for all. It is important to note that, to access future benefits, requirements documents will be established in which the profiles will be detailed, giving priority to minority groups in the CCs.</p>	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<p><u>JIGRANTU REDD+ Project Operational Manual V2</u> detailing Table 3 Benefit-sharing System of the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project</p>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 26-12-2023
<p>1. Within the indicators, it is mandatory that they can represent the participation of minority populations within the project</p> <p>2. In addition, it is mandatory that the SDGs are named within the activities, which are intended to be complied with by the activities carried out.</p> <p>CAR open</p>	
Project Developer's Response	Date: 23-01-2004

1. Indicators were identified to help monitor the participation of minority populations

Indicator ID	Name	Guy	Goal	Unit of Measurement	Monitoring Methodology
6Bb4	No. of Engagement Strategy Documents	Product	5 documents in the V3 monitoring period	Number of documents	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the preparation of the participation strategy documents is considered: 1. For women, 2. For young people, 3. For the elderly, 4. For people with disabilities and 5. For Other Minority Groups
7Bb4	% Participation of women	Impact	50%	Percentage of participation of women	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of women participating in the meetings, workshops or surveys carried out is taken into account
8 Bb4	% Youth Participation	Impact	25%	Percentage of participation of young people (14-25 years)	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of young people participating in the meetings, workshops or surveys carried out is taken into account
9 Bb4	% Participation of Older Adults	Impact	100%	Percentage of Older Adult Participation	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of adults over 60 years of age, participants in special programs, is taken into account
10 Bb4	% Minority Group Participation	Impact	100%	Percentage of minority groups	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of people from minority groups participating in special programs is taken into account
11 Bb4	% Participation of people with disabilities	Impact	100%	Percentage of people with disabilities	For the measurement and reporting of this indicator, the number of people with disabilities participating in special programs is taken into account

2. In Chapter 2.3 of the PDD, each one of the fact sheets in the description of the activities was adjusted, including the relationship with the SDGs.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

- DPP V. 3.0

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 29.01.2024

4.1 and 4.2 It was satisfactorily evidenced that there are specific indicators within the implementation activities that seek to monitor and follow up on the participation of women, older adults, and minority groups. In addition, all the activities of the strategic lines of the project (42 activities in total) are framed in the fulfillment of specific SDGs, so that the contribution to these objectives has a robust document management derived from the implementation of the activities. **Closed numerals.**

CAR closed.

CAR No.	05	Requirement No.	7. BCR V3.2 Standard	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CAR				
It is requested to update the table of contents of the document "Operational Manual of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project V3.0 of December 30, 2022" since it was evidenced that it presents information related to another project, which may cause confusion in readers.				
Project Developer's Response				Date: 19/12/2023
The table of contents of the <u>JIGRANTU REDD+ Project V2 Operational Manual</u> was updated and it was verified that all the information coincided with the name JIGRANTU REDD+ PROJECT.				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
Operational Manual version 2.0 (19/12/2023): <u>JIGRANTU REDD+ Project Operational Manual V2</u>				
Evaluation of the audit team				Date: 27-12-2023
Corrections are made. CAR closed.				

CAR No.	06	Requirement No.	7. BCR V3.2 Standard	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CAR				
<p>1. During the documentary review, it was evident that some of the project documents present discrepancies with each other, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. The document "Diagnosis of the conservation actions of the REDD+ JIGRANTÚ project that integrates the Community Councils: Turriquitadó, La Grande and Jiguamiandó August, 2023" mentions that 38 REDD actions were defined, grouped into 13 programs and 4 strategic lines; while the "Operational Manual of the REDD+ JIGRANTU V3.0 Project of December 30, 2022" mentions 4 strategic or investment lines, 13 programs and 37 REDD actions. 1.2. The information in Table 2 of the "Operational Manual of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project V3.0 of December 30, 2022" presents discrepancies, in terms of the areas of the project, compared to what is presented in PDD V2.0 1.3. In the document "Diagnosis of the conservation actions of the REDD+ JIGRANTÚ project that integrates the Community Councils: Turriquitadó, la Grande and Jiguamiandó of August 2023" the information related to the resolution of persistent forest exploitation does not coincide with the information contained in Table 42 of PDD V2.0 <p>This information (and any other information susceptible to inconsistencies) is requested so that all project documents are consistent and coherent.</p>				

Project Developer's Response	Date: 19/12/2023																														
<p>1.</p> <p>1.1. <i>The document "Diagnosis of the Conservation Actions of the REDD+ JIGRANTU PROJECT, which integrates the Community Councils: Turriquitadó, La Grande and Jiguamiandó. Version 2.0" and the JIGRANTU V2 REDD+ Project Operational Manual were adjusted so that the 4 strategic lines, 15 programs and 41 REDD actions were in agreement.</i></p> <p>1.2. <i>The information in Table 2 of the JIGRANTU V2 REDD+ Project Operational Manual was updated considering the adjustments made.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">6.1. Distribución de beneficios</p> <p>El Proyecto "Proyecto REDD+ JIGRANTU" cuenta con un área de influencia de 77,836.23 hectáreas, correspondiente a los límites de los 3 consejos comunitarios titulados a comunidades negras:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TABLA 2 PARTICIPACION DE CADA CONSEJO COMUNITARIO EN LOS BENEFICIOS</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Consejo</th> <th>Resolución de titulación</th> <th>Área Total Titulada (ha)</th> <th>Área Total ANT (ha)</th> <th>Área efectiva en bosque (ha)</th> <th>% AB* que aporta</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Consejo Comunitario Río Jiguamiandó</td> <td>2801 del 22 nov 2000</td> <td>54.973,84</td> <td>51.580,73</td> <td>48.376,65</td> <td>70,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consejo Comunitario La Grande</td> <td>2806 de 22 nov 2000</td> <td>13.455,53</td> <td>13.252,14</td> <td>11.343,12</td> <td>16,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consejo Comunitario Turriquitadó</td> <td>2799 del 22 nov 2000</td> <td>9.406,86</td> <td>9.255,80</td> <td>8.629,49</td> <td>12,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>77.836,23</td> <td>74.088,67</td> <td>68.349,26</td> <td>100,0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>El consejo comunitario La Grande comprende un área titulada de 13.455,53 ha conforme a lo establecido en la Resolución 2806 del 22 de noviembre del 2000; el consejo comunitario Río Jiguamiandó cuenta con un área de 54.973,84 ha según lo definido en la Resolución 2801 del 22 de noviembre del 2000; el consejo comunitario Turriquitadó cuenta con un área de 9.406,86 ha de acuerdo con la Resolución 2799 del 22 de noviembre del 2000. En total, los tres consejos comunitarios abarcan un área titulada de 77,836.22 ha.</p> <p>Las áreas de los consejos comunitarios que comprende el proyecto empleadas para el análisis fueron descargadas del Portal de Datos Abiertos de la Agencia Nacional de Tierras. Sin embargo, el área calculada para cada uno de los consejos presenta discrepancias en comparación con el área titulada relacionada en los actos administrativos anteriormente mencionados. A partir del cálculo de las áreas que componen el proyecto se obtiene una extensión de 74.088,67 ha, de las cuales 68.349,26 ha corresponden a bosque elegible para el proyecto REDD+.</p> <p>1.3. Table 4 has been updated. of the Diagnosis of Conservation Actions document related to persistent forest harvesting permits in the community council of the Jiguamiandó River, in accordance with the provisions of the PDD.</p>		Consejo	Resolución de titulación	Área Total Titulada (ha)	Área Total ANT (ha)	Área efectiva en bosque (ha)	% AB* que aporta	Consejo Comunitario Río Jiguamiandó	2801 del 22 nov 2000	54.973,84	51.580,73	48.376,65	70,8	Consejo Comunitario La Grande	2806 de 22 nov 2000	13.455,53	13.252,14	11.343,12	16,6	Consejo Comunitario Turriquitadó	2799 del 22 nov 2000	9.406,86	9.255,80	8.629,49	12,6	Total		77.836,23	74.088,67	68.349,26	100,0
Consejo	Resolución de titulación	Área Total Titulada (ha)	Área Total ANT (ha)	Área efectiva en bosque (ha)	% AB* que aporta																										
Consejo Comunitario Río Jiguamiandó	2801 del 22 nov 2000	54.973,84	51.580,73	48.376,65	70,8																										
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Consejo Comunitario Turriquitadó	2799 del 22 nov 2000	9.406,86	9.255,80	8.629,49	12,6																										
Total		77.836,23	74.088,67	68.349,26	100,0																										
Documentation submitted by the project developer																															
Diagnosis of Conservation Actions V. 2.0 and Operational Manual of the REDD+ JIGRANTU V2 Project																															
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 27-12-2023																														

1.1. The information is reviewed and **the numeral is finalized**

1.2. It is not possible to identify the actual forest areas that lie within each community council. **Open Numeral**

TABLA 2 PARTICIPACION DE CADA CONSEJO COMUNITARIO EN LOS BENEFICIOS

Consejo	Resolución de titulación	Área Total Titulada (ha)	Área Total ANT (ha)	Área efectiva en bosque (ha)	% AB* que aporta
Consejo Comunitario Río Jiguamiandó	2801 del 22 nov 2000	54.973,84	51.580,73	48.376,65	70,8
Consejo Comunitario La Grande	2806 de 22 nov 2000	13.455,53	13.252,14	11.343,12	16,6
Consejo Comunitario Turriquitadó	2799 del 22 nov 2000	9.406,86	9.255,80	8.629,49	12,6
Total		77.836,23	74.088,67	68.349,26	100,0

1.3. The information is reviewed and **the numeral is finalized.**

CAR open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

1.2. Created inside folder 7. Mapping the V.3 subfolder containing the GeoPackage and the Geodatabase with the cartographic layers of the forest area year by year from 2007 to 2022 by community council, in these you can detail the effective areas of forest that corresponds to the 2019 forest area, that is, at the beginning of the project.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

[Forest Area Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River.gpkg](#)

[Forest Area Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River.gdb](#)

[LaGrande Community Council Forest Area.gpkg](#)

[Forest Area Community Council of La Grande.gdb](#)

[Turriquitado Community Council Forest Area.gpkg](#)

[Turriquitado Community Council Forest Area.gdb](#)

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 29.01.2024

1.2. It was satisfactorily evidenced that the attached V3.0 cartography contains the shapes associated with the forest areas of each Community Council in each year (historical period and monitoring period). **Closed numeral**

CAR closed

CAR No.	07	Requirement No.	9. Methodology BCR0002 V3.1	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CAR				

1. As mentioned in section 9 of the Methodological Document BCR0002 V3.1, the start date must be defined within 5 years prior to the start of the project validation. Therefore, it is requested:
 - 1.1. Modify the proposed start date (10.01.2017), as it exceeds the 5 years considered in the benchmark.
 - 1.2. Adjust the information derived from the change in the start date, such as: the historical period of deforestation and degradation, the projection of emissions from deforestation and degradation, ex-post estimates, the dates of implementation of REDD+ activities, the duration of the project, contractual issues, etc.

Project Developer's Response

Date: 19-12-2023

1. Taking into account section 9 of the methodological document BCR0002 V3.1 and taking into account the actions carried out within the community councils, the start date of the project was modified and with this the accounting period or duration of the project was modified.
 - 1.1. Due to the fact that validation began in November 2023, the start date was changed from January 10, 2017 to December 5, 2018.
 - 1.2. Adjusted the information derived from the change in the start date

Fecha de inicio	(05/12/2018)
Período de cuantificación de las reducciones de emisiones de GEI	(01/01/2019 a 31/12/2048); 30 años
Cantidad estimada total y media anual de reducción de emisiones de GEI	<p>Deforestación: 151.999,77 tCO₂e/año 4.559.993,21 tCO₂e (total para periodo de contabilidad de 30 años)</p> <p>Incertidumbre: 12.739,27 tCO₂e/año 382.178,08 tCO₂e (total para periodo de contabilidad de 30 años)</p> <p>Total, sin incertidumbre: 139.260,50 tCO₂e/año</p>

Section 3.2.3 regarding the deadlines and periods of analysis was adjusted, thus adjusting the first monitoring period from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2022 since the accounting of a single month for 2018 is of little relevance to the accounting process.

Deforestation maps were adjusted to the historical baseline period from 2007 to 2018. This arrangement results in a change in sections 3.7.3 and 3.7.4 of the PDD regarding GHG emission reductions and section 16 of the MR, which are detailed in the calculations presented in folder 5. Carbon Calculations\Carbon Calculator.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Start Date Support Document: [Sentencia-T-622_Atrato_seguimiento.pdf](#)

[JIGRANTU V2_14122023.xlsx](#) Calculator

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-12-2023

1. *It is not understood how to comply with the requirements of the standard, it is necessary to comply with:*

10.4 Inicio Fecha

La fecha de inicio de los Proyectos de GEI es cuando comienzan las actividades que resultan en reducciones/remociones reales de emisiones de GEI. Es decir, cuando comienza la implementación, construcción o acción real de un Proyecto GEI.

Para las actividades forestales de remoción de GEI, el cultivo de palma aceitera y otros cultivos, esta fecha de inicio corresponde al momento en que comienza la preparación del sitio, el establecimiento del cultivo, el inicio de las actividades de restauración u otras acciones relacionadas con las actividades del proyecto.

Para los proyectos REDD+, la fecha de inicio es cuando las actividades del proyecto reducen las emisiones derivadas de la deforestación y la degradación forestal. Por ejemplo, puede tratarse del inicio de estrategias de gestión forestal y, en su caso, de planes de conservación de los recursos forestales, incluidos acuerdos o contratos. En otras palabras, acciones concretas para reducir la deforestación/degradación.

Los propietarios de proyectos sólo pueden certificar y registrar, con el ESTÁNDAR BCR, proyectos cuya fecha de inicio esté definida dentro de los cinco (5)^º años anteriores al inicio de la validación¹⁰.

Since a follow-up to a sentence is presented, but there is no evidence of such concrete actions.

2. The start and end dates of each Alliance Agreement are presented below, which are referenced at the beginning in the presentation part of these documents and in Clause Eleven, "Term of the contract":

Alliance Contract 009 of 2022: The term of the contract is thirty (30) years as of October 23, 2022.

Alliance Contract 010 of 2022: The term of the contract is thirty (30) years from October 29, 2022.

Alliance Contract 011 of 2022: The term of the contract is thirty (30) years from October 29, 2022.

In accordance with the above, there is no correlation with the start dates and the quantification period of the GHG emission reductions related to those established in the Alliance Contracts. In accordance with the above, it is suggested, for reasons of coherence, traceability and correspondence between the Project Document and the Alliance Contracts, that both instruments be harmonized and adequately articulated in this substantial aspect of the agreement between the parties, essential for the fulfillment of the contractual object.

CAR open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

1. The start date of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project was established in accordance with the retroactive period in the reduction of GHG emissions, dated from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2022. The support of the relationship of this date with the beginning of a forest management strategy is presented in technical annex 1 of the Diagnosis of Conservation Actions of the Community Councils of the project, where it can be evidenced how the period coincides with the exercise of joint formulation, Institutions and community, of the Environmental Plan for the recovery of the Atrato River Basin. established for compliance with judgment T-622 of 2016.
2. It was identified that, due to an involuntary typing error, the date of start and signing of alliance contracts No. 10 and 11, presented an erroneous data, this taking into account that the dates of the Assembly of approval of the formulation of the project in the communities of La Grande and Turriquitadó, was advanced between October 28 and 29, 2022. For this reason, clarification was provided through the minutes of others. In addition, the opportunity is given to specify the quantification period of GHG emission reductions, considering the start date of the project on January 1, 2019:

CLAUSE ONE. CLARIFICATION OF START DATE , considering that clarity prevails so that the start date and subscription of the ALLIANCE CONTRACT is understood, it is clarified that due to an involuntary typing error the start date was wrong, for which it is specified: **the start date and subscription of the ALLIANCE CONTRACT No. 10**, corresponds to **October 29, 2022**.

CLAUSE SIX. MODIFY, in order to give clarity to the date of the assemblies of the **COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF LA GRANDE** in which the Benefit Distribution System (SDB) was built, modification is made to the **EIGHTH CLAUSE**, being as follows: **EIGHTH CLAUSE. BENEFIT SHARING SYSTEM**: The Community Council, through assemblies on October 28 and 29, 2022, built 4 pillars or lines of investment (sustainable development, strengthening governance, capacity building and ecosystem conservation and monitoring), as a guideline for the execution and administration of the project, this guideline is an integral part of the PROJECT.

CLAUSE SEVEN. MODIFY, in order to provide clarity and consistency between the end date of the duration of the ALLIANCE CONTRACT, the period of quantification of GHG emission reductions and the last monitoring period, modification is made to the **ELEVENTH CLAUSE. TERM OF THE TERM OF THE CONTRACT**, including a paragraph, as follows:

FIRST PARAGRAPH. EMISSION REDUCTIONS (GHG) QUANTIFICATION PERIOD. Taking into account that the owners of the GHG projects can verify and certify years prior to the start of the validation, the period of quantification of the GHG emission reductions of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project is established between **January 1, 2019**, for 30 years, that is, December **31, 2048**. On the other hand, it is estimated that in 2049 the Monitoring Report will be carried out to verify the reduction of GHG emissions for the years 2047 and 2048 and that in the period 2049 - 2052 the execution of the carbon credits of the last issue will be carried out.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

- Annex 1. Supporting Project Start Date
- Otheryes to Alliance Contract 009.
- Also to Alliance Contract 010.
- Otheryes to Alliance Contract 011.

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 29.01.2024

1. During the review of the methodological guidelines and the BCR Standard in relation to the start date, it is evident that the follow-up to the T-622 judgment of 2016, an act in which the Atrato River is ruled as a subject of rights, corresponds to a robust basis to support the start of the activities. This support is considered binding to the temporality and spatiality of the project, since the Association of Community Councils of Bajo Atrato (ASCOBA) represents the communities of La Grande and Turriquitadó and was part of the tutela action:

SENTENCIA

Dentro del proceso de revisión de los fallos proferidos por el Consejo de Estado -Sección Segunda, Subsección A-, y el Tribunal Administrativo de Cundinamarca -Sección Cuarta, Subsección B-, en la acción de tutela instaurada por el Centro de Estudios para la Justicia Social "Tierra Digna" en representación del Consejo Comunitario Mayor de la Organización Popular Campesina del Alto Atrato (Cocomopoca), el Consejo Comunitario Mayor de la Asociación Campesina Integral del Atrato (Cocomacia), la Asociación de Consejos Comunitarios del Bajo Atrato (Asocoba), el Foro Inter-étnico Solidaridad Chocó (FISCH) y otros, contra la Presidencia de la República, el Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible y otros.

It is worth mentioning that the ruling determines 13 orders framed in the fundamental rights to life, health, water, food security and **the environment** of the ethnic communities settled in the Atrato river basin. Specifically, the fifth order states:

*"QUINTO.- ORDENAR al Ministerio de Ambiente, al Ministerio de Hacienda, al Ministerio de Defensa, a Codechocó y Corpourabá, a las Gobernaciones de Chocó y Antioquia, y a los municipios demandados, con el apoyo del Instituto Humboldt, las Universidades de Antioquia y Cartagena, el Instituto de Investigaciones Ambientales del Pacífico, WWF Colombia y las demás organizaciones nacionales e internacionales que determine la Procuraduría General de la Nación- y en conjunto con las comunidades étnicas accionantes, que dentro del año siguiente a la notificación de la sentencia, se diseñe y ponga en marcha un **plan para descontaminar la cuenca del río Atrato y sus afluentes, los territorios ribereños, recuperar sus ecosistemas y evitar daños adicionales al ambiente en la región. Este plan incluirá medidas como: (i) el restablecimiento del cauce del río Atrato, (ii) la eliminación de los bancos de área formados por las actividades mineras y (iii) la reforestación de zonas afectadas por minería legal e ilegal.** Adicionalmente, este plan incluirá una serie de indicadores claros que permitan medir su eficacia y deberá diseñarse y ejecutarse de manera concertada con los pobladores de la zona, así como garantizar la participación de las comunidades étnicas que allí se asientan en el marco del Convenio 169 de la OIT."*

It is then considered that "Annex 1. Supporting Project Start Date REDD.pdf" gives sufficient clarity and compliance. **Closed numeral**

2. According to the feedback made on January 11 with the BIOTRADE team and the audit team, it is recognized that although it is a project common to three Community Councils, the participatory processes were not uniform in the exhaustion of all their stages and therefore the difference in the start date observed in the Alliance contract 009 of 2022 compared to contracts 010 and 011 is justified of 2022, the foregoing is based on the autonomy of decision-making that corresponds to these representative entities of an ethnic nature (dates supported in the minutes of the General Assembly). In this sense, the OTROSÍ adjust the typographical errors evidenced in some Partnership Contracts and provide sufficient clarity on the duration and period of quantification of the project's GHG emission reductions. **Closed numeral**

CAR closed

CAR No.	08	Requirement No.	9. Methodology BCR0002 V3.1	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CAR				
<p>During the documentary review, it was evident that some steps related to the identification of the baseline and additionality scenario do not fully comply with the benchmark, therefore, it is requested:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As mentioned in sub-step 1a, a minimum of 3 land use alternatives must be defined. Currently, only 2 scenarios have been characterized. 2. As mentioned in sub-step 2a, all potential barriers that would impede the implementation of the project should be identified. Currently, only 2 types of barriers (investment and social) are characterized. It is considered that this section should be complemented with greater robustness based on the barriers already identified and through the identification of other barriers (institutional, environmental, etc.). In addition, it is requested that all the barriers identified be supported and duly referenced in the PDD by means of attached documentary sources. <p>In summary, it is requested to adjust the identification of the baseline and additionality scenario, so that it complies with the requirements and guidelines of the BCR Baseline and Additionality Guide V1.2, the BCR0002 V3.1 methodology and the BCR program template "Biocarbon_Template-GHG-Projects".</p>				
Project Developer's Response				Date: 19-12-2023
<p>The identification of the baseline and additionality scenario was adjusted to comply with the requirements and guidelines of the BCR Baseline and Additionality V1.2 guideline. To comply with this, a description of the situation represented by GHG emissions is made in a transparent way in terms of supposed data sources and factors. For this reason, a national and regional context is included that explains to a large extent the local context, the latter being also characterized after the processing of surveys and interviews carried out with members of the communities that are part of the project and identified from the development of workshops within the assemblies held.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scenario 3 of land use alternative, which contemplates the optimization of agricultural practices and development of environmentally friendly value chains, was added to section 3.3.4.2.1 of the PDD, which is based on the IIAP's proposal for a sustainable production model with a focus on biocultural rights for the Biogeographic Chocó and based on the needs identified by the project's proponents in the assemblies of the Community Councils. 2. The barrier analysis was complemented by adding institutional, environmental, market and transport barriers. The barriers are supported by international and national documents that evaluate the development and implementation of REDD+ Projects, the information was updated in section 3.4 of the PDD with documentary sources attached by footnote. 				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				

To comply with the assumptions, information was searched from various national, local and regional sources, which are characterized in the project's information repository with a direct link and which are also attached at the bottom of the page for due follow-up within the DoP [RepositorioJIGRANTU.xlsx](#) Deforestation analysis sheet, the documents were also downloaded and are in folder 9. TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION, subfolder [BASELINE- DEFORESTATION](#)

There are also surveys and interviews conducted with community members: [JIGRANTU Surveys](#) and [JIGRANTU Interviews](#). The summary of the surveys for socioeconomic characterization can be found in:

[JIGRANTU Surveys 2022.xlsx](#)

[A sustainable production model with a focus on biocultural rights for the Biogeographic Chocó proposes the IIAP](#)

Minutes of the assemblies of the community councils: [03. 22 23 102022 Minutes of the Jiguamiando_ok.pdf Assembly](#)

[05. 28 29102022 Minutes of the Assembly of the Grande_ok.pdf](#)

[06. 28-29 102022 Minutes of the Turriquitado_ok.pdf Meeting](#)

b. [Critical Review of REDD+: Limitations and Potentialities of its Application in Colombia](#)

[REDD+ in Latin America. Current Status of Strategies to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation](#)

[Climate change and implementation of REDD+ projects in Colombia](#)

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-12-2023

1. Closed numeral

2. Why barriers related to land tenure or property are not taken into account, as this barrier limits access to credit and financial incentives from the outset.

CAR open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

2. Section 3.4.1.1 of the DoP was adjusted to include barriers related to land tenure.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

[Land tenure and REDD+. Risks to property rights and opportunities for economic growth.](#)

[Private Property and Indigenist Territory: The Individualism-Collectivism Dichotomy](#)

[Legal Characterization and Sanitation of the Collective Territories of Curvaradó and Jiguamiandó.](#)

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 30.01.2024

2. Section 3.4 of DDP V3.0 was successfully adjusted, complementing the analysis of barriers that could impede the implementation of the project in a more robust manner. This analysis is supported by relevant documents that provide context and credibility.

CAR closed

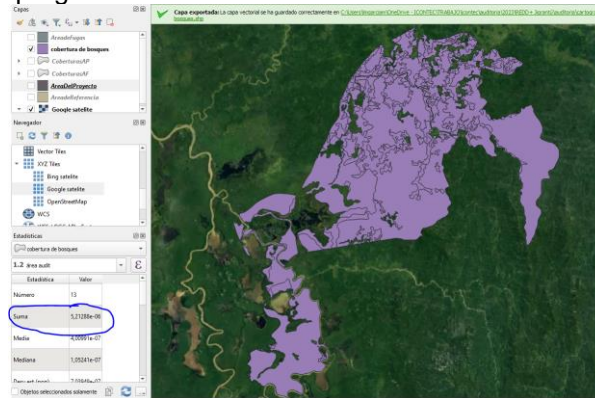
CAR No.	09	Requirement No.	Methodology BCR0002 V3.1 8. Spatial and Temporal Boundaries	Date: 05.12.2023
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Description of the CAR

1. With the cartography provided, it is not possible to identify the eligible area of the project, since there are layers such as: leakage area, project area and reference region, but it is not possible to identify the areas that fall within the eligibility of the project.

The audit team implemented a review of this topic by comparing the project area vs. the coverage layer. When executing the area calculation function, of the coverages that could fall within the eligibility, a formatting error was evidenced, since the values calculated by Qgis are very small.

2. Adjustments to the project's cartographic information formats are requested to ensure the compatibility of the layers in the Qgis program.



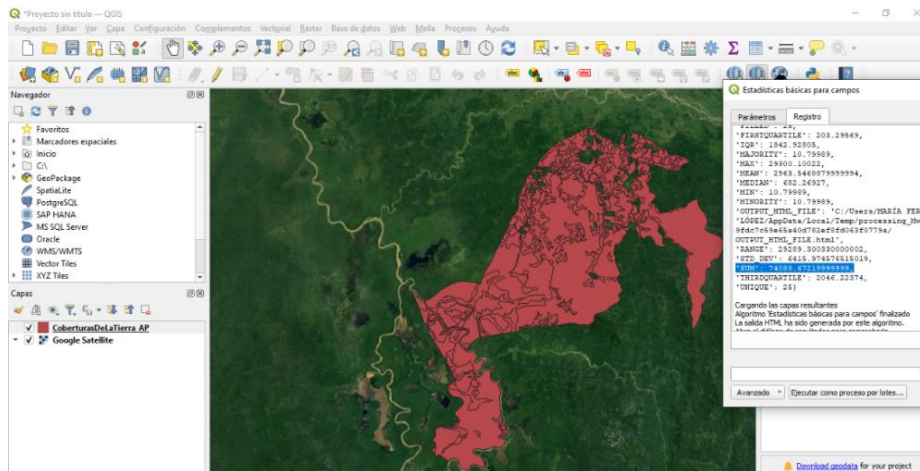
3. Additionally, it is requested to adjust the layers of the project since it was identified that within the leakage area and the project area, no discounts were made for water bodies in the gallery forest covers, as shown below:



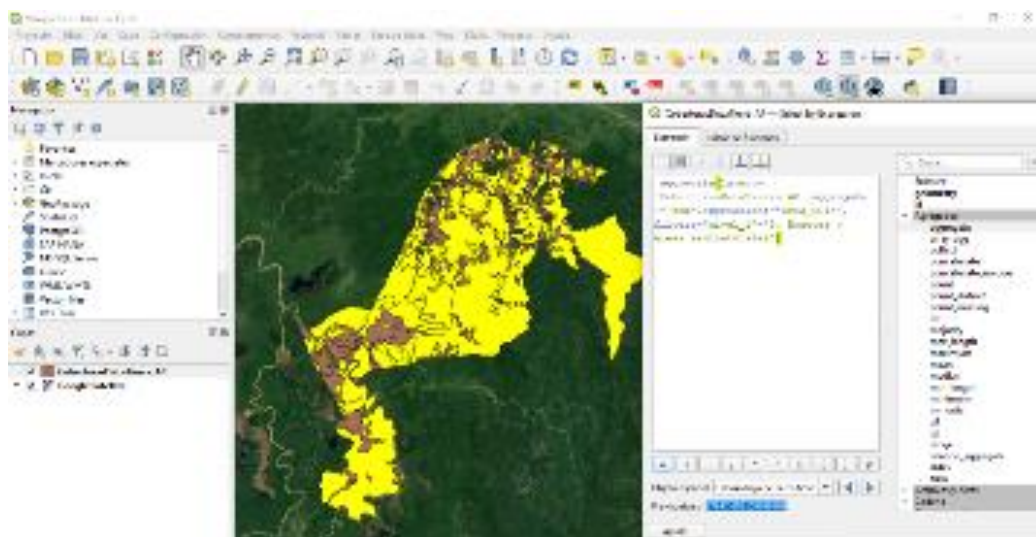
Project Developer's Response	Date: 19-12-2023
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1. For the identification of the eligible area of the project, a Dataset within the GDB JIGRANTU Project (AreaDeBosque) and the geographic files within the GPKG (GPKG JIGRANTU Project – C.Tematica) are attached , specifying these areas corresponding to the forest layers from the year 2007 to 2022, in this case and considering the start date of the project, the eligible area corresponds to the forest area of the year 2019 of 68,349.26 hectares. The forest area is derived from the Global Forest Watch layer of the GFW_AP project area, in this the year-by-year losses are considered, the gridcode 0 corresponds to the forest area to 2022, for the rest of the years it is necessary to take the loss of the year analyzed plus the sum of the loss of the years after it.

When we carried out a review of the geographical archives on the subject of land cover (geographic archive: CoberturasDeLaTierra_AP) we showed that it was in a geographic coordinate system, therefore, when executing the calculation of areas, these were given in degrees. The projection is carried out in the CTM12 system and the sum results corresponding to the project area are obtained, in this case: 74,088.67 ha, as shown below:

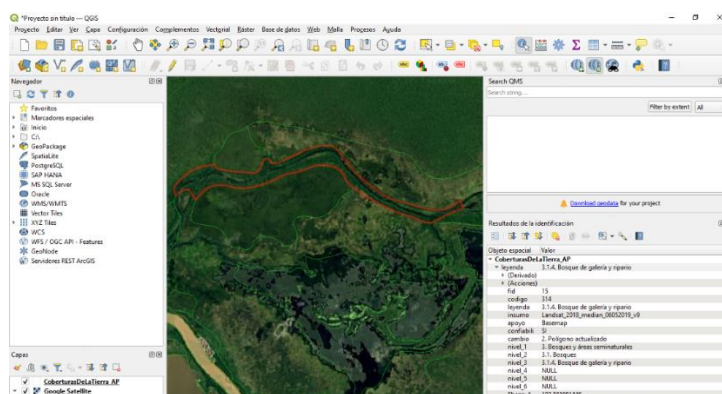


Similarly, for example, by applying a nivel_1:3 filter. Forests and semi-natural areas, it is observed that the areas show consistent values:

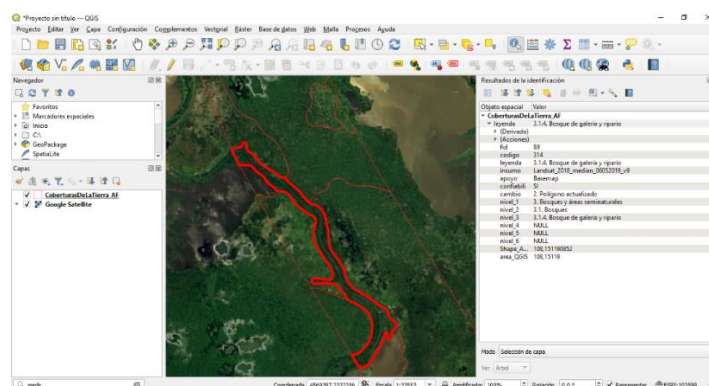


2. A GDB format is delivered for the ArcGIS software and two GPKGs for the QGIS software, one corresponds to the base cartography (GPKG JIGRANTU Project) and the thematic cartography (GPKG JIGRANTU Project – C.Tematica). In these, for each of the geographical files, a field of 'area_QGIS' or 'Long_QGIS' (as appropriate) is added to verify the correspondence of the areas and longitudes.
3. The discounts for bodies of water and, in this case, rivers were made based on the 1:100,000 National Basic Cartography, where double drains were taken into account as main rivers to make the discount. Once we refer to this source, we notice that the bodies of water associated with the gallery and riparian forests indicated correspond to simple drainages, given that according to the national scale and that applicable to the project's cartography, these bodies of water do not correspond to the Minimum Cartographable Unit (UMC) of 0.5 ha applicable to bodies of water according to the guide provided by IGAC for the interpretation of images¹. Additionally, according to the catalog of objects where it is established as Double Drainage: "If the distance between the two banks is greater than 0.5 mm at the scale of the map, it is captured as a polygon" which is not true in these cases.

Project Area:



Leakage Area:



Finally, given the nature of the gallery and riparian forest formation where the dominance of the tree stratum is found with a continuous canopy and a coverage of more than 70%³ or according to the definition for Colombia where natural forest is proposed as: "The land occupied mainly by trees that may contain shrubs, palms, bamboo, grasses and lianas, in which tree cover predominates with a minimum canopy density of 30%, a minimum in situ canopy height of 5 meters at the time of identification and a minimum area of one hectare. Tree cover from commercial forest plantations, palm plantations and trees planted for agricultural production is excluded." (SMBYC), which indicates as in this case a large width of the canopies and it is not considered pertinent to make a discount, because normally the canopies occupy the bed of small bodies of

water such as streams, streams, among others, complying with the definitions of forest cover and being the water sheet lower than that established for double drains.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

The link to the GDB JIGRANTU Project for ArcGIS software is attached

[GBD Prycto Gigrantu](#)

The link to the GPKG JIGRANTU Project for the QGIS software is attached

[GPKG Prycto Gigrantu](#)

Link to the National Basic Cartography data source

<https://www.colombiaenmapas.gov.co/?e=-76.76408742189079,7.002171363472472,-76.41527150392251,7.186486915183691,4686&b=igac&l=205&u=0&t=23&servicio=205>

ELABORATION OF THE LAND COVER MAP SCALE 1:10,000. Bogotá D.C. Available at: [IN-GAG-PC07-03 Elaboration of the land cover map scale 110.000.pdf](#)

[igac_cr_cartografiabasica_v2.3_1.pdf](#)

[Chapter I – Geographical Particularities of the Colombian Pacific Basin](#). In Oceanographic Compilation of the Colombian Pacific Basin II. (pp. 34-64). Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs. Bogotá, D. C. Editorial Dimar.

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-12-2023

1. Within the cartography provided, it is not possible to identify the forest areas that are identified throughout the documents, such as:

3.7.3.2.1.2 Deforestación histórica anual en la región de referencia

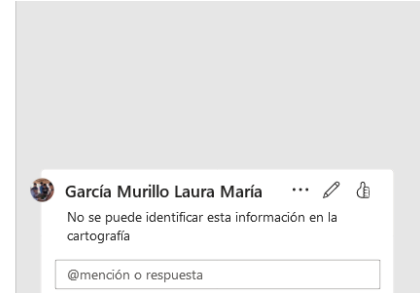
Para calcular la deforestación anual histórica en la región de referencia, se utiliza la siguiente fórmula:

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

$$CSB_{año} = \left(\frac{1}{2018 - 2007} \right) * (141.296,00 \text{ ha} - 132.569,32 \text{ ha})$$

$$CSB_{año} = 793,33 \text{ ha}$$

Donde:



3.7.3.2.1.4 Deforestación histórica anual en el área de fugas

Para calcular la deforestación en el área de fugas, se utiliza la siguiente ecuación:

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

$$CSB_{f,año} = \left(\frac{1}{2018 - 2007} \right) * (41.692,96 \text{ ha} - 40.264,12 \text{ ha})$$

$$CSB_{f,año} = 129,89 \text{ ha}$$

Donde:

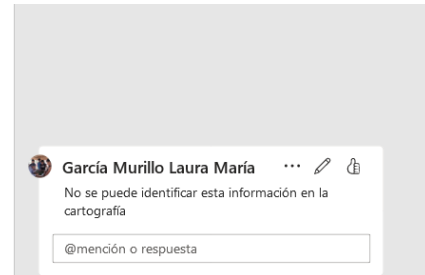


TABLA 2 PARTICIPACION DE CADA CONSEJO COMUNITARIO EN LOS BENEFICIOS

Consejo	Resolución de titulación	Área Total Titulada (ha)	Área Total ANT (ha)	Área efectiva en bosque (ha)	% AB* que aporta
Consejo Comunitario Río Jiguamiandó	2801 del 22 nov 2000	54.973,84	51.580,73	48.376,65	70,8
Consejo Comunitario La Grande	2806 de 22 nov 2000	13.455,53	13.252,14	11.343,12	16,6
Consejo Comunitario Turriquitadó	2799 del 22 nov 2000	9.406,86	9.255,80	8.629,49	12,6
Total		77.836,23	74.088,67	68.349,26	100,0

It is requested to attach the layers corresponding to the different areas (Leaks, reference region, project area) where it is possible to identify the complete areas and the forest areas in the different years.

2. Closed

CAR open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

1. The forest areas for the reference area, leak area, and by Community Council were arranged in GeoPackage and Geodatabase in folder 7. Mapping: subfolder V.3 where the cartographic layers are located year by year from 2007 to 2022. The Geodatabase with the areas of each community council was also included so that the total area ANT (ha) presented in table 2 of the Operational Manual (image shown in the audit team's evaluation) can be verified. The total titled area is the one that is within each of the titling resolutions.

It is important to clarify at this point, that the year-by-year forest area for the project area is located in folder 7. Cartography subfolder V.2 since it was not modified and was the only one that was presented year after year for the second review by the audit team, in addition there are the complete areas of the AF, AR and AP.

Forest areas are also presented in folder 5. carbon calculations/deforestation analysis/V.3 as they are the main input for the calculations. In this folder there are two Excel files, the first titled areas of deforestation, which presents the year-by-year summary from 2001 to 2022 of the forest and non-forest area for each of the areas (AP, AF, AR and by Community Council); the second titled DataLayers which presents the data from the Global Forest Watch GFW forest loss mapping layers for each area. Within this folder, there is also the non-forest map that includes the project, leakage, and reference area.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

GeoPackage Woodland Area

Geodatabase Forest Area

Geodatabase with the areas of each community council

Cartography V.2

Areas of deforestation

DataLayers

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 30.01.2024

- The forest area layers for the reference area, leakage area, and project area (by Community Council) were successfully appended in the V3.0 map. This folder shows the year-by-year forest area layers (2007 to 2022) and the GFW layers that support forest loss during 2001 to 2022. With these inputs it was possible to corroborate the information contained in the project documentation (carbon calculations, PDD, RM, etc.).

For example:

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

$$CSB_{año} = \left(\frac{1}{2018 - 2007} \right) * (141.296,00 \text{ ha} - 132.569,32 \text{ ha})$$

$$CSB_{año} = 793,33 \text{ ha}$$

Donde:

$CSB_{año}$ = Cambio anual en la superficie cubierta por bosque en la región de referencia (ha)
 t_2 = Año final del periodo de referencia
 t_1 = Año inicial del periodo de referencia
 A_1 = Superficie boscosa del área bajo control en el momento inicial (ha)
 A_2 = Superficie boscosa del área bajo control en el momento final (ha)

Illustration 1. Annual historical deforestation in the reference region (section 3.7.3.2.1.2 of DDP V3.0)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
fid	id	grdcode	Area_ha	Periodo	Nombre	area_QGIS		
13	29	1	428.5217539	2001-2006	Historico	428.52176		
8	11	2	162.3852184	2001-2006	Historico	162.38522		área bosque al 2022 + pérdida de bosque (2021 al 2007) = área bosque A1
17	46	3	279.2139631	2001-2006	Historico	279.21396		=G24+SUMA(G6:G22)
3	3	4	2253.7549555	2001-2006	Historico	2253.75494		141295.9976
15	41	5	822.5042483	2001-2006	Historico	822.50424		
6	8	6	568.1760568	2001-2006	Historico	568.17606		
5	6	7	878.480057	2007-2011	Linea base	878.48006	pérdida de bosque 2007	
16	42	8	696.1927108	2007-2011	Linea base	696.19271	pérdida de bosque 2008	área bosque al 2022 + pérdida de bosque (2021 al 2018) = área bosque A2
4	5	9	863.7636551	2007-2011	Linea base	863.76365	pérdida de bosque 2009	132569,3152
1	1	10	726.892742	2007-2011	Linea base	726.89274	pérdida de bosque 2010	132569,3152
23	353	11	58.0709764	2007-2011	Linea base	58.07097	pérdida de bosque 2011	
7	10	12	813.51504	2012-2018	Linea base	813.51504	pérdida de bosque 2012	
10	18	13	285.7203601	2012-2018	Linea base	285.72036	pérdida de bosque 2013	
9	17	14	256.6932816	2012-2018	Linea base	256.69328	pérdida de bosque 2014	
18	48	15	225.295944	2012-2018	Linea base	225.29595	pérdida de bosque 2015	
12	23	16	753.8108453	2012-2018	Linea base	753.81085	pérdida de bosque 2016	
14	33	17	3168.246851	2012-2018	Linea base	3168.24685	pérdida de bosque 2017	
11	19	18	1072.170029	2012-2018	Linea base	1072.17003	pérdida de bosque 2018	
21	163	19	1544.643816	2019-2022	Monitoreo	1544.64382	pérdida de bosque 2019	
20	136	20	920.5162559	2019-2022	Monitoreo	920.51626	pérdida de bosque 2020	
22	314	21	799.4950713	2019-2022	Monitoreo	799.49507	pérdida de bosque 2021	
19	57	22	1360.549981	2019-2022	Monitoreo	1360.54998		
2	2	0	128232.4901			128232.49	área bosque 2022	

Illustration 2. GFW_AR (DatosCapas.xlsx)

Closed numeral

CAR closed

CAR No.	10	Requirement No.	10 Methodology BCR0002 V3.1	Date: 04.12.2023
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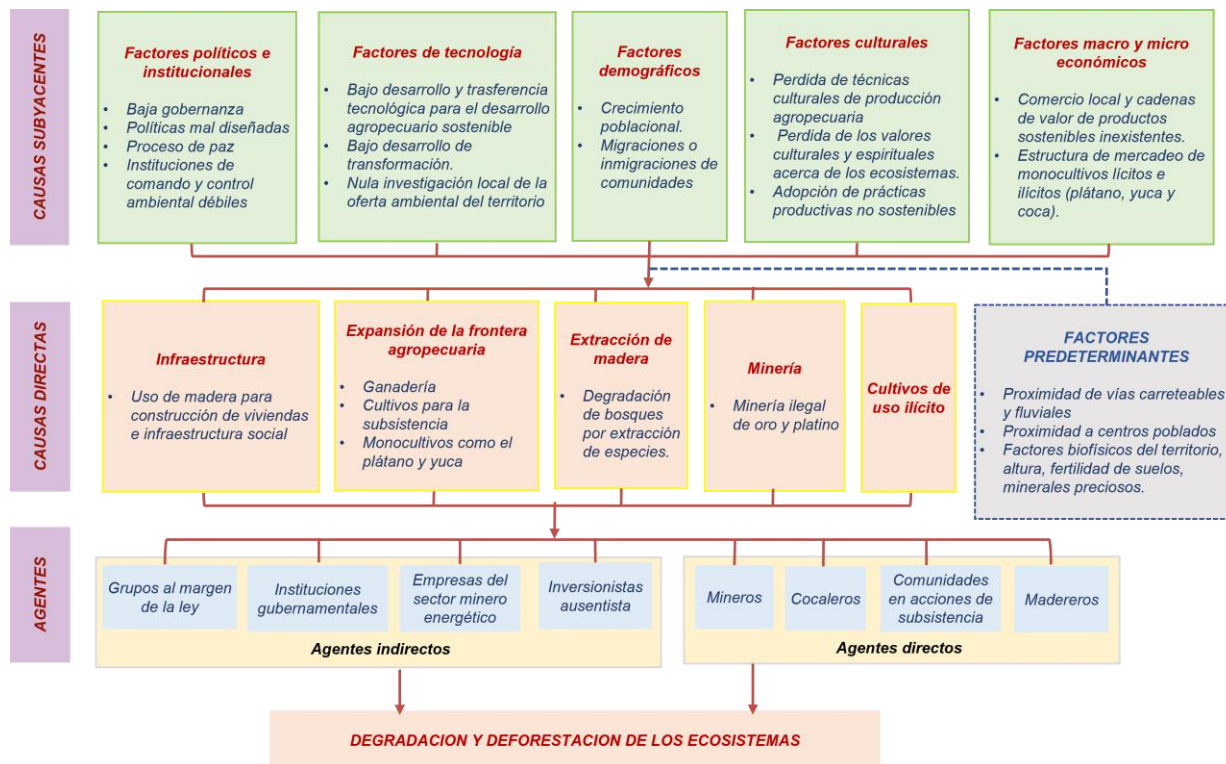
Description of the CAR

Figure 23 of the PDD satisfactorily identifies the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and ecosystem degradation. However, in the following sections, the characterization of these identified agents is incomplete; Specifically, indirect agents "companies in the mining and energy sector" or "absentee investors" are not characterized, nor are direct agents "farmers and ranchers" characterized.

It is requested to analyze and characterize all the agents causing deforestation and degradation mentioned in Figure 23.

Project Developer's Response **Date:** 19-12-2023

All the agents causing deforestation and degradation within the territory were characterized, farmers and ranchers were included within the community agent since these actions are evidenced as subsistence within the community councils, for this reason an adjustment was made in figure 23 as follows:



Section 3.3.3.1 of the PDD was updated by adding indirect drivers of deforestation in section 3.3.3.1.2.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

[RepositorioJIGRANTU.xlsx](#) Deforestation Analysis Sheet

BASELINE- DEFORESTATION

Evaluation of the audit team **Date:** 27-12-2023

The developer has made the necessary modifications within the document.

CAR Closed

CAR No.	11	Requirement No.	13.1 Methodology BCR0002 V3.1	Date: 04.12.2023
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Description of the CAR

1. Section 3.5 of the PDD does not show the inclusion of the uncertainty of the emission factor associated with the groundwater biomass reservoir, only aboveground biomass and soil organic carbon are being included. It is requested that the aforementioned uncertainty value be adjusted in the relevant documents, so that all the reservoirs of the project are included in this estimate.

i) Incertidumbre del factor de emisión:

Biomasa aérea región pacifico = 241 t CO₂/ha

Carbono orgánico del suelo Pacifico = 17 t CO₂/ha

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{(241 \text{ t CO}_2/\text{ha} * 8.8\%)^2 + (17 \text{ t CO}_2/\text{ha} * 8.1\%)^2}}{258 \text{ t CO}_2/\text{ha}} = 0,0824$$

Incertidumbre total del factor de emisión = 8.24%

2. It is requested to clarify how the estimation of the uncertainty of the project activity data was carried out, both for deforestation and degradation, since it is not clear within the documents delivered how the guidelines of the GOF-C-GOLD methodology (2016), proposed by BCR, were addressed for the two project activities.

²¹ El titular del proyecto debe describir cómo abordó los lineamientos de GOF-C-GOLD (2016) en la estimación de la incertidumbre.

Project Developer's Response

Date: 19-12-2023

1. The adjustment was made in section 3.5 of the PDD to include the uncertainty of the emission factor associated with the groundwater biomass reservoir.

The adjustment was made in the carbon calculator in the sheet called Emission Factors where the calculations made are detailed.

A) Ecuación de referencia para combinar incertidumbres de varias fuentes de emisión:

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

Donde:

t: Incertidumbre total; T: Total de emisiones de gases de efecto asociadas; A: Emisiones de la categoría A; a: incertidumbre de las emisiones de la categoría A, B: Emisiones de la categoría B; b: incertidumbre de las emisiones de la categoría B, ... N= emisiones de la categoría N; n= incertidumbre de las emisiones de la categoría N.

i) Incertidumbre del factor de emisión:

Biomasa aérea Pacífico = 241 tCO₂/ha

Biomasa subterránea Pacífico = 55 tCO₂/ha

Carbono orgánico del suelo Pacífico = 17 t CO₂/ha

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{(241 \text{ t CO}_2/\text{ha} * 8.8\%)^2 + (55 \text{ t CO}_2/\text{ha} * 8.1\%)^2 + (17 \text{ t CO}_2/\text{ha} * 8.1\%)^2}}{313 \text{ t CO}_2/\text{ha}} = 0,0694$$

Incertidumbre total del factor de emisión = 6.94%

2. For the estimation of the uncertainty of the project activity data for deforestation, the global accuracy values of the loss error matrix reported by Hansen et al. (2013) were used, with a value for the tropics of 99.5 % and a standard error of 4.7 %, the latter value is taken as the degree of uncertainty in the measure of the activity data. For the estimation of uncertainty, the methodology proposed by GOF-C-GOLD (2016) described in section 2.7 is considered, which details the methodology used to obtain the world maps. For quantification it is necessary to identify potential sources of uncertainty such as in area estimates or activity data, i.e. the area of a change in soil category. When evaluating the accuracy of the maps, adjustments can be made to the area estimates. The uncertainties of individual parameters can be combined using error propagation, in this case the level 1 method was used which is based on addition, subtraction and multiplication, in this it is considered that there are no correlations between the categories and none of the estimates of the parameters have an uncertainty greater than 60%.

The uncertainty of the emission factor was calculated using the formula recommended by the IPCC (2006). The Level 1 method considers error propagation and is based on two equations shown below, the first combining the uncertainty of various emission sources and the second assessing the potential uncertainty in the product of the parameters (GOF-C-GOLD, 2016).

Emission reductions due to degradation in the project area were not estimated, because the methodology developed by IDEAM (Estimation of forest degradation in Colombia through a fragmentation analysis v8 IDEAM, 2018) for this process is not regulated or scientifically validated. For this reason, the data would not be robust and reliable, so the project has chosen to be as conservative as possible and since it is not mandatory in the methodology, this parameter is not considered.

- A) Ecuación de referencia para combinar incertidumbres de varias fuentes de emisión:

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

Donde:

t: Incertidumbre total; T: Total de emisiones de gases de efecto asociadas; A: Emisiones de la categoría A; a: incertidumbre de las emisiones de la categoría A, B: Emisiones de la categoría B; b: incertidumbre de las emisiones de la categoría B, ... N= emisiones de la categoría N; n= incertidumbre de las emisiones de la categoría N.

- B) Incertidumbre porcentual en el producto de los parámetros:

$$U_{total} = \sqrt{U1^2 + U2^2 + \dots + Un^2}$$

Donde:

U_{total} : Incertidumbre porcentual en el producto de los parámetros; Un : Incertidumbre porcentual asociada a cada uno de los parámetros.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

1. Calculation of the uncertainty of emission factors: [JIGRANTU_calculator V2 14122023.xlsx](#) sheet emission factors.

2. Uncertainty of deforestation activity data: [High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change. Science 342: 850-53](#)

Metodología propuesta por GOF-C-GOLD, 2016 sección 2.7 para el calculo de la incertidumbre: [A sourcebook of methods and procedures for monitoring and reporting anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals associated with deforestation, gains and losses of carbon stocks in forests remaining forests, and forestation](#)

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-12-2023

The developer has made the appropriate modifications.

CAR Closed

CAR No.	12	Requirement No.	10.7 BCR V3.2 Standard	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CAR				

In line with what is mentioned in section 10.7 of the BCR Standard V3.2, the project owner must demonstrate that it complies with legislation related to activities in the field of GHG mitigation, regulations related to human rights and other relevant legal guidelines; In addition, it is necessary to have a management procedure that allows for the constant evaluation of the regulations in place.

Given that the documentary information provided is not considered sufficiently robust, it is requested:

1. Complement the legal compliance matrix and determine how these requirements or guidelines apply to the project. This characterization is not currently available.
2. Clarify and reference in the project documents what is the documented or document management procedure that allows the relevance of the applicable legislation to be evaluated and periodically updated.

Project Developer's Response

Date: 19-12-2023

In order to comply with the BCR Standard V3.2 in section 10.7, the REDD+ JIGRANTU project is aligned with the legislation related to activities in the field of GHG mitigation, regulations related to human rights and other pertinent legal guidelines, for which it has:

1. The document in Excel format "**legal_REDD+ JIGRANTU Compliance Matrix**" which establishes the current regulatory framework applicable to the project. The matrix details the level of the standard, a general description, the type of legislation or requirement, the date of issuance of the legal requirement, compliance by the project in direct execution, the person or persons responsible for ensuring compliance, the related documents and their location. Finally, a follow-up column is included in which the revisions of the legal provisions will be recorded, as established in the REDD project information management procedure document.
2. The document management document that allows the relevance of the applicable legislation to be evaluated and regularly updated is the [BIOTRADE Information Management in REDD+ Projects Procedure. Version 1.0](#), which describes the steps and the periodicity of the review, which in this case was estimated to be every 6 months.

Referencias (reglamentación interna – externa)

- Norma Técnica Colombiana NTC-ISO 9001:2015.
- ISO 14001:2015 Sistemas de Gestión Ambiental
- Manual Sistema de Gestión de la Calidad Biotrade SAS.
- Norma Técnica Colombiana NTC 6208:2016
- Garantía de la calidad y control de calidad. IPCC 2001
- Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. IPCC 2006
- Informe de Inventario Nacional de GEI de Colombia. IDEAM 2019

Legislación Nacional en internacional vigente

- 1 Identificar la normativa vigente que aplica a proyectos REDD, crear una lista y verificar el cumplimiento del proyecto frente a esta. Esta información es guardada en la carpeta del proyecto.
- 2 De manera trimestral durante el desarrollo del proyecto se realizan consultas a portales de fuentes nacionales e internacionales para identificar actualizaciones en la norma, y realizar los cambios pertinentes al proyecto en el caso que aplique.

Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<p><u>JIGRANTU legal REDD+ Compliance Matrix</u></p> <p><u>Procedure for Information Management in REDD+ BIOTRADE Projects. Version 1.0</u></p> <p><u>DoP version 2.0</u></p>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 27-12-2023
<p>The developer has made the appropriate modifications; however, it is found that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alliance Contracts 009, 010 and 011 of 2022 address the issue of the Legal Framework by which they are governed, referring to the Political Constitution of Colombia of 1991, Law 70 of 1993 "By which transitory article 55 of the Political Constitution is developed", Law 1753 of 2015 "By which the National Development Plan 2014-2018 "All for a new country is issued", Decree 410 of 1971 "By which the Commercial Code is issued", Decree 1745 of 1995 "By which Chapter III of Law 70 of 1993 is regulated, the procedure for the recognition of the right to collective ownership of the "Lands of the Black Communities" is adopted and other provisions are issued", Decree 296 of 2017 "Extending the term established in article 2.2.1.6.14.1. of Chapter 6 of Title 1, of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1079 of 2015" and Decree 1447 of 2018 "Which regulates the system of monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation actions at the national level referred to in Article 175 of Law 1753 of 2015, and other provisions are issued", as well as "other concordant norms on the matter". <p>It is important to note that in addition to being a scarce and insufficient mention, it makes the mistake of including a rule outside the required unit of subject matter when citing Decree 296 of 2017 that deals with issues related to the Public Service of Special Automotive Land Transport. In the case of contracts that deal with issues as important as the exercise of collective territorial rights, it is important to at least include in detail the mention not only of the applicable national regulations but also of the essential technical standards for the development and fulfillment of the contractual object and that delineate the standards on which the monitoring of the obligations between the parties is verified in a short time horizon. medium and long term.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Closed numeral <p>CAR open</p>	
Project Developer's Response	Date: 23-01-2024

1. It is not considered appropriate to adjust the legal framework described in the alliance contracts, since the regulations for the fulfillment of collective territorial rights and GHG projects are announced in the clause, in addition to the expansion and detail of the entire compendium of regulations applied and essential for compliance with the formulation and implementation of the REDD project. It is referenced in the legal compliance matrix in Chapter 4. of the PDD.

On the other hand, with respect to the typing error of Decree 926 of 2017, the respective clarity is advanced in each of the minutes of the Alliance Contracts 009, 010 and 011, as shown below:

CLAUSE THREE. MODIFICATION, in the legal framework due to an involuntary typing error, the number of DECREE 926 of 2017 was translocated when cited in the first paragraph, however, in the second paragraph information of said regulation is expanded and is correctly referenced. To give clarity to the legal framework, the number of the decree is adjusted in the first paragraph and a note is added about compliance with the legislation applicable to the project, which expands the **SECOND CLAUSE. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**, as follows:

CLAUSE TWO LEGAL FRAMEWORK. This alliance agreement is governed by the Political Constitution of Colombia of 1991, Law 70 of 1993, Law 1753 of 2015, the Commercial Code, Regulatory Decree 1745 of 1995, **Decree 926 of 2017**, Resolution 1447 of 2018, and other concordant regulations on the subject (...)

Note: In order to comply with the applicable legislation, the Project has a Documentary System that allows an exhaustive periodic review and monitoring of the regulations established in the Legal Compliance Matrix, which guarantees that throughout the life of the project the regulatory compliance applicable to the actions of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project will be ensured.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

- Otheryes to Alliance Contract 009.
- Also to Alliance Contract 010.
- Otheryes to Alliance Contract 011.

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 30.01.2024

1. The project's Legal Compliance Matrix was provided, which refers to the basic regulations that govern it in its different stages. In addition to the above, the requested correction was made in the Orosí of Alliance Contracts 009, 010 and 011 of 2022 in relation to the appropriate citation of Decree 926 of 2017 "by which the heading of Part 5 is modified and Title 5 is added to Part 5 of Book 1 of Decree 1625 of 2016 Sole Regulatory Decree on Tax Matters and Title 11 of the Part 2 of Book 2 to Decree 1076 of 2015 Sole Regulatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector, to regulate paragraph 3 of article 221 and paragraph 2 of article 222 of Law 1819 of 2016", which in this aspect provides unity and thematic coherence to the contractual instruments. **Closed numeral**

CAR closed

CAR No.	13	Requirement No.	18. BCR V3.2 Standard	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CAR				
<p>Although the project's Operational Manual refers to the governance structure of the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project, it is requested to annex and reference in the documents the organizational chart of each Community Council and/or each community that is part of the mitigation initiative, so that the benchmarks mentioned in the BCR's REDD+ Safeguards Tool V1.1 are complied with.</p> <p>❖ Los Proyectos deben respetar y reconocer las estructuras y mecanismos de gobernanza forestal y territorial de las comunidades, habitantes, pueblos etc. Presentes en el territorio.</p> <p>This is in order to clearly outline and reference the positions and functions that operate jointly around or below the level of legal representation (president, treasurer, spokesperson, associations, local council, etc.) and to make explicit the internal workings of local governance within the documents.</p>				
Project Developer's Response			Date: 19-12-2023	
<p>Chapter 5 included item 5.5 entitled "Organization and administration of the Community Councils", which develops the internal functioning of local governance, where the positions and functions are outlined and referenced, in accordance with Decree 1745 of 1995 and the internal regulations of the Community Councils.</p>				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
<u>DDP version 2.0</u>				
Evaluation of the audit team			Date: 27-12-2023	

The organizational structure of the Community Councils is set out, in general terms, in Clause Twelfth called "Of the Steering Committee", which indicates that the consensus between the parties on the participatory design, registration and process of validation, verification, certification and execution will oversee each Community Council and the Steering Committee of the Project. The members of the Steering Committee, as well as their powers and functions, are set out below.

It is important to note that the Jigrantú project, by integrating three Community Councils, must clearly and in detail define the instances of governance and participation for the adequate development of the initiative, articulating with organic and functional clarity the General Assemblies, the Boards of the Community Councils and the Legal Representatives in what corresponds to their competencies vis-à-vis the project. The foregoing is fundamental to the extent that Jigrantú is a conservation and development project that requires, for its full development, an organizational design robust enough to assume the commitments set out in the contractual framework and at the same time versatile and flexible to face future challenges, as is the case of the regulatory evolution of Law 70 of 1993 proposed by regulations such as Decree 1384 of 2023 "By which regulates Chapter IV and the other environmental provisions contained in Law 70 of 1993, in relation to renewable natural resources and the environment, in the collective territories awarded, in process or occupied ancestrally and/or traditionally by the black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquera communities, and is added to Title 12 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1076 of 2015 - Single Regulatory Decree of the Administrative Sector of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector and other provisions are issued" and Decree 1396 of 2023 "which regulates Chapter V of Law 70 of 1993, adopts special mechanisms for the promotion and development of mining activities in the collective territories of the Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquera communities, other provisions are issued, and Chapter 11 is added to Title V of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1073 of 2015, Single Regulatory Decree of the Administrative Sector of Mines and Energy". All the above is essential to ensure the proper processing of conflicts that may arise not only between the parties, but also within the community itself and that may affect its cultural fabric, on the occasion of the development of the project.

CAR closed.

CAR No.	14	Requirement No.	7. and 12. BCR V3.2 Standard	Date:	05.12.2023
Description of the CAR					
<p>Although some of the documents mentioned here were observed in the on-site audit exercise, it is requested that they be stored in the respective project folder to ensure the traceability of the information and the quality of document management, that is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attach the resolutions associated with land tenure to each Community Council 2. Attach the updated registration certificates (2023) of each Community Council and evidence support (minutes of assemblies) of the consolidation of new communities that have been configured throughout each Council. 3. Attach support (minutes of assembly) of the constitution of the local organizing committee that are part of the 3 Community Councils 4. Attach all the updated legal information associated with Biotrade, as this folder is currently empty (chamber of commerce, RUT, legal representative card, etc.) 					
Project Developer's Response				Date: 19-12-2023	

1. Resolutions associated with the titling of collective lands of the Community Councils were attached in the corresponding folder: Folder 13. LAND TENURE.
 - Resolution 02801/2000 Collective Title of the Community Council of the Jiguamiando River.
 - Resolution 02806/2000 Collective Title of the Community Council of La Grande.
 - Resolution 02799/2000 Collective Title of the Community Council of Turriquitadó.

2. Registration certificates for each Community Council were attached in folder 13. LAND TENURE.
 - Certificate of registration of the Community Council of the Jiguamiando River, before the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién, updated November 20, 2023.
 - Certificate of registration of the Community Council Collective of La Grande, before the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién, updated June 28, 2023.
 - Certificate of registration of the Community Council of Turriquitadó before the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién, updated 20 November 2023.

In order to give complete resolution to the requests in point 2, regarding the support (assembly minutes) of the consolidation of new communities, the minutes of the assembly of December 14-16, 2022 are attached, where the inclusion of Centro Jigua and Las Menas, in the Community Council of Río Jiguamiandó, is approved, increasing from eleven (11) communities described in the collective title resolution, thirteen (13) with the approval of the minutes of the Assembly.

In this minutes of the Assembly, in the final part of "Conclusions and observations", page referenced as **21** of **22**, the inclusion of the aforementioned communities is evident.

Conclusiones y observaciones generales

7. Se aprobó la ampliación del número de comunidades pertenecientes al consejo comunitario con la comunidad de las centro jigua y las menas con el de que en adelante puedan tener participación directa en las próximas asambleas eleccionarias.

La junta saliente deberá dar informe de rendición de cuenta lo más pronto posible en compañía de la junta entrante tanto a la población en situación de desplazamiento como a los que están en territorio.

On the other hand, it is clarified that the Community Councils of La Grande and Turriquitadó only have one community in each of them.

3. The Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River is the only one that has Local Organizing Boards, as it is made up of thirteen (13) communities, however, this figure does not have formal conformation acts, they are constituted de facto, to facilitate internal organization processes in administrative and communication matters. The explanatory letter, sent by the legal representative and president, is presented as support.
4. Legal documentation of BIOTRADE SAS is included in the folder: REDD+ PROJECT JIGRANTU/6. LEGAL COMPLIANCE/BIOTRADE:
 - Certificate of existence and legal representation, dated September 18, 2023.
 - RUT from BIOTRADE SAS.
 - Photocopy of the legal representative's ID card

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Degree Resolutions

- Resolution 02801/2000 Collective Title of the Community Council of the Jiguamiando River.
- Resolution 02806/2000 Collective Title of the Community Council of La Grande.
- Resolution 02799/2000 Collective Title of the Community Council of Turriquitadó.

Registration certificates and minutes of the meeting:

- Certificate of registration of the Community Council of the Jiguamiando River, before the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién, updated November 20, 2023.
- Certificate of registration of the Community Council Collective of La Grande, before the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién, updated June 28, 2023.
- Certificate of registration of the Community Council of Turriquitadó before the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién, updated 20 November 2023.
- Ameeting of 14-16 December 2022.

Communiqué on the Local Organizing Boards in the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River. Letter of clarification.

BIOTRADE SAS Legal Documents.

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-12-2023

1. The following is the information reviewed for the preparation of the studies dated December 15 and 25, 2023, against which the argument of the project manager can be corroborated:

- Resolution 02801/2000 Collective Title of the Community Council of the Jiguamiando River: In fact, it was provided for the first review of information and is duly cited and referenced in the corresponding Alliance Contract 009 of 2022.

- Resolution 02806/2000 Collective Title Community Council of La Grande: It was provided in the first review of information, however, the Resolution is not duly cited and referenced in Alliance Contract 010 of 2022. Typing error when stating the file and date of the Resolution granting the Collective Title. In the Contract it appears 02801 of November 22, 2022 and in the Resolution it has file 02806 of November 22, 2000.

- Resolution 02799/2000 Collective Title of the Community Council of Turriquitadó: Not provided in the first review of information. the Resolution is not duly cited and referenced in Alliance Contract 011 of 2022. Typing error when stating the file and date of the Resolution granting the Collective Title. In the Contract, 02801 of November 22, 2022 appears and in the header it is indicated that the Resolution has file 02799 of November 22, 2000.

2. The following is available in relation to the Certificates of Registration of Community Councils with the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién:

Community Council of the Jiguamiando River: Although a new Certificate of Registration of Community Councils is provided before the Municipal Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién dated November 20, 2023 where it is indicated that the election of Mr. MELKIN ROMANA CUESTA as Legal Representative was on December 15, 2022. There is still a lack of documentary support that proves that Mr. ROMANA CUESTA was the Legal Representative to sign the Alliance Contract 009 of 2022 on November 1, 2022, as stated in the notarial certificate of recognition of content and signature that was carried out at the Notary Office of the Círculo de Apartadó - Antioquia.

Community Council of La Grande: There are Certificates of Registration of Community Councils before the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién dated May 31, June 14 and 28, 2022, in which it is established that Mr. FAWER PAZ CÓRDOBA was appointed on May 30, 2022 as Legal Representative and this could be considered as evidentiary support to show that he would be authorized to sign the Alliance Contract 010 of 2022 on October 23, as stated in the acknowledgment of content and signature certified by the Single Notary of the Círculo de Apartadó Antioquia dated November 1, 2022.

Community Council of Turriquitadó: Although a Certificate of Registration of Community Councils is provided before the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién dated November 20, 2023, in which it is established that Mr. ALCIDES PANESSO PALACIO was appointed on December 7, 2022 as Legal Representative, this does not prove that he had such quality and therefore the powers to sign in the name and representation of the Community Council the Contract of Alliance 011 of 2022 which was signed by the parties on October 23, 2022, as stated in the acknowledgment of content and signature certified by the Single Notary of the Círculo de Apartadó Antioquia dated November 1, 2022.

Provide the information requested to support the documents.

3. Closed numeral

4. Closed numeral

CAR open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

<p>1. Adjustment to typing errors in collective title resolutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another yes was made to Alliance Contract 010 of 2022, where the number of the resolution awarding the collective title of the Community Council of La Grande is specified. • Another agreement was made to Alliance Contract 011 of 2022, where the number of the resolution awarding the collective title of the Community Council of Turriquitadó is specified. <p>2. Certificates from legal representatives stating that they were authorized to enter the alliance contracts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of registration with the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién of the Legal Representative MELKIN ROMANA CUESTA of the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River, dated September 8, 2022, period that covers the signing of the Alliance Contract on October 22, 2022. • Certificate of registration with the Mayor's Office of Carmen del Darién of the Legal Representative ALCIDES PANESSO PALACIOS of the Community Council of Turriquitadó, dated July 19, 2021, period that covers the signing of the Alliance Contract on October 22, 2022. 	
<p>Documentation submitted by the project developer</p>	
<p><u>Also to Alliance Contract 010.</u></p> <p><u>Otheryes to Alliance Contract 011.</u></p> <p><u>Certificate of registration with the Mayor's Office, Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River.</u></p> <p><u>Certificate of registration with the Mayor's Office, Turriquitadó Community Council</u></p>	
<p>Evaluation of the audit team</p>	<p>Date: 30.01.2024</p>
<p>1 and 2 Adequate documentary support was provided to accredit the legal representations, as well as the certificates of existence and constitution of the Community Councils. Errors in the reference and citation of the Resolutions granting the corresponding collective titles were also corrected, including the missing Resolution 2799 of 2000 corresponding to the Community Council of Turriquitadó granted by the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform (INCORA), which can be consulted in Folder 13 "LAND TENURE"</p> <p>CAR closed</p>	

CAR No.	15	Requirement No.	10.6 Methodology BCR0002 V3.1	Date: 04.12.2023
<p>Description of the CAR</p>				

During the on-site visit, the existence of different organizations and/or associations constituted throughout the Community Councils was evidenced, as well as the operation or presence of various institutional actors within the project areas (section 10.3 of the DPP)

However, it is requested to characterize each of them (organizations, associations, institutional actors) in the project documents, so that it is clearly outlined what their binding role is or has been in the territory and with the Community Councils, since various activities carried out during the monitoring period are framed in institutional processes, for example.

This characterization will make it possible to consolidate information related to activities carried out in the territory, potential spaces for socialization, synergies, etc.

Project Developer's Response	Date: 19-12-2023
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In the PDD, item 10.1 "Community consultation" was complemented by item 10.1.1 "Community organizations and associations" which describes and outlines the community organizations identified in the Community Councils in terms of their corporate purpose, date of creation, interest of the organization and relevance to the project. Characterization supported by the certificates of existence and legal representation of the associations.

On the other hand, item 10.3 of the PDD "Consultation with institutions and organizations" includes a "table of characterization of institutions", in which each actor is identified by its typology, associated rights, interest of the entity and relevance to the project.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

DDP version 2.0

Folder 17. AUDIT, VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION/2. First round of findings/3. Appendices First Round of Findings/1. Corrective Actions/ A. Corrective 15. Certificates of Existence and Legal Representation, which supports the characterization of community organizations.

Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 27-12-2023
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The developer has made the necessary modifications to the PDD.

CAR closed.

CAR No.	16	Requirement No.	12. Methodology BCR0002 V3.1	Date: 04.12.2023
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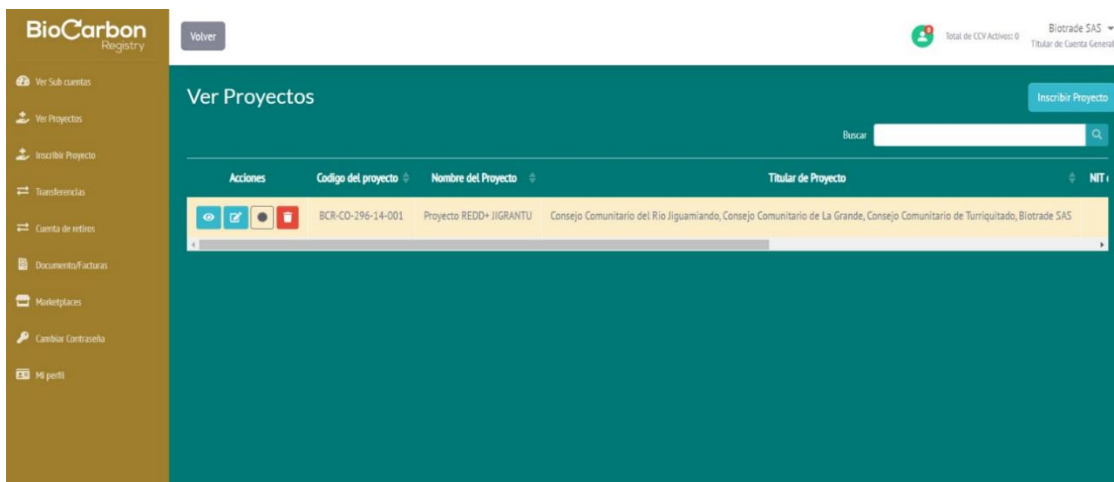
Description of the CAR

As mentioned in section 12 of Methodology BCR0002 V3.1, in cases where the project owner is a legal entity other than local ethnic groups or traditional communities, the project owner must request a certification from the appropriate person (Ministry of the Interior, for example) to determine whether there are communities in the project area over which the Fundamental Right to Consultation should be guaranteed Prior.

Therefore, it is requested to advance this procedure to know whether this consultation mechanism applies to the REDD+ JIGRANTU project.

Project Developer's Response	Date: 19-12-2023
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The ownership of the project in the PDD was adjusted in the initial description tables of the cover page and in item 5.1 "Ownership of the project". Likewise, the adjustment in the BioCarbon Registry platform was advanced, as shown in the screenshot of the project registry:



The owners of the project correspond to the Community Councils of the Jiguamiandó, La Grande and Turriquitadó; as legal entities that exercise the highest ethnic authority in the territory. Likewise, the company BIOTRADE SAS has a smaller participation in this ownership as it is the technical developer selected by the legal representatives and the boards of directors of the Community Councils, and subsequently ratified in the General Assembly of each Council.

The process of selection and approval of the company Biotrade SAS as the technical developer of the project is described in detail in the PDD, numeral 5.3 "Agreements related to carbon rights". In this way, it is demonstrated that the ownership lies with the legal figure of the black communities as territorial authorities, therefore, the Prior Consultation is not appropriate.

The process of formulating the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project was carried out through free, prior and informed consent in meetings and socializations with the communities linked to the Community Councils, as presented in item 10.1 of the PDD "Consultation with stakeholders – Community".

Documentation submitted by the project developer

DDP version 2.0

Link to the registration of the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project on the Biocarbon Registry platform

https://biocarbonregistry.com/es_es/proyecto/?id=66

Folder 6. Legal compliance/ Certificates of registration of the boards of directors of each Council, where each Legal Representative is legally recognized.

Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 27-12-2023
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Although documentary support is provided showing that the participatory process was carried out with the communities related to the project, there is no Certification of Presence of Ethnic Groups issued by the Directorate of Prior Consultation of the Ministry of the Interior, nor a concept issued by the Ministry of Environment and Development that defines whether or not the exhaustion of the Prior Consultation procedure is required or failing that A concept where the participatory process carried out is endorsed as a requirement that the requirement is fulfilled.

It is necessary to carry out the procedure for the Ministry to issue a response in this regard specifically related to this project.

CAR open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

The legal representatives of the Community Councils and Biotrade S.A.S. that make up the REDD+ JIGRANTU project submitted a request referenced as "Official concept, if the prior consultation process applies for the formulation and execution of a REDD project owned by Community Councils". through a Right of Petition, filed through the website of the Ministry of the Interior on January 12, 2024.

In the attached documents you will find the document number and file number in which this request can be followed up through the website of the Ministry of the Interior.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

- Right to petition, prior consultation
- Attachment 1. Application: Official concept, whether or not the Prior Consultation process for the formulation and execution of a REDD project owned by Community Councils of collective territory applies

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 30.01.2024

In Folders 8. "COMMUNICATIONS" and 10. "STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION" contains sufficient information to demonstrate the participatory process of the project. However, the request dated 24-12-2023 remains in force in the sense that no Certification of Presence of Ethnic Groups issued by the Directorate of Prior Consultation of the Ministry of the Interior is provided, or document that defines whether or not the exhaustion of the Prior Consultation process is required or, failing that, a concept where the participatory process carried out is endorsed as a requirement that considers the requirement fulfilled.

Given that to date (30.01.2024) the stage of resolution of findings will comprise a new round, this request will be left open; This provides a little more time to receive the response to the right of petition sent to the Ministry of the Interior. At the same time, it is recommended to submit a query to the certifier to provide greater clarity to what is described in the BCR Standard document (see image below), since there is no specificity for the case in which ownership is shared.

Si el titular del proyecto es la comunidad étnica, la documentación deberá ser presentada por la autoridad que representa legítimamente a la comunidad.

CAR open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 15-02-2024

Regarding the request submitted on January 12, 2024 on "Official concept, if the Prior Consultation process applies for the formulation and execution of a REDD project owned by Community Councils" before the Ministry of the Interior, a response was obtained to File 2024-2-002410-003904 Id: 277575 by the technical subdirectorato of the National Authority for Prior Consultation of the Ministry of the Interior where it is mentioned that it is necessary Fill out the Request Form for Determination of Provenance and Opportunity of the Prior Consultation for the Execution of Projects, Works or Activities, which is available at: <https://www.mininterior.gov.co/procedimientos-consulta-previa/>

For this reason, on February 5, 2024, the completed form was sent along with the required information, the legal representation documents and information on the project's area of influence, shapes and coordinates of the areas. According to the Ministry of Interior's response, "... the Technical Sub-Directorate of Prior Consultation must respond to this request within 30 days...". The request has an IdControl: 275899 and File: 2024-1-004044-007612.

On February 7, 2024, a BioCarbon Registry concept request on shared ownership was sent to provide greater clarity on this issue. However, we have not yet received a response to this communication.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

- Response of the Ministry of the Interior to the request 120124
- Mail Determination Request Form Prior Consultation MinInterior
- annex-1-application-determination-admissibility-opportunity-prior-consultation-v8 JIGRANTU
- Annexes Request for Determination Form Prior Consultation Ministry of the Interior
- Filing Information Determination Request Form Prior Consultation MinInterior
- Email: BCR concept request on shared ownership
- BioCarbon Information Request - Ownership

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 08.06.2024

In accordance with the adjustments made by the developer in the PDD (section 5.1 and section 16), it is considered that the prior consultation procedure is not applicable for the JIGRANTU project until there is a national regulatory framework that regulates it.

CAR closed.

CAR No.	17	Requirement No.	11. Methodology BCR0002 V3.1	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CAR				

During the documentary review, the following was evidenced in relation to conservation actions or activities:

1. In various documents, such as the "SAMA Conservation Actions CERTIFICATE", it is observed that most of the conservation actions that support the verification period include a very wide range of dates and the annual execution of said activity in the recorded time range is not specified or adequately supported. Therefore, it is requested to adjust this information and structure it in an organized way in order to demonstrate the temporality of each support in each activity.
2. Conservation actions must be presented following the monitoring plan provided for the project and the monitoring plan described in the DoP, i.e. it is requested that the reported actions must be framed in a strategic line, a program and a project. In addition, it should be taken into account that all reported activities must include, at least, what is referenced in the methodology:
 - a) ID de la actividad;
 - b) Relación actividad con causa directa o subyacente;
 - c) Cumplimiento con planes de vida, planes de etnodesarrollo o de los intereses de las comunidades rurales;
 - d) Mecanismo de consulta para la identificación de objetivos y la definición de las actividades REDD+;
 - e) Responsabilidad y rol de los actores que participan en la implementación de cada actividad;
 - f) Cronograma de implementación;
 - g) Indicadores para reportar los avances de la actividad:
 - Nombre
 - Tipo⁷
 - Meta⁸
 - Unidad de medida
 - Responsable de la medición

Project Developer's Response

Date: 19-12-2023

1. Version 2.0 of the document "Diagnosis of Conservation Actions" was carried out, in which the range of the monitoring baseline is specified as December 5, 2018 to December 31, 2022. In this way, chapter 6 "Identified conservation actions" was adjusted, specifically "Table 5. Conservation Actions: A Baseline for Monitoring", where the timing of the actions that applied adjustments is expanded and specified.
2. In the PDD item 2.3 "Project activities", the description of the implementation stage included the files of each of the REDD activities, framed in the items of the methodology referenced in the request for finding.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Diagnosis Conservation Actions V. 2.0

DoP version 2.0

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-12-2023

1. The information is reviewed, and the finding is complied with
2. There are 41 activities that meet the requested information, however, as indicated in CAR 18 below, some modifications must be made.

CAR closed

CAR No.	18	Requirement No.	11. Methodology BCR0002 V3.1	Date: 24-12-2023
Description of the CAR				

For the review of the indicators presented within the activities to be executed, it is found that within the project document:

Indicator ID A1.1: If the indicator is given in terms of the number of meetings, and the unit of measurement in percentage, how many meetings would be 100% for the indicator to be fulfilled or not, and this must be taken to annual terms in order to categorize it appropriately.

Indicator ID A2.1: The indicator is Territorial planning scheme, and the unit of measurement is a percentage, which will be the parameters that must be met for the execution of this indicator, which would be 100% and which would be 0%. Could it be said that the progress in establishing an EOT could be a % and that executing it would be 100%, or how many EOTs are going to be established during the life of the project? It is recommended to change the indicator so that it can be complied with by means of percentages.

Indicator ID A3.1: The description of the activity is not related to the indicator, modify, since it is written to comply with projects that show the participation of women and youth, but the indicator refers to the number of programs.

Indicator ID A4.1: The description of the activity is not related to the indicator, modify, as it is written to comply with the creation of a plan and not the development of a strategy as described in the indicator.

Indicator ID A5.1: As with the description of the activity, the indicator can be complied with if it is framed in the number of cultural events, as within these events it is possible to contribute or will support the recovery of documentation of them ancestral knowledge and this will be taken to a number to comply with it.

Indicator ID A6.1: The activity does not correspond to the indicator being proposed

Indicator ID A7.1: It is not found how this activity contributes to the reduction of emissions due to degradation and deforestation, within the indicator is related an equipment that leaves out the main objectives of the activity, as this is related to the underlying cause of the loss of cultural and spiritual values of ecosystems.

Indicator ID B8.1: It cannot be the legal representatives who have the responsibility and role of the actors involved in the implementation

Indicator ID B9.1: The indicator is measured in people who will take these trainings, however, the number of trainings they will have been not stated, so for this indicator to achieve its goal it should be aimed not only at the people who receive the training, but also at the training they receive. It cannot be the legal representatives who have the responsibility and role of the actors involved in the implementation

Review all the indicators of the project and give the respective traceability to the information. If necessary to amend the relevant documents

Project Developer's Response	Date: 23-01-2024
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All the project's indicators were reviewed, modified and adjusted to give traceability to the information, a better measurement basis was made to monitor compliance in the short, medium and long term, giving it a finer detail in a schedule per verification period (Section 2.3 of the PDD).

These adjustments led to the clarification of the Benefit Sharing System to improve the coherence and identification of activities, and the relevant documents were modified accordingly.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

- DDP V3
- REDD V2 activity sheets
- SDB Implementation Timeline
- SDB V3
- Operating Manual V3

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 30.01.2024

Project indicators are adjusted within the project documentation. Each activity presents one or more indicators that will allow reporting and monitoring the progress of its implementation according to an established schedule.

For example, if the goal of an indicator is the generation of 5 documents in the V2 monitoring period, the corresponding unit of measurement will be to support the number of documents produced within the established schedule.

The evaluation of the supports associated with the activities of the current monitoring period will be addressed in CAR 19.

CAR closed

CAR No.	19	Requirement No.	11. Methodology BCR0002 V3.1	Date: 24-12-2023
Description of the CAR				

For the review of the indicators presented within the activities to be executed, it is found that within the monitoring report:

1. The reporting indicators do not adequately report to the SDGs that each indicator reported within the verification period complies with
2. In some cases, those responsible for these indicators have not yet been chosen, how the compliance review is carried out and who is responsible for the execution of that activity
3. The necessary indicators should be corrected with respect to how they are being reported, considering the results of the CAR 18 finding of this document, since there are indicators that are not being met
4. The monitoring methodology for each indicator should be identified from the DDP and not in the monitoring report, as here only the review of compliance with the activity is carried out.
5. The frequency of monitoring should be related in the PDD
6. Some referenced folders are not found within the monitoring report (monitoring 2021 folder is not within the files downloaded by the audit team)
7. It is not possible to identify the dates of several documents and that they are within the monitoring periods, such as:



INFORME DE CARACTERIZACIÓN SOCIOECONÓMICA DEL
TERRITORIO COLECTIVO DE JIGUAMIANDÓ

8. The evidence that is reported is mostly images and it is not possible to locate them on the dates that are included in the report, it is necessary that the evidence be together with documents that support the location of these images in areas that are part of the project and on dates related to the period that is being recorded in the monitoring report.

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

<p>The report of the indicators of the activities carried out during the first verification period (2019-2022) was updated in section 15 of the Monitoring Report considering the comments made and the changes made since the development of CAR 18.</p> <p>1. The SDGs to be complied with are not presented in the monitoring sheets of the implementation of REDD+ activities, considering the evaluation of the audit team in CAR 20, we believe that it is better to report by SDG and not by activity as had been reported in principle.</p> <p>2. During the first verification period, those in charge and responsible for reporting on the progress of activities were the legal representatives of each community council together with Biotrade S.A.S., after this verification period it is expected that those responsible for the measurement will be the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Coordinator; Project Director of Jiguamiandó, Project Director of La Grande, Project Director of Turriquitadó and the development team of Biotrade S.A.S, then the election of the people who will be in charge. This clarification is made in the RM in each of the files presented and in the PDD.</p> <p>3. The indicators were corrected considering the observations made in SAC 18 to provide greater clarity on the progress and compliance of these within the project documents</p> <p>4. and 5. The methodology and frequency of monitoring for each indicator are identified from the PDD in section 17. Follow-up plan, 17.1.1 monitoring of REDD+ actions following the template for monitoring the implementation of REDD+ activities present in the methodological document of the AFOLU sector BCR0002 Version 3.1 section 14.2.</p> <p>6. A greater order was given to the activities reported in this verification period, so subfolders were created by activity, ensuring that the documents that support the information are found, in each file of the monitoring of the indicators (Section 15 RM) the supporting documents are presented with a direct link to the evidence folder. which can be checked in folder <u>12. MONITORING EVIDENCE</u></p> <p>7. and 8. All the evidence presented was reviewed and it was verified that it was dated so that it could be identified that it is within the monitoring period.</p>	
<p>Documentation submitted by the project developer</p>	
<p><u>Section 15 Monitoring Report V3</u></p> <p><u>12. MONITORING EVIDENCE</u></p>	
<p>Evaluation of the audit team</p>	<p>Date: 31.01.2024</p>

- Contributions to the SDGs were presented in a schematic and organized manner in section 4 of RM V3.0, so that their identification and documentary support are efficient and traceable (the relevance of the supports will be addressed in CAR 20). However, it is evident that some activities are contributing to SDGs different from those proposed in PDD V3.0.

For example: Activity Bf12 aims to meet or contribute to SDGs 4, 8, 13 and 15 (section 2.3 of PDD V3.0). However, within RM V3.0 (Table 1), this activity contributes to SDG 12.

ID actividad	Bf12
Actividad REDD	Fortalecimiento de capacidades en acciones productivas sostenibles con énfasis en el aumento de la resiliencia socio-ecosistémica.
Descripción de la actividad REDD	Esta actividad tiene la finalidad de mejorar las habilidades y conocimientos necesarios para promover iniciativas económicas y actividades comerciales que permita la generación de ingresos a largo plazo, al mismo tiempo que minimizan los impactos negativos en el medio ambiente y la sociedad. Estas acciones involucran prácticas sociales y ambientalmente responsables, como la agricultura orgánica, la gestión sostenible de recursos naturales, la promoción de energías limpias y la implementación de prácticas de negocio éticas. Por su parte el énfasis en el aumento de la resiliencia socio-ecosistémica, se basa en el fomento de conocimiento para hacer frente a los efectos del cambio climático, teniendo en cuenta que la resiliencia se basa en el bienestar del ecosistema y el ser humano.
ODS a cumplir	ODS 4: Educación de calidad ODS 8: Trabajo decente y crecimiento económico ODS 13: Acción por el clima ODS 15: Vida y ecosistemas terrestres

ODS	Actividades que contribuyen	Contribución	Consolidado de soportes (Periodo actual de verificación)
	AC6. Fortalecimiento de eventos culturales con la participación de las diferentes generaciones	Fomenta la cohesión social y la identidad comunitaria, promoviendo un entorno inclusivo y sostenible.	Sucesos relacionados con eventos culturales, de rescate y multiplicación de saberes ancestrales
12. Producción y consumo responsables	Bf12. Fortalecimiento de capacidades en acciones productivas sostenibles con énfasis en el aumento de la resiliencia socio-ecosistémica.	En esta actividad se promueven prácticas de producción ambientalmente sostenibles lo que implica la diversificación económica, eficiencia en el uso de recursos y la generación de empleo sostenible.	En este periodo de monitoreo se reportan 3 acciones que contribuyen al fortalecimiento de PPS: Avances ASOPESVIGRAN Manejo Forestal Río Jiquamiandó Proyecto de plátano Jiquamiandó

It is requested to adjust the information of this activity and any other that presents the same characteristics, so that there is evidence of correlation between documents. **Open numeral.**

- The descriptive sheets of each activity are adjusted, containing information related to the responsibilities and roles of the actors involved in its implementation, and it is made clear that these roles or positions will be configured according to the working groups that are consolidated. **Closed numeral.**
- Indicators for project activities are adjusted. Each activity presents one or more indicators that allow reporting and monitoring the progress of its implementation according to an established schedule. However, it is evident that some tokens described in PDD V3.0 do not match the information described in "1. REDD V2.0 Actions Monitoring Plan", "2. Indicator sheets V2.0" and RM V3.0. Therefore, it is requested to review the description and follow-up of each file throughout the project documents, ensuring correspondence and coherence in the information. This is in order not to cause confusion or inconsistencies in the monitoring of activities and their indicators throughout the verification periods. **Open Numeral**

For example:

- For activity Ac6 (indicator 13Bc6) different goals are evidenced throughout the aforementioned documents.

Indicadores para reportar avance					
Nombre	ID indicador	Tipo	Meta	Unidad de medida	Responsable de la medición
No. de eventos culturales, de rescate y multiplicación de saberes ancestrales	13Ac6	Impacto	4 acciones en cada periodo de monitoreo V2-V14	Número de acciones	Coordinador de Monitoreo, Reporte y Verificación; Director de Proyecto de Jiguamiando Director de Proyecto de la Grande, Director Proyecto de Turriquitado, Equipo desarrollador de Biotrade SAS

Illustration 3. PDD V3.0

# INDICADOR	ID INDICADOR	NOMBRE DEL INDICADOR	TIPO	META	UNIDAD DE MEDIDA	METODOLOGIA DE MONITOREO
14	12Ac5	No. de documentos de Estrategia de rescate y multiplicación de los saberes ancestrales	Producto	1 documentos en el periodo de monitoreo V3	Número de documentos	Para la medición y reporte de este indicador se considera la elaboración del documento de la estrategia de rescate y multiplicación de los saberes ancestrales.
15	13Ac6	No. de eventos culturales, de rescate y multiplicación de saberes ancestrales	Impacto	2 acciones en cada periodo de monitoreo V1-V14	Número de acciones	Para la medición y reporte de este indicador se considera los eventos culturales en el marco de la estrategia de rescate y multiplicación de los saberes ancestrales.

Illustration 4. REDD V2.0 Actions Monitoring Plan

	A	B
8	ID actividad	Ac6
9	ID indicador	13Ac6
10	Nombre del indicador	saberes ancestrales
11	Tipo	Impacto
12	Meta	2 acciones en cada periodo de monitoreo V1-V14
13	Unidad de medida	Número de acciones
14	Metodología de monitoreo	Para la medición y reporte de este indicador se considera los eventos culturales en el marco de la estrategia de rescate y multiplicación de los saberes ancestrales
15	Frecuencia de monitoreo	Anual
16	Responsable de la medición	Coordinador MRV, Directores de cada Consejo. Biotrade SAS
17	Resultado del indicador en el periodo de reporte	Se reporta la realización de las fiestas patronales de 2021 y 2022 (evento 2)
18	Documentos para soportar la información	Informe de socialización del plan de recuperación cultural de Jiguamiandó (2019). -Video de experiencia significativa 'sabio intercambio de saberes', implementación del plan de recuperación cultural. -Fotografías de las fiestas patronales (Ruta 12. Evidencias de monitoreo/6. Eventos culturales). link de reporte Fiestas Patronales de Jiguamiandó en Notirosucio (https://www.facebook.com/Notirosuciochoco/posts/988196372597285/)
19	Observaciones	

Illustration 5. Indicator Sheets V2.0

- Activity Bf12 is tracked in the current monitoring period, according to the information described in the schedule in section 2.3 of PDD V3.0, "1. REDD Actions Monitoring Plan V2.0" and section 14.1.1.4 of RM V3.0. However, in section 17.1.1 of PDD V3.0, this activity is not tracked in the current period.

4. and **5.** The methodology and frequency of monitoring for each indicator are described in section 17.1.1 of PDD V3.0, following the template for monitoring the implementation of REDD+ activities present in the methodological document sector of AFOLU BCR0002 V3.1. **Closed numerals.**

6. All information referenced as support was found in the shared project folder. **Closed numeral.**

7. and **8.** With respect to the reporting of the activities implemented in the current monitoring period, it is requested to adjust the following:

i) Activity Bc6

- The date incorporated in the document "Cultural Strengthening- narrativo_con fecha.pdf Report" is not considered as a satisfactory adjustment to evidence the occurrence of socialization in the year 2019, since it comes from an edition to the scanned document. It is necessary to attach documents that effectively demonstrate its realization in the year 2019; e.g. the attendance records mentioned in the first paragraph of the document, etc. In addition, it is requested to attach evidence to support that Mr. Manuel Denis Blandón, who signed the document, was the legal representative of the CC during that period.
- Section 14.1.1.2 of RM V3.0 mentions that "... The patron saint festivities of 2019, 2021 and 2022 are reported." However, the information appended in the "6. Cultural Events/Patron Saint Festivities" only refers to the year 2019. It is requested to adjust the respective document or attach evidence from the other years.

ii) Be8 Activity

- It is evident that only 5 of the 6 events reported for the Be8 activity are framed in the current monitoring period; The event supported with the file "06. 28-29_102022 Minutes of the Turriquitado_ok.pdf Meeting" was held on October 17, 2023. It is requested to adjust the respective documents.

iii) Activity Bf12

- Although it is evident that the ASOPESVIGRAN association contemplates the fishermen who are part of the CC La Grande, the relevance of the support "Fishing Agreements responsable.pdf" is not clear since: 1) This support indicates agreements framed in the project "Development of the capacity for social organization and the economy of responsible fishing, associated with the implementation of the **REDD+ project in the community councils of Vigía de Curvaradó and Villanueva Montaña**; 2) The mention of date in said document is not considered as a satisfactory adjustment to evidence the occurrence of the agreement in the year 2021, since it comes from an edit to the scanned document. It is requested that this matter be clarified and that the relevant documents be adjusted.
- It is considered that the supports associated with the activities of Forest Management in the Jiguamiandó River CC (Resolutions of persistent use, felling plan, etc.) are not framed in the fulfillment of indicator 21Bf12 "No. Training events for the strengthening of PPS with emphasis on the increase of socio-ecosystem resilience". Review and adjustment are requested.

iv) Ci33 Activity

- It is requested to clarify how the attached certificates of existence and legal representation represent an input to evidence the strengthening of productive associations of women and men. To provide greater coherence and correspondence, it is requested that indicator 56Ci33 be framed within the description of the activity "Strengthening productive associations of women and men", since it does not make sense that "benefiting" or "strengthening" an association should only consider identifying it. For example: If the name of the indicator is "No. of Benefited Partnerships", consistent monitoring should include the number of Partnerships benefited by strengthening processes.

v) Activity Dj34

- It is requested to adjust the document "Diagnosis of Conservation Actions V. 2.0.pdf" since in several sections it mentions the "... monitoring period from 05 December 2018 to 31 December 2022" associated with the REDD+ JIGRANTU project. Additionally, the document must present the annotations referring to the history of versions, so that the dates of creation, edition and others can be corroborated.
- Table 17 of RM V3.0 (section 14.1.1.7) needs to be adjusted, as the supports for some conservation actions are outside the monitoring period or are undated. It is requested to modify this table, attach dated supports and/or adjust any document that derives from these modifications (Table 5 of "Diagnosis of Conservation Actions V. 2.0.pdf", etc.).

For example:

<p>Comisión Colombiana de Juristas y Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz 2007 "Zonas humanitarias y zonas de biodiversidad: espacios de dignidad para la población desplazada en Colombia", en <i>Cátedra Unesco. Derechos humanos y violencia: gobierno y gobernanza. El desplazado forzado interno en Colombia un desafío a los derechos humanos</i>. Bogotá, Universidad Externado de Colombia, pp. 171-202.</p>			
<p>Participación en la estrategia guardianes del Atrato, por parte de personas de Grande y Turriquitado a través de ASCOBA en el Seguimiento a la sentencia T - 622</p>	<p>2018-2022 Anual</p>	<p>Palabras puntuales entrevista Faver Paz (minuto 00:10:35) palabras sobre el daño de la minería entrevista Alcides Pinedazo (minuto 00:05:00) Entrevista Wbeimar Palacios (minuto 00:02:56, 00:05:28.)</p>	<p>Ambiental Sustitución de embarcaciones de madera por botes en fibra de vidrio, para evitar el uso de árboles de gran porte. Acción que se empieza a implementar desde la constitución de ASOPESVIGRAN (24 abril 2018)</p>
		<p>24 abril 2018</p>	<p>Certificado Cámara de Comercio - ASOPESVIGRAN Palabras puntuales de Faver Paz (0:02:30) Silson Romaña (0:12:27)</p>

Numeral 7. and 8. open

CAR open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 15-02-2024

1. All activities were reviewed with respect to their contribution to the SDGs in order to show correlation between the different documents, with this it was necessary to modify some REDD activity sheets in DoP V4.0 section 2.3 and table 1 of the Monitoring Report V4.0 section 4.

3. Detailed review and harmonization of the information described in the REDD activity sheets and indicators was carried out to avoid confusion and inconsistencies between the "DoP" and "RM" documents. Likewise, the matrix "REDD Action Monitoring Plan" was defined as the only consolidated Excel-type tool, in such a way, the Excel files containing the individual files were suppressed to avoid duplication of information.

Regarding the specific comments, it is clarified that:

- In **activity Ac6 (indicator 13Ac6)**, the indicator was specified in harmony with the global indicator of "SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities" associated with Cultural and Natural Heritage; "11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure for the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, broken down by source of funding (public and private), type of heritage (cultural and natural) and level of government (national, regional and/or municipal)". In this sense, the name of the indicator, type, goal, unit of measurement and monitoring methodology were adjusted; as shown below:

ID INDICADOR	NOMBRE DEL INDICADOR	TIPO	META	UNIDAD DE MEDIDA	METODOLOGIA DE MONITOREO
13Ac6	No. informes de eventos culturales, de rescate y multiplicación de saberes ancestrales con información de gasto percapita	Producto	1 documento en cada periodo de monitoreo V1-V14	Número de documentos	Para la medición y reporte de este indicador se considera el reporte de los eventos culturales en el marco de la estrategia de rescate y multiplicación de los saberes ancestrales, estadística del gasto percapita.

Illustration 6 Screenshot 13Ac6 REDD Action Monitoring Plan V3.0

- **Activity Bf12** has two indicators, **20Bf12** and **21Bf12** (as shown in Figure 7), with the second (21Bf12) reporting in the current period.

ID INDICADOR	NOMBRE DEL INDICADOR	TIPO	META	UNIDAD DE MEDIDA	METODOLOGIA DE MONITOREO
20Bf12	No. de documentos plan para el fortalecimiento de capacidades en acciones productivas sostenibles con énfasis en el aumento de la resiliencia socio-ecosistémica.	Producto	1 documentos en el periodo de monitoreo V2	Número de documentos	Para la medición y reporte de este indicador se considera construcción y definición del documento Plan de fortalecimiento de capacidades en acciones productivas sostenibles con énfasis en el aumento de la resiliencia socio-ecosistémica.
21Bf12	No. Eventos de capacitación para el fortalecimiento de PPS con énfasis en el aumento de la resiliencia socio-ecosistémica.	Impacto	1 evento de capacitación, en cada periodo de monitoreo V1-V14	Número de eventos	Para la medición y reporte de este indicador se considera la cantidad de eventos de capacidades en acciones productivas sostenibles con énfasis en el aumento de la resiliencia socio-ecosistémica.

Illustration 7 Screenshot indicator 20Bf12 and 21Bf12 Monitoring Plan V3.0

7. and 8. Adjustments to the First Period (V1) Report Supports:

i. Activity Bc6

- The evidence reported for the first monitoring period corresponding to the "Report on socialization activities within the framework of the Cultural Recovery Plan of the Community Council of the Jiguamiando River Basin" corresponds to a document prepared within the framework of the government of Mr. Manuel Denis Blandón as legal representative of the Community Council of Jiguamiando. in 2019. Support considered relevant for the fulfillment of activity **Ac6**, especially for

indicator **13Ac6** "No. reports of cultural events, rescue and multiplication of ancestral knowledge with information on per capita expenditure"; however, in the original document they did not indicate the date of preparation of the report, nor the dates of the meetings reported; therefore, the community was asked to generate a record that would allow them to support the information, as well as the reporting of data on the per capita expenditure of the budget invested in cultural recovery activities.

- Also attached is resolution 1271 of 2018 of the Ministry of the Interior, which shows that Mr. Manuel Denis Blandón was the legal representative (June 1, 2017 to May 30, 2019) in the period of presentation of the report.
- Section 14.1.1.2 of the Monitoring Report is adjusted with respect to indicator **13Ac6**, consistent with what was mentioned above and indicating only the patron saint festivities of 2019.

ii. Be8 Activity

Correction was made to the file "06. 28-29_102022 Minutes of the Turriquitado_ok.pdf Assembly", since due to an involuntary error it had been truncated with the support of the socializations carried out in 2023.

iii. Activity Bf12

Considering that there are other reported supports for the advancement of this activity, specifically for indicator **21Bf12**, associated with capacity building events for artisanal fisheries, the support associated with "responsible fishing agreements" is suppressed. Likewise, the "Sustainable Forest Management" folder is deleted, as it is considered non-compliant for this indicator.

iv. Ci33 Activity

The existence of community organizations was considered as a baseline for the reporting of indicator **56Ci33**, however, to comply with the result of benefiting, specific actions must be carried out that can be reported in subsequent monitoring periods. Therefore, the schedule, goal and frequency of monitoring are adjusted.

v. Activity Dj34

The document "Diagnosis of Conservation Actions" was adjusted to generate version 4.0, in which the date 05 December 2018 is corrected; Table 5 is modified, in coherence with the dates of the monitoring report (January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2022) and the control of changes of the document is included.

CONTROL DE CAMBIOS DEL DOCUMENTO

Versión	Fecha	Observaciones
V 1.0	01 agosto 2023	Documento inicial
V 2.0	19 diciembre 2023	Se menciona 05 de diciembre de 2018 como potencial fecha de inicio del proyecto, haciendo alusión al tercer informe de seguimiento de la Sentencia T-622.
V 3.0	22 enero 2024	Se precisa la fecha de inicio del periodo de cuantificación de la reducción de GEI, acorde al 01 de enero 2019.
V 4.0	15 febrero 2024	Se adelanta la corrección general al documento acorde al periodo de cuantificación de la reducción de GEI, entre 01 de enero 2019 – 31 diciembre 2022.

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Illustration 8 Screenshot of change control in the document

Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDP V4.0 - RM V4.0 - REDD V3.0 Actions Monitoring Plan - SDB V2.0 Deployment Timeline - Certification of details to the "Report on socialization activities within the framework of the Cultural Recovery Plan of the Community Council of the Jiguamiando River Basin". - Resolution 1271 of 2018, evidenced by the legal representation of Manuel Denis Blandón. - 06. 28-29_102022 Minutes of the Turriquitado_ok.pdf Meeting 	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 19.02.2024
<p>1. Correlation is evident throughout the documents, the pertinent adjustments were made. Closed numeral</p> <p>3. Indicators for project activities were adjusted and duplicative information that could cause confusion was debugged. Closed numeral</p> <p>7. and 8.</p> <p>i) Support was attached that evidences the performance of the activity in 2019. This information is endorsed by the signature of Manuel Denis Blandón, who was legal representative during that period (support attached).</p> <p>ii) The date of the training was adjusted, so that the support is within the monitoring period.</p> <p>(iii) The evidence supporting indicator 21Bf12 has been modified.</p> <p>iv) The timeline, goal, and frequency of monitoring of the Ci33 activity were adjusted, so that it was not included in this monitoring report.</p> <p>v) The document "Diagnosis of Conservation Actions...", to which the respective history of editions was attached, was adjusted. In addition, section 14.1 of RM v4.0 was adjusted in accordance with the changes made to the diagnostic document.</p> <p>Closed numerals</p> <p>Since all the items in this request were satisfactorily addressed, we proceed to close the finding.</p> <p>CAR closed.</p>	

CAR No.	20	Requirement No.	SDG Tool	Date: 24-12-2023
Description of the CAR				

The reporting of the following indicators is not clear within the monitoring report:

SDG 1:

Indicator 1.4.1 = the activity of the project as it responds to the proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services, what data are available at the beginning of the project VS what data are compared to ensure that a proportion of these are guaranteed in improving conditions. Provide the necessary evidence. Relate in all documents IDs or activity numbers, but do not mix, are different in the documents and generate confusion.

Indicator 1.5.2 = the activity of the project as a response to the economic losses directly caused by disasters in relation to GDP, present evidence that relationships that activity 3.2 contributes to this indicator.

SDG 2:

Indicator 2.1.2= how much of the population is identified as moderately or severely insecure according to the scale of experience of food insecurity, and how much does the project contribute to reducing these values?

SDG 3

Indicator 3c.1= How does the indicator significantly increase health financing and recruitment in the country for health personnel?

SDG 4

Indicator 4.3.1= What is the evidence that supports the gender of the young people who participate, what is the number of men and women who are part of this indicator, how many young people are there in the project to represent this participation rate? What would be 100% participation?

1. Conduct a comprehensive review of the SDGs and the respective justification.
2. Correct the documents that are necessary for the reporting of the SDGs.
3. It is recommended that the SDG table be related by SDGs and not by activity for this specific chapter.

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

1. Changed the way the SDGs are reported within the monitoring report for greater clarity

The SDGs were reviewed and some modifications were made to bring them into line with the SDB, and the Activity Justification Sheet (SDGs) was included in [the ODS_REDD+JIGRANTU-V2 Tool](#) to make the contribution of activities to the global SDG indicators clearer.

2. Due to the modifications that were presented, it was necessary to amend section 11 of the PDD, which presents the justification of the contribution of the activities of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project to the different indicators of the SDGs, and section 4 of the MR, which presents a summary of the contribution of the activities reported for the current period. In addition, a new version of the SDG reporting tool was created, which also includes a V1 Summary sheet for the reporting of activities in this verification period (present in section 4 of the RM).
3. 20.3 The SDG table is related by SDG and not by activity as previously presented, the correction is found in chapter 4 of the RM and in the SDG tool in the summary sheet.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Section 11 of DDP V3

Section 4 of RM V3

Tool ODS_REDD+JIGRANTU-V2

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 01.02.2024

The development of compliance with the SDGs presented adjustments in the related documents, so that it was tended to provide greater clarity and organization with respect to the activities that are projected to contribute or that are contributed to this monitoring period. However, there are still several inconsistencies or imbalances that will need to be modified. The review should consider that:

En la columna "Actividad del proyecto" el titular del proyecto deberá indicar las actividades del proyecto que **impulsan al logro de la meta correspondiente**. Será libre de elegir uno o varios objetivos según el contexto del proyecto.

En la columna "Contribución", el titular del proyecto deberá describir cómo la actividad descrita anteriormente proporciona beneficios específicos vinculados a su contexto, **considerando el indicador global de ODS como apoyo**.

En la columna 'Unidad de medida de la actividad', defina una unidad de medida **que tenga sentido** y que permita evaluar la implementación de estas actividades y su contribución a los objetivos.

i) Information described in Section 11 of PDD V3.0

- The information in the "Project Activity" column sometimes does not match the information in the "Herramienta-ODS_REDD+JIGRANTU-V2.xlsx". In other words, some activities described in the document associated with an indicator are not characterized in Excel for that same indicator.

For example: Activity Ch23 for indicator 1.4.1; activity Bf14 for indicator 3.8.1; activity Bg18 for indicator 4.3.1; activities Be and Bf for indicator 4.7.1; etc. Additionally, some Excel activities have a different "Activity Type" in the "SDG x" tab than the one in the "Summary V1" tab.

- Some project activities are not consistent with the description of the indicator or on several occasions the proposed unit of measurement for the activity does not match the indicator.

Example 1:

Indicator 11b2. "**Proportion** of local governments adopting and implementing..." The chosen unit of measurement is "Risk Management Plan according to Nature-based Solutions (NBS)", which does not match the description of the indicator. The proportion of local governments adopting strategies to reduce disaster risk could be framed in the proportion of Community Councils (1 in 3, 2 in 3, 3 in 3) that advance in the construction of a Risk Management Plan during a specific monitoring period.

Example 2:

Indicator 4.1.2. The Ch20. Educational Infrastructure Improvement activity aims to use as a unit of measurement a percentage (%) of the improvement of the educational structure; However, it should be considered that this type of measure corresponds to a relative measure, i.e. the total number of improvements to be made would have to be projected to obtain a % of progress in each period. For this and other similar cases, it is recommended to use discrete units of measurement (counting, for example). In addition, it is also unclear how infrastructure improvements will result in a "Completion Completion Rate (primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary).

ii) Information described in section 4 of RM V3.0 (SDG Monitoring)

- Clarify how the support of indicator 1.5.2 (number of associations) corresponds to the proposed unit of measurement "Number of families with productive projects promoted by the project". Additionally, it is evidenced within the Certificates of Existence and Legal Representation that the ASOMOJIGUA

<p>association presents registration outside the dates of the monitoring period, that is, that its existence does not obey or derive from project implementation activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Modify the unit of measurement of indicator 5.a.1 so that it corresponds to the description of the indicator (proportion) and evaluate its contribution in those terms.- Clarify how the support of indicator 8.5.1 (average hourly earnings) corresponds to the proposed unit of measurement "No. training events...". As mentioned above, efforts should be made to respond to the contribution in terms of the chosen indicator and according to a coherent unit of measurement.- Clarify how the support of indicator 9.5.2 (researchers per million inhabitants) corresponds to the proposed unit of measurement "Document No. Diagnosis...". Although the support evidences the development of research and scientific works in which the people of the CC actively participated, it is necessary to describe the contribution in terms of the objective and goal in question.- Ditto for indicator 11.2.1, 11.4.1, 11.b.2, 12.1.1, 13.2.2 and 16.7.2	
CAR open	
Project Developer's Response	Date: 15-02-2024

A comprehensive review of the inconsistencies with respect to the SDGs was undertaken. For this reason, it was necessary to make modifications to the SDG Tool, the PDD sections 2.3, 11 and 17.1.1, the REDD action monitoring plan and the Monitoring Report section 4.

i) Information described in section 11 of PDD V3.0

- The information in the "Project Activity" column has been adjusted to match the information in the "Herramienta-ODS REDD+JIGRANTU-V3.xlsx". In such a way that all the activities described in the document to an indicator are in the Excel of the same indicator. At this point it is important to clarify that the tool does not allow you to make editing adjustments, include columns or rows so that the information is more detailed, it also allows a maximum number of characters per box so sometimes it is not possible to see the complete information, for this reason the "SDG-Activities Justification" sheet was included so that greater detail is given and verification is facilitated. On some occasions, as there are several activities related to the same global indicator of the SDG, the type of activity if any of these is permanent is left permanent, even if the rest is temporary, however, in the "Justification of SDG-Activities" sheet the type of activity for each of these is presented in detail.
- It was verified that all the activities of the project were consistent with the description of the indicator with the guidelines suggested by the audit team, in case they did not comply, the indicators were adjusted and if it was not possible to comply with it, the activity was eliminated, ensuring that all activities contributed to at least one SDG. These adjustments will be reflected in DoP V4.0 and the REDD action monitoring plan.

(ii) Information described in section 4 of RM V3.0

- When verifying project activities against the SDGs, it was not considered that any activity could demonstrate contribution to indicator 1.5.2. The certificates of existence of the associations are not considered as evidence for this verification period, since they do not fit into the indicators established for the Ci33 activity. Strengthening productive associations of women and men.
- When verifying project activities against the SDGs, no activity was able to demonstrate contribution to indicator 5.a.1.
- It was not considered that any activity with the established indicators could demonstrate a contribution to indicator 8.5.1.
- Activity Dj34 with the established indicators is considered that it is not possible that it could demonstrate contribution in indicator 9.5.2, in addition its measurement could present difficulties at the time of its report if the indicators of the activity are modified.
- In reviewing the above-mentioned indicators, it was not considered that any of the activities could demonstrate contribution to indicators 11.2.1, 12.1.1 and 16.7.2.
Regarding indicator 11.4.1, the indicators of activities Ac5, Ac6 and Ad7 were adjusted to report information related to the per capita expenditure of the associated events.
For indicator 11.b.2, the activity indicator Dn41 was adjusted to report the number of community councils implementing a Risk Management Plan in accordance with Nature-based Solutions. In this case, 100% would be the implementation in the 3 councils that are part of the Project.
In indicator 13.2.2, only the Dk38 activity was considered, since by monitoring the implementation of REDD actions, it seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by avoiding deforestation and promoting forest conservation, oversight and control reports would be the basic input for the monitoring report and the quantification of emissions in each period.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

- DDP V4.0
- RM V4.0
- REDD V3.0 Actions Monitoring Plan
- Herramienta-ODS REDD+JIGRANTU-V3.xlsx

Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 20.02.2024
<p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The information in PDD v4.0 has been adjusted to be consistent with Tool-ODS_REDD+JIGRANTU-V3 and other related documents. - The activities and units of measurement proposed to comply with the SDG indicators are consistent and coherent with the description of the SDGs. <p>Literal closed</p> <p>(ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information related to indicator 1.5.2 has been cleaned up - Information related to indicator 5.a.1 has been refined - Information related to indicator 8.5.1 has been purged - Information related to indicator 9.5.2 has been cleaned up - Information related to indicator 11.2.1, 12.1.1 and 16.7.2 has been refined. Indicators 11.4.1, 11.b.2 and 13.2.2 were appropriately adjusted <p>Literal Closed</p> <p>CAR closed</p>	

CAR No.	21	Requirement No.	REDD+ Safeguards Tool	Date: 24-12-2023
Description of the CAR				

For the presentation of the results of compliance with REDD+ safeguards, the BCR tool that is made for this purpose should be considered, so it is necessary for the project to contemplate that:

3. Desarrollo del Documento de Cumplimiento de las Salvaguardas

La elaboración de este Documento de Cumplimiento de las Salvaguardas parte de la necesidad de desarrollar una interpretación de las Salvaguardas que esté acorde con lo establecido en el Estándar BCR y con las realidades de los territorios en donde se implementan los Proyectos y que responda a las necesidades de las comunidades partícipes y de los titulares de éstos.

Además, a diferencia de otros manuales de interpretación, este Documento de Cumplimiento de las Salvaguardas incorpora en cada Salvaguarda la forma en que el titular del Proyecto puede demostrar su cumplimiento.

4. Interpretación de las Salvaguardas

Como se mencionó anteriormente, el análisis realizado en el presente Documento de Cumplimiento de las Salvaguardas debe ser el único tenido en cuenta para quien pretenda desarrollar, validar y/o verificar un Proyecto implementado bajo los parámetros del Estándar BCR.

Al aplicar las medidas mencionadas en el párrafo 70^o del Informe de la Conferencia de las Partes sobre su 16° periodo de sesiones, celebrado en Cancún del 29 de noviembre al 10 de diciembre de 2010, los Proyectos deberán promover y respetar las siguientes Salvaguardas:

In this way, the document must be demonstrated according to the guidelines of said document. Make the necessary changes to comply with the requirement.

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

In the presentation of the results of compliance with REDD+ safeguards, the tool proposed by BioCarbon Registry was used, according to Version 1.1. (Brigard & Urrutia, BCR, 2023), both for the analysis of PDD and its development in MRI. The documents are available in folder 2. TECHNICAL ANNEXES/MONITORING OF SAFEGUARDS/ [PDD monitoring plan for safeguards](#) and [RM in Safeguards Monitoring Plan](#). With this tool developed, it was summarized in the PoD in chapter 12 REDD+ safeguards and in the RM the resulting monitoring sheets are presented according to the tool.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

<p><u>PDD Capitulo 12</u></p> <p><u>RM Capitulo11</u></p> <p><u>PDD Safeguards Monitoring Plan</u></p> <p><u>RM in Safeguards Follow-Up Plan</u></p>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 01.02.2024
<p>It is again requested to develop compliance with the Safeguards according to the interpretation contained in the Tool. It is clarified that this document provided by BCR prevails over any other national or international document that analyzes and interprets the Safeguards (For example: The official manual for the interpretation of the REDD+ Safeguards for Colombia, etc.).</p> <p>In this sense, it can be seen in the tool that describes how to comply with and support the 7 interpretations of the Safeguards provided by the BCR Standard. It is requested to adjust the corresponding documents, so that the information is in line with the requirements and evidence of compliance provided in the tool.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3. Desarrollo del Documento de Cumplimiento de las Salvaguardas</p> <p>La elaboración de este Documento de Cumplimiento de las Salvaguardas parte de la necesidad de desarrollar una interpretación de las Salvaguardas que esté acorde con lo establecido en el Estándar BCR y con las realidades de los territorios en donde se implementan los Proyectos y que responda a las necesidades de las comunidades partícipes y de los titulares de éstos.</p> <p>Además, a diferencia de otros manuales de interpretación, este Documento de Cumplimiento de las Salvaguardas incorpora en cada Salvaguarda la forma en que el titular del Proyecto puede demostrar su cumplimiento.</p>	
CAR open	
Project Developer's Response	Date: 15-02-2024
<p>The adjustment was made to the monitoring of the Safeguards considering the interpretation of the Biocarbon Registry present in the Tool to demonstrate compliance with the REDD+ Safeguards. Version 1.1. (Brigard & Urrutia, BCR, 2023).</p> <p>To demonstrate compliance and support for the 7 interpretations of the safeguards provided by the BCR standard, version 2 of the Safeguards Monitoring was created, in which new indicators are established considering the BCR tool in terms of compliance with each one. For this reason, changes were made to sections 12 and 17.1.2 of the Project Document and section 11 of the Monitoring Report.</p>	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Tracking Safeguards Version 2.0</u> - <u>DDP V4.0</u> - <u>RM V4.0</u> 	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 21.02.2024

The information related to the Safeguards was adjusted in accordance with the guidelines of the tool provided by BCR. The developer implemented a monitoring matrix that addresses the project's compliance with the 7 interpretations of safeguards provided in the tool, as well as the associated documentary evidence.

CAR closed.

CAR No.	22	Requirement No.	BCR Validation and Verification Manual	Date: 24-12-2023
Description of the CAR				

For chapter 14.1, everything related to the latest version of the validation and verification manual BCR, must be considered, where it is mandatory to report the following information:

- 1. The starting date of operation of the project and, the operation of the project activities during this monitoring period. The description shall include any information on events that may impact the GHG emission reductions or removals and monitoring;*
- 2. For project activities that consist of more than one site, the report shall clearly describe the status of implementation and starting date of operation for each site;*
- 3. The information regarding the actual operation of the project during this monitoring period, including information on special events, for example overhaul times, downtimes of equipment, exchange of equipment, etc.;*
- 4. A brief description of: (i) events or situations that occurred during the monitoring period, which may impact the applicability of the methodology, and (ii) how the issues resulting from these events or situations are being addressed.*

For AFOLU projects, also provide a description of the following:

- 1. Describe how leakage and non-permanence risk factors are being monitored and managed;*
- 2. Where applicable, provide descriptions about the uncertainty management, applying the criteria and guidelines to comply with the uncertainty management associated with models to estimate emission reductions / removals in GHG Projects;*
- 3. Any other changes (e.g., to project proponent or other entities).*

In the same way, information related to:

14.2 Revision of monitoring plan

Indicate whether the monitoring plan has been revised. Include the date of approval, if revised./

14.3 Request for deviation applied to this monitoring period

Indicate any project deviations applied to this monitoring period. Explain and justify the reason for the described deviation. Provide descriptions were the deviation effects the applicability of the methodology, additionality or the suitability of the baseline scenario and provide the results of these effects.

Describe and report on any project description deviations applied in previous monitoring reports. Include the reference number, if any deviation applied.

14.4 Notification or request of approval of changes

Indicate any notification or request of approval of changes from the project, as described in the registered Project Document. Include the date of approval, if applicable.

Make any changes as needed.

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

Section 14 of the Monitoring Report was adjusted.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Section 14 RM V3

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 01.02.2024

The requested information was satisfactorily annexed in section 14 of RM V3.0.

CAR closed

CL No.	01	Requirement No.	7. BCR V3.2 Standard	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CL				

The head of the project attached the resolutions authorizing persistent forest harvesting within the Jiguamiandó Community Council during the years 2019-2022. These documents list the species and the respective authorized volume (m3).

However, the documents "Information on Resolution 2297 of 2022" and "Information on Resolution 2296 of 2022" mention that the respective resolutions were extended.

It is requested to clarify whether there are extension resolutions for the harvests that are within the verification period. If this is the case, it is requested to attach this resolution and include such information within the Monitoring Report, so that there is a complete traceability of legal compliance.

Project Developer's Response

Date: 19-12-2023

There are no other extension resolutions, the owners of the specific project, the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River, have not processed any other extension for the persistent forest harvesting present in their territory. However, reviewing the information of the Single National Online Safe Conduct (SUNL) 2019 to 2022 CODECHOCO there is evidence of wood mobilized in 2022 of resolutions that were not in force to date (1310 and 1311 of 2020). For this reason, a Request for clarification of wood mobility was filed on behalf of the Jiguamiandó River Community Council in 2022, before CODECHOCO. As support, the "Letter of request for clarification" signed by the legal representative of the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River, filed on December 14, 2023 through email of the central PQRSD system of COCECHOCO (tracking number of CODECHOCO 20231214111813202).

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Documents related to the Forest Management of the Jiguamiandó River

SUNL.xlsx

Request for clarification to CODECHOCO wood mobility in the name of the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River in 2022 and filed with CODECHOCO by email.

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-12-2023

Persistent Forest Harvesting is regulated in Decree 1791 of 1996 "By means of which the Forest Use Regime is established" (Compiled in Decree 1076 of 2015, Book 2, Regulatory Regime of the environmental sector. Part 2 Regulations, Title 2 Biodiversity, Chapter 1 Wild Flora (Articles 2,2.1,1,1,1 - 2,2,1,1,16,1). Article 5 of the law, paragraph b) indicates that this type of exploitation is carried out "(...) with sustainability criteria and with the obligation to conserve the normal yield of the forest with silvicultural techniques, which allow its renewal. Normal forest yield means sustainable forest development or production, in such a way as to ensure the permanence of the forest."

Although Articles 6(a), 19, 21 and especially 24 of Law 70 of 1993 allow the development of persistent forest harvesting for commercial purposes in forests located on the collective properties of the Black Communities, this type of use is incompatible with the purpose of the project; Only domestic harvesting could be admitted, which, as indicated in paragraph C), is carried out with sustainability criteria and with the obligation to preserve the normal yield of the forest with silvicultural techniques, which allow its renewal. Normal forest yield means sustainable forest development or production, in such a way as to ensure the permanence of the forest. In accordance with the above, a certificate must be provided from Codechocó specifying that in the polygons provided for the project there are indeed no permits or authorizations for this type of activity.

CL open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

The concept of REDD+ in Colombia has been transformed over the years, however, all definitions share the same general goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and environmental degradation. With a comprehensive approach that includes conservation, sustainable management of forests and the increase of carbon stocks. Conservation is always included as a key component of REDD+, recognizing the importance of forest ecosystems.

REDD+: "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of carbon stocks in developing countries" (MADS, 2018).

REDD+ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation and Conservation, Sustainable Forest Management and Enhancing Carbon Contents in Developing Countries (IDEAM et al., 2018)

REDD+ (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) refers to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation, the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks, and sustainable forest management (MADS, 2023).

Although within the evaluation of the audit team, numeral C is cited on domestic uses regulated in Decree 1791 of 1996 "By means of which the Forest Use Regime is established" (Compiled in Decree 1076 of 2015, Book 2 Regulatory Regime of the environmental sector. Part 2 Regulations, Title 2 Biodiversity, Chapter 1 Wild Flora, Articles 2.2.1,1,1,1 - 2.2,1,1,16,1) the definition of numeral B is used, referring to persistent harvesting, which would be those that could be "admitted" as shown in section 3 of Decree 1076 of 2015:

CLASES APROVECHAMIENTO FORESTAL

ARTÍCULO 2.2.1.1.3.1. Clases *aprovechamiento forestal*. *Las clases de aprovechamiento forestal son:*

- a) Únicos. Los que se realizan por una sola vez, en áreas donde con base en estudios técnicos se demuestre mejor aptitud de uso del suelo diferente al forestal o cuando existan razones de utilidad pública e interés social. Los aprovechamientos forestales únicos pueden contener la obligación de dejar limpio el terreno, al término del aprovechamiento, pero no la de renovar o conservar el bosque;
- b) Persistentes. Los que se efectúan con criterios de sostenibilidad y con la obligación de conservar el rendimiento normal del bosque con técnicas silvícolas, que permitan su renovación. Por rendimiento normal del bosque se entiende su desarrollo o producción sostenible, de manera tal que se garantice la permanencia del bosque;
- c) Domésticos. Los que se efectúan exclusivamente para satisfacer necesidades vitales domesticas sin que se puedan comercializar sus productos.

(Decreto 1791 de 1996, Art.5)

Thus, persistent harvesting is "that which is carried out with sustainability criteria and with the obligation to conserve the normal yield of the forest with silvicultural techniques, which allow its renewal. Normal forest yield means sustainable development or production, in such a way as to ensure the permanence of the forest" and domestic harvesting is "that which is carried out exclusively to satisfy vital domestic needs without the possibility of marketing its products" (Section 3. ARTICLE 2.2.1.1.3.1. Decree 1076 of 2015 (Environment and Sustainable Development Sector))

"The sustainable use of wild flora and forests is a strategy for the conservation and management of the resource. Therefore, the State must create an environment conducive to investments in environmental matters and to the development of the forestry sector" (Decree 1791 of 1996, Article 3 C)

Sustainable use is understood as, "It is the use of the timber and non-timber resources of the forest that is carried out while maintaining the normal yield of the forest through the application of silvicultural techniques that allow the renewal and persistence of the resource" (Decree 1791 of 1996, Article 1).

One of the requirements for carrying out persistent forest harvesting is the Forest Management Plan (Decree 1791 of 1996, Article 6 C), without which this type of harvesting cannot be carried out, which is acquired through concession, association or permit (Decree 1791 of 1996, Article 7), where the presence of remaining individuals in the different diametric classes of the forest to be harvested must be guaranteed, after the inventory carried out. with the purpose of contributing to the sustainability of the resource (Decree 1791 of 1996, Articles 10 and 11).

The Forest Management Plan "is the formulation and description of the silvicultural systems and tasks to be applied in the forest subject to harvesting, in order to ensure its sustainability, presented by the interested party in carrying out persistent forest harvesting" (Decree 1791 of 1996, Article 1). Harvesting is understood as "the use, by man, of timber and non-timber resources from wild flora and forest plantations" (Decree 1791 of 1996, Article 1).

Thus, persistent forest harvesting is a strategy for the conservation and management of the resource, so it could not be considered incompatible with the development of a REDD+ project, where according to its definition conservation is a key component, thus recognizing the importance of forest ecosystems.

Considering the relevance of forests in national development, the Government of Colombia has been leading the management aimed at the conservation, use and sustainable management of these ecosystems, while simultaneously promoting measures to control deforestation and forest degradation. Since 2009, in line with the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the development of the National Strategy for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) has been initiated, with the support of various international cooperation entities and programs, such as the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation, GIZ, FCPF and the United Nations UN-REDD Programme, among others (MADS, 2018).

As a result of this participatory preparation process, the Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management called "Forests Territories of Life" (EICDGB) has been developed. This strategy, in line with UNFCCC guidelines, has been established as the country's National REDD+ Strategy. Through this public policy framework, the necessary actions to reduce deforestation, forest degradation and associated greenhouse gas emissions have been outlined, adopting a comprehensive perspective of the forest and its contribution to national development (MADS, 2018).

The objective of the Strategy (EICDGB) is "to reduce deforestation and forest degradation by promoting and establishing forest management in the Colombian territory, under a comprehensive rural development approach, which contributes to the good living of local communities, contributes to local development and increases ecosystem resilience, promoting adaptation and mitigation of climate change".

The EICDGB has five specific objectives which are aligned with the activities of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project as shown in the following table and encompasses activities related to Sustainable Forest Management with the implementation of Sustainable Productive Projects (SPPs), promoting a forest economy based on forest goods and services for integral rural development and the closure of the agricultural frontier (Objective 2).

Specific objective of the EICDGB	Activities of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project
<p>1. Consolidate the territorial governance of ethnic groups, peasant and rural communities, and strengthen citizen awareness, through the management of information and knowledge to consolidate a culture of co-responsibility for the care and sustainable use of forests</p>	<p>strategic line A, B and C specifically in the following actions: Aa1. Formulation of the Ethno-Development Plan Bb3. Articulation in the execution of REDD actions with the Ethnodevelopment Plan and the Environmental Management Plan of the Community Councils Bb4. Design and implementation of a participation, empowerment and governance strategy for women, youth, the elderly, the disabled and other minority groups Bc5. Formulation and implementation of a strategy for the rescue and multiplication of ancestral knowledge Bc6. Strengthening cultural events with the participation of different generations Bd7. Facilities for recreation and sports, health, education and culture Be8. Strengthening of REDD technical capacities with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystem resilience for adaptation to climate change. Be9. Capacity building for REDD project management Be10. Capacity-building for project formulation and implementation Bf15. Capacity Building in Governance and Culture Actions Ci29. Diagnosis of the environmental and social offer for the implementation of Sustainable Productive Projects PPS</p>
<p>2. Promote a forest economy based on forest goods and services for comprehensive rural development and closing the agricultural frontier</p>	<p>Strategic line C Ch24. Infrastructure for sustainable production alternatives Ci29. Diagnosis of the environmental and social offer for the implementation of Sustainable Productive Projects PPS Ci30. Technical and accounting formulation of the PPS to be executed Ci31. Implementation of PPS with an emphasis on adaptation to climate change Ci32. Strengthening the commercialization of PPS products, and development of an own brand Ci33. Strengthening productive associations of women and men</p>
<p>3. Reduce degradation and deforestation through cross-sectoral management of policy and regulations for environmental and territorial planning</p>	<p>Strategic line A, B and C specifically in the following actions: Aa1. Formulation of the Ethno-Development Plan Ba2. Construction of the Environmental Management Plan of the community councils Bf11. Capacity Building in Sustainable Productive Actions Led by Women Bf12. Capacity Building in Sustainable Productive Actions with Emphasis on Increasing Socio-Ecosystem Resilience Bf13. Capacity Building in Ecosystem Restoration and Conservation Action Bf14. Capacity Building in Social Infrastructure Ch19. Housing Improvement</p>

	<p>Ch20. Improvement of educational infrastructure Ch21. Infrastructure for basic sanitation Ch22. Health Infrastructure Ch23. Infrastructure for Communications Ch25. Adequacy of waterways Ch26. Construction and maintenance of bridges and roads Ch27. Construction of recreational settings (such as parks, etc.)</p>
<p>4. Generate reliable, consistent, timely and quality information on the supply, status, pressure and dynamics of forest resources, as support for decision-making processes at the national, regional and local levels, allowing the implementation of control and monitoring actions by environmental authorities for an efficient management of the country's forest resources, and monitoring the application of social and environmental safeguards</p>	<p>Strategic line B, C and D specifically in the following actions: Be8. Strengthening of REDD technical capacities with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystem resilience for adaptation to climate change. Be9. Capacity building for REDD project management Be10. Capacity-building for project formulation and implementation Bf16. Capacity Building in Community Monitoring Bg17. Formulation and Implementation of the Scheme of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Scholarships, Courses or Training Programs for Women Bg18. Formulation and Implementation of the Undergraduate, Graduate, Course, or Training Programs Scholarship Plan Ch29. Diagnosis of the environmental and social supply for the implementation of Sustainable Productive Projects (PPS) DJ34. Diagnosis of the state of ecosystems, ecosystem services and vulnerability to the effects of climate change. Dj35. Design and implementation of the strategy for the protection and restoration of ecosystems Dj36. Strengthening the conservation and monitoring of the manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) and the hico tea turtle (<i>Trachemys callirostris</i>) Dj37. Design and Implementation of a Community Monitoring Program for Conservation and Increased Ecosystem Resilience D38. Oversight and control of the implementation of REDD actions Mon 39. PQRDS System Dm40. Definition of strategies for the monitoring and evaluation of environmental and social safeguards DN41. Risk management plan according to Nature-based Solutions NBS</p>
<p>5. Make the regulatory, institutional, and financial adjustments that provide the State with the necessary instruments for forest management and the effective reduction and control of deforestation</p>	<p>strategic line A, B and D specifically in the following actions: Aa1. Formulation of the Ethno-Development Plan Ba2. Construction of the Environmental Management Plan of the community councils Bf12. Capacity Building in Sustainable Productive Actions Bf13. Capacity Building in Ecosystem Restoration and Conservation Action Bf15. Capacity Building in Governance and Culture Actions Bf16. Capacity Building in Community Monitoring DJ34. Diagnosis of the state of ecosystems, ecosystem services and vulnerability to the effects of climate change. Dj37. Design and implementation of a community monitoring program for the conservation and increase of ecosystem resilience. Dk38. Monitoring and control of the implementation of REDD actions</p>

Dn41. Risk management plan according to Nature-based Solutions
NBS

The framework of the strategy (EICDGB), recognizing the importance and ecosystem services associated with forests, includes measures and activities related to Sustainable Forest Management and Community Forest Management of the territory, in which Colombia proposes to strengthen the governance and management of natural forests, to improve the quality of life of the populations that inhabit and depend on these ecosystems. expanding the area of natural forests under sustainable community management ([Santos et al., 2018](#)).

With the above context, it is understood that persistent forest harvesting in areas with REDD+ projects present a unique opportunity to harmonize forest conservation with sustainable development. First, the implementation of sustainable harvesting practices allows the generation of income for local communities, thus encouraging participation in the conservation of forest ecosystems. This approach not only strengthens the local economy, but also creates a closer bond between communities and their natural environments, fostering a greater commitment to long-term protection ([Castellanos et al., 2022](#)).

In addition, persistent forest harvesting can contribute to deforestation mitigation by providing a viable economic alternative to indiscriminate logging ([MADS, 2018](#)). By establishing sustainable management practices (set out in the Management Plans), the natural regeneration of forests is ensured, and biodiversity is promoted, which aligns with the objectives of REDD+ projects in reducing carbon emissions and conserving biodiversity.

Persistent forest harvesting in areas with REDD+ projects represent a comprehensive strategy that harmonizes conservation objectives with economic development. By providing a framework that balances local income generation, deforestation mitigation, and biodiversity conservation, this strategy becomes a valuable tool to move towards a sustainable and resilient future for communities and forests.

On the other hand, it is important to highlight that collective territories are governed under Law 70 of 1993, which includes the development of its chapter IV developed in Decree 1384 of 2023, which regulates this chapter and the other environmental provisions contained in Law 70 of 1993, in relation to renewable natural resources and the environment. in the collective territories awarded, in process or occupied ancestrally and/or traditionally by the black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquera communities, and it is added to Title 12 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1076 of 2015 - Single Regulatory Decree of the Administrative Sector of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector and other provisions are issued

Among the main objectives that we were able to identify from Decree 1384 of 2023 are the following, which are also aligned with the activities of the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project as shown below:

Decree 1384 of 2023	Activities of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project
Establish planning and governance instruments for the management of renewable natural resources and ecosystem services in collective territories, such as ethno-development plans and environmental management plans for collective territories (Chapter Two).	Aa1. Formulation of the Ethno-Development Plan Ba2. Social and environmental planning of the territory Bf15. Capacity Building in Governance and Culture Actions Dj35. Design and implementation of the strategy for the protection and restoration of ecosystems Dn41. Risk management plan according to NBS
Recognize and guarantee the right of communities to exercise their traditional practices of production, use and exploitation of renewable natural resources, if they are compatible with conservation and sustainable development (Chapter Three, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seven).	Bc5. Formulation and implementation of a strategy for the rescue and multiplication of ancestral knowledge Bc6. Strengthening cultural events with the participation of different generations Bd7. Facilities for Recreation and Sports, Health, Education and Culture

	<p>Bf12. Capacity building in sustainable productive actions with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystem resilience. Bf13. Capacity Building in Ecosystem Restoration and Conservation Action Bf14. Capacity Building in Social Infrastructure Ch19. Housing Improvement Ch20. Improvement of educational infrastructure Ch21. Infrastructure for basic sanitation Ch22. Health Infrastructure Ch23. Infrastructure for Communications Ch24. Infrastructure for Sustainable Productive Alternatives Ch25. Adequacy of waterways Ch26. Construction and maintenance of bridges and roads Ch27. Construction of recreational settings (such as parks, etc.) Ch28. Alternative Energy Infrastructure Dn41. Risk management plan according to NBS</p>
<p>Define the procedures and requirements for requesting, granting, modifying, suspending, and revoking environmental permits and authorizations for the use, exploitation, and management of renewable natural resources in collective territories, as well as for the control and monitoring of authorized activities (Chapter Three, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seven).</p>	<p>Aa1. Formulation of the Ethno-Development Plan Ba2. Social and environmental planning of the territory Bf16. Capacity Building in Community Monitoring Dj35. Design and implementation of the strategy for the protection and restoration of ecosystems</p>
<p>Establish mechanisms for coordination, participation, consultation and free, prior and informed consent of communities in the environmental management processes of collective territories, as well as the incentives, benefits and compensations that correspond to them (Chapters Eight and Nine)</p>	<p>Bb3. Articulation in the execution of REDD actions with the Ethnodevelopment Plan and the Environmental Management Plan of the Community Councils Bb4. Design and implementation of a participation, empowerment and governance strategy for women, youth, the elderly, the disabled and other minority groups Dj36. Strengthening the conservation and monitoring of the manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) and the hico tea turtle (<i>Trachemys callirostris</i>) Dj37. Design and Implementation of a Community Monitoring Program for Conservation and Increased Ecosystem Resilience Dk38. Monitoring and control of the implementation of REDD actions Mon 39. PQRDS System Dm40. Definition of strategies for the monitoring and evaluation of environmental and social safeguards</p>
<p>Create the Environmental Information System of Collective Territories, as a tool for monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of the environmental management of collective territories, and for the generation of information for decision-making (Chapters two and nine)</p>	<p>Be8. Strengthening REDD technical capacities with emphasis on increasing socio-ecosystem resilience for adaptation to climate change Be9. Capacity building for REDD project management Be10. Capacity-building for project formulation and implementation Bg17. Formulation and Implementation of the Scheme of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Scholarships, Courses or Training Programs for Women</p>

	<p>Bg18. Formulation and Implementation of the Undergraduate, Graduate, Course, or Training Programs Scholarship Plan</p> <p>Ci29. Diagnosis of the environmental and social offer for the implementation of Sustainable Productive Projects PPS</p> <p>Ci30. Technical and accounting formulation of the PPS to be executed</p> <p>Ci31. Implementation of PPS with an emphasis on adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Ci32. Strengthening the commercialization of PPS products, and development of an own brand</p> <p>Ci33. Strengthening productive associations of women and men</p> <p>Dj34. Diagnosis of the state of ecosystems, ecosystem services and vulnerability to the effects of climate change</p>
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According to [Santos et al. \(2018\)](#), although Colombia has had a regulatory structure to promote forestry in natural forests since 1993, its application is still limited and the policy instruments have not been adequate to meet the demands of rural communities seeking to manage their own forests. With the development of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project, it is expected from the execution of its activities to support Sustainable Forest Management through community forestry in the territories that are part of the project, in this way counteract illegal activities, ranging from the illegal extraction of forest products to the establishment of illicit crops. illegal mining or the change of coverage to uses related to the expansion of the agricultural frontier, actions that have occurred within the project area. The activities of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project consider the design and implementation of Sustainable Productive Projects with technical, economic and legal instruments, as well as capacity building, technical assistance and the productive chain that allow the communities that are part of the project to consolidate local development models based on the goods and services of the forest.

Among the community forestry initiatives in Colombia presented by [Castellanos et al. \(2022\)](#), 6 REDD+ initiatives stand out with activities for the use of forest products, which, according to the authors, leads to more significant economic advantages for the communities involved, which contributes to their sustainability over time. These initiatives emerge as allies in the fight against deforestation by promoting good practices in the use and exploitation of forest ecosystems by the participating local communities, which not only ensures the profitability of forestry activity, but also supports the ecological succession of species in the forest. This reaffirms that persistent forest harvesting is not incompatible with the purpose of REDD+ projects.

To respond to this finding and to clarify everything related to Forest Management present in the territory of the community council of the Jiguamiandó River, it was necessary to modify section 9.4.2 of the DoP to include the section on forest exploitation (section 9.4.2.1).

Documentation submitted by the project developer

- [Comprehensive strategy to control deforestation and manage forests in Colombia.pdf](#)
- [Colombia's Second Biennial Update Report to the CMNUCC.pdf](#)
- [Sustainable Forest Management through comunitaria.pdf Forestry](#)
- [Community Forestry Initiatives in Colombia.pdf](#)
- Documents related to the [Forest Management of the Jiguamiandó River](#)

Evaluation of the audit team **Date:** 01.02.2024

The response to the request is considered sufficiently robust, clear and documentarily well supported to show that, in effect, the persistent forest harvesting in the Community Councils is configured as a community forestry strategy that brings benefits to the communities; This is understood and considering that they are framed in a rigorous environmental regulation that provides the guidelines for their execution and monitoring.

However, for the purposes of the audit, specifically with regard to quantification, it is necessary to clarify whether the mobilization of timber actually occurred in 2022 under Resolutions 1310 and 1311 of 2020 of the CC of Jiguamiandó, since the current monitoring period does not contemplate the discount for forest harvesting for the year 2022.

Considerando los descuentos para el actual periodo de monitoreo, de incertidumbre, calculo que se detalla en la sección 16.1 y por **aprovechamiento forestal** (Ver sección 14.1) teniendo en cuenta el volumen concedido por resolución en cada año, se obtienen los siguientes datos (Tabla 19).

Tabla 19 Resumen de la reducción de emisiones para cada año de monitoreo considerando descuentos

Año	Reducción total de GEI (tCO ₂ e)	Cantidad reducida por Incertidumbre 8,4% (tCO ₂ e)	Descuentos por aprovechamientos forestales (tCO ₂ e)	Reducción neta total (tCO ₂ e)
2019	543.662	45.565	10.426	487.671
2020	326.707	27.382	21.359	277.965
2021	296.545	24.854	27.498	244.194
2022	304.277	25.502	0	278.775
Total	1.471.190	97.800	59.283	1.288.605

Fuente. Biotrade S.A.S (2023)

CL open

Project Developer's Response **Date:** 15-02-2024

To date, February 15, 2024, CODECHOCO has not responded to the Request for clarification made by the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River on December 14, 2023, regarding the mobility of wood outside the period of validity of resolutions 1310 and 1311 of 2020, taking into account that they, as holders of the exploitation permits, did not advance an extension to said resolutions.

This situation does not technically affect the quantification of carbon for the year 2022, the term conferred to carry out forest harvesting in these resolutions was 1 year counted from November 17, 2020, so the discounts were made for the year 2021. The discounts were brought forward for the total volume granted in the harvesting permits, considering the term conferred and not for the mobility of the wood marketed.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Relevant Information MFS CC Río Jiguamiandó
Jiguamiandó River Forest Management

Evaluation of the audit team **Date:** 16.08.2024

Through the information referred to by the developer, it is clear that the GHG emissions from Resolutions 1310 and 1311 of 2020 were taken into account in the quantification of GHG reductions for the year 2021.

However, for the purposes of monitoring and control over the movement of wood that occurred in the project areas as of 2019 and during the duration of the project, FAR 04 is opened.

CL closed, FAR 04 is opened.

CL No.	02	Requirement No.	13. and 15. BCR V3.2 Standard	Date:	04.12.2023
Description of the CL					
It is requested to clarify what is the information or documentary reference and the spaces for participation/agreement between the parties that support both risk management and the identification, evaluation and mitigation of environmental and socioeconomic aspects requested by the standard through the No Net Harm tool and the Risk and Permanence tool.					
Project Developer's Response				Date: 19-12-2023	
In terms of risk management, different sources were used, initially based on the participation of the communities in the assemblies of each community council. During these working days, 3 workshops were held, 1. Analysis of the drivers and agents of deforestation, 2. Construction of the institutional and environmental timeline and 3. Problems within the territory. In the latter, the most important environmental, social and financial problems that have the greatest relevance for the inhabitants of the territory are presented. To complement this analysis, secondary information was used, such as the Special Characterization Plans of each Community Council, base cartography for the identification of environmental risks, and the elaboration of the fund flow as a basis for the financial risks of the project. The Permanence and Risk Management tool was followed. BCR project holder take actions to ensure the project benefits are maintained over time. Version 1.0 (BCR, 2023), according to this, the GHG project holder must use appropriate methodologies to carry out the assessment of the expected risks and consider adaptation measures, within the framework of adaptive management.					
Documentation submitted by the project developer					

Risk analysis JIGRANTU.xlsx

Assemblies of each community council:

03. 22_23_102022 Minutes of the Jiguamiando_ok.pdf Meeting

05. 28_29102022 Minutes of the Assembly of the Grande_ok.pdf

06. 28-29_102022 Minutes of the Turriquitado_ok.pdf Meeting

Spaces for participation for the analysis of risks, benefits, barriers and safeguards framed in the various actions for each of the strategic lines:

14 16102023 Grande proyecto Jigrantu_OK.pdf

15. 17102023 Turriquitado proyecto Jigrantu_OK.pdf

16. 18102023 Curvaradó proyecto Jigrantu_ok.pdf

18. 20102023 New Hope Jigrantu_ok.pdf

22. 24102024 Pueblo Nuevo Jigrantu_ok.pdf

SPECIAL CHARACTERIZATION PLANS

Caracterizacion CarmenDarien 2011.pdf

MAPPING-ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

Project Background Flow JIGRANTU.xlsx

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-12-2023

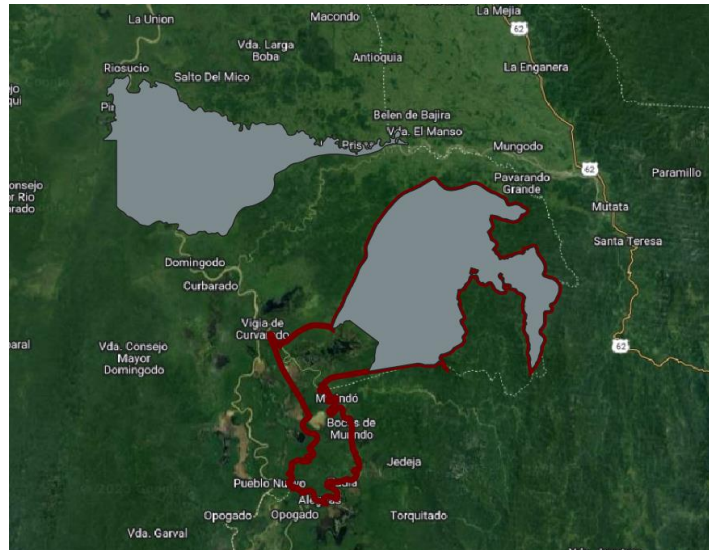
Modifications are made to the relevant documents in compliance with the tools.

CL closed

CL	No. 03	Requirement No.	26. BCR Standard V3.2	Date: 05.12.2023
Description of the CL				

During the cartographic review, it was evident that part of the areas of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project overlap with a project registered in CERCARBONO with ID 99. The project documents with ID 99, published in Ecoregistry, contemplate the inclusion of the titled areas to the Jiguamiandó River Community Council.

It is requested to clarify this information and give it the corresponding treatment, through direct communication with the developer of the overlapping project and/or the certifier.



Project Developer's Response

Date: 19-12-2023

Since October 23, 2022, the legal representatives of the community councils: RÍO JIGUAMIANDO, LA GRANDE and TURRIQUITADO, entered an alliance contract with the company Biotrade S.A.S for the development of a REDD project in the collective territories, after a phase of more than two years in review of technical and financial proposals from five companies. Part of the final decision-making process included the participation of the communities through a General Assembly, where the proposal generated by Biotrade S.A.S. was studied and the signing of the contract was approved, complying with the provisions of the Board of Directors of the three councils. Prior to the signing of this contract, no other contracts were signed that included the same objective of developing a REDD project.

For the Community Councils, it is a surprise that the territory of the JIGUAMIANDÓ RIVER is deliberately being included within instance 2 of the PEDEGUITA JIGUAMIANDÓ REDD+ project with ID:99.

For this reason, CARBO Sostenible S.A.S., the developer of the project, was asked to exclude the territory, and we also asked the OVV, which carried out the validation and verification process, as shown in Annex 2, to take into account that the area of the COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF THE JIGUAMIANDÓ RIVER is already included in the REDD+ JIGRANTU PROJECT with ID: BCR-CO-296-14-001, which is in the validation and verification phase (Annex 3).

ANEXO 2: Organización validadora y verificadora

The screenshot displays the EcoRegistry interface for a project. The main header includes the EcoRegistry logo and navigation links: Funcionamiento, Proyectos, Documentación, Contacto, and Ayuda. The project details are as follows:

- Programa o estándar:** CERCARBONO Certified Carbon Standard
- Fecha de creación:** 2022-03-18
- Número de acreditación actual:** 1
- Número de verificación actual:** 1
- Período de acreditación actual:** 2023-01-01 / 2024-12-31
- Protocolo:** PROTOCOLO-CIACC 3.0

Validation and Verification details:

- Validación:** 2023-01-01 / 2024-12-31
- Verificador:** 2023-01-01 / 2023-12-31

Both validation and verification are performed by **icontec** (ICONTEC), with a **Fecha de firma** of 2023-08-29 11:41:16.

Metodologías de cuantificación:

Sector	Metodología
001 de terreno (AFOL)	1 BCR-0001+ Metodología para gestión de proyectos REDD+ consistentes con el estado de referencia natural

ANEXO 3: Registro del proyecto REDD + JIGRANTU en Bioregistry



PROJECT INFORMATION									
PROJECT ID	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT HOLDER	COMMUNITY AGREEMENT (YEAR 2018)	RE TRIANGULATION	DATE OF SIGNING REDD+	WORLD BANK AND OTHER DONORS (DESPENDING)	SECTOR	MODEL NO. OF	COUNTRY
99-001-2014-001	Proyecto REDD+ JIGRANTU	Biotrade S.A.S.			2014	World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, IDB	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)		CO

Location

Project coordinate files
Click here to download the project coordinates file.

Description

The JIGRANTU REDD+ Project is being developed in the Colombian Pacific region within the boundaries of the Community Council of La Guineá (11,030 ha), Rio Iguaresandó (53,988 ha) and Terrapitandó (9,455 ha) with a total of 74,473 ha of which 75,172 ha correspond to forest eligible for the project. Most of the area is made up of the Yuandó Hedionera and the Yuandó Tropical Forest Zones, covering more than 94% of the area. The most representative ecosystems are the humid forest and the humid forest, covering more than 60% of the project area. The main objective of the project is to environmentally and culturally conserve the territory of the communities, through the consolidation of self-government, strengthening of traditional knowledge, actions for sustainable development, and monitoring and control of the territory, to improve the quality of life of the communities that inhabit it over the duration of the project (20 years).

[Summary report - Project Documentation](#)

Documentation submitted by the project developer

[Alliance Contracts: Community Councils and Biotrade S.A.S.](#)

[Ecoregistry Charter - Exclusion from poligono.pdf](#)

[MAIL ID 99 PEDEGUITA JIGUAMIANDÓ REDD+](#)

[PEDEGUITA JIGUAMIANDÓ REDD+ with ID:99](#)

[JIGRANTU REDD+ Project](#)

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-11-2023

Although it is true that the process that has been carried out with the Jigrantú project is identified, there is still no evidence of the modification or the response of the other certifier or the developer, providing a solution to the overlap, this finding will remain open since it must be closed or clarified during the audit period.

CL open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

A right of petition was made on December 29, 2023 to EcoRegistry (Platform where the project is registered) and CarboSostenible SAS (Project Developer) for the exclusion of the polygon from the community council of the Jiguamiandó River, which is in instance 2 of the ID 99 PEDEGUITA JIGUAMIANDÓ REDD+ project.

On January 2, 2024, we received a response from EcoRegistry to the request for clarification and exclusion of the Jiguamiandó River polygon sent on December 11, 2023, highlighting that "it is not the organization in charge of judging the actions of the projects, or determining the inclusion or not of a territory in a certain project. They act as a service platform for various certification standards, among which is CERCARBONO, responsible for certifying the project in question." In this response, it was also reported on the option of making comments on the project in order to establish a connection with CERCARBONO, a process that took place on January 3, 2024, in which the right of petition is also sent to the certifier.

On January 11, 2024, we received a response from CERCARBONO in which they clarify the particularities of a grouped Project, which "... are structured to allow the addition of one or more instances of the mitigation activity or its expansion after the initial validation...", they also clarify that "the PDDs of grouped projects may mention all the areas to be included in their scope, but these must be submitted to a validation process in order to be eligible for credit generation, which hasn't happened." As the territory of the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River has not been verified, it cannot be considered as included in the PEDEGUITA JIGUAMIANDÓ REDD+ ID:99 project. In this response, they require the formal submission of documentation that supports the legal representation of the territories of the Community Councils that are part of the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project with these CERCARBONO supports "... request modifications to the project documentation from the owner, especially in the PDD and cartography...".

For this reason, on January 12, 2024, we sent an email with the documents and certificates that accredit the legal representation of the community councils, documents present in folder 6 Legal compliance subfolder of Legal representation documents.

On January 18, 2024, we received a response from CERCARBONO to the email sent on January 12, where it is reported that the owners/responsible for the ID99 project have removed the areas corresponding to the Jiguamiandó River Community Council from the scope of the project, the cartographic information and the name of the project was updated in EcoRegistry, in which a response was given to the comment published on January 3 informing the change of name and cartographic information, clarifying that in the new verification event the changes made around it in the PDD and complementary documentation will be reviewed.

The ID99 project changed its name to Pedeguita and Mancilla REDD+

Documentation submitted by the project developer

[Mail Right of Petition EcoRegistry and CarboSostenible.pdf](#)

[Right to petition EcoRegistry - CarboSostenible SAS.pdf](#)

[Response to Letter Request Project ID 99 EcoRegistry .pdf](#)

[Comments to PEDEGUITA JIGUAMIANDO REDD Available in: <https://www.ecoregistry.io/project-comment-list/99>](#)

[Mail Right of Petition CERCARBONO.pdf](#)

[Right to petition CERCARBONO.pdf](#)

[Response to the Right to Petition ID 99 CERCARBONO](#)

[Mail with legal representation supports to CERCARBONO](#)

[Legal Representation Documents](#)

[CERCARBONO's response to the email sent on January 12, 2024](#)

[Response to comment posted on EcoRegistry on January 3, 2024](#)

[Evidence of ID99 project name change: <https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects/99>](#)

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 01.02.2024

The management developed and supported to validate the response to the request are considered satisfactory. It is clear from the different communications sent that the areas of the Jiguamiandó CC have not been validated or verified by the project with Cercarbono ID 99; In other words, these areas have not been included in the quantification periods of the PEDEGUITA and MANCILLA REDD+ project.

To give greater traceability to what was expressed in the communications with Cercarbono, the following record is left:

Por otra parte, en el Informe de Validación y Verificación (IV&V) emitido por el OVV que llevó a cabo el proceso inicial de validación verificación del proyecto ID99, se reiteró se trata de un proyecto agrupado, en donde participan los territorios del Consejo Comunitario Pedeguita y Mancilla y establece que: *"En la segunda instancia se incluye el territorio del Consejo Comunitario de Jiguamiandó, localizado en los mismos municipios, el cual comprende una extensión de 54.973 hectáreas, instancia que será validada en una posterior validación y verificación, cuando cumpla con todos los requisitos metodológicos del programa..."*.

Reiteramos la importancia del envío formal de documentación que soporte la tenencia y representación legal de los territorios señalados por parte de ustedes, porque con esos soportes, Cercarbono podrá solicitar al titular modificaciones en la documentación del proyecto, en especial en el PDD y cartografía.

Por medio de la presente queremos informarles que los titulares/responsables del proyecto ID99 han retirado las áreas correspondiente al CONSEJO COMUNITARIO DEL RÍO JIGUAMIANDO del alcance del proyecto. Por tanto, será actualizado en Ecoregistry la información cartográfica y el nombre del proyecto.

Las modificaciones a nivel del documento de PDD u otros complementarios, serán revisadas en el próximo evento de verificación. Es importante mencionarles que el PDD actual no genera implicaciones de algún tipo ya que está respaldado por el informe de verificación emitido por el OVV, en el que se establece que las áreas de Jiguamiandó no fueron validadas ni verificadas.

Por favor podrían extender esta información a los titulares del proyecto que representan.

Con lo anterior consideramos podemos dar por concluida la solicitud que inicialmente nos realizaron.

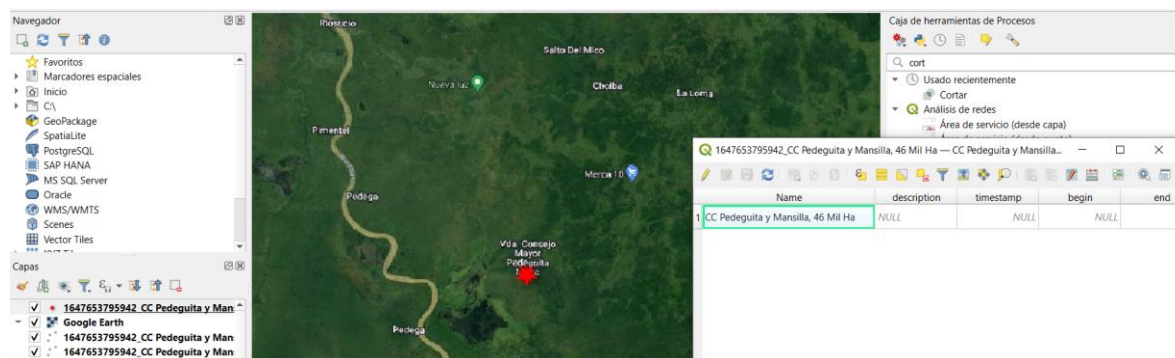
Quedamos atentos a cualquier comentario.

Reciban un cordial saludo,

Alex Saer
CEO Cercarbono



It should be clarified that the geometry of the updated cartography does not correspond to a polygon type but to a point. However, the table of attributes may show that only the Pedeguita and Mancilla CC are included in the official cartography of the REDD+ PEDEGUITA Y MANCILLA project.





CL No.	04	Requirement No.	BCR V3.2 Standard 10.7 Compliance with Applicable Legislation 14. Environmental Aspects 22.1 Validation	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CL				
<p>A few privately owned individual properties have been established under Law 200 within the Jiguamiandó Community Council, it is necessary to clarify and evaluate the risk that these areas may represent and how they are included or excluded from the project areas.</p> <p>In addition to the above, it was evidenced on site that some Civil Society Reserve Zones have been established in the project areas within the framework of the execution of activities with institutional actors. How would these areas be handled within the project?</p>				
Project Developer's Response				Date: 19-12-2023

To avoid disputes over territory in the medium and long term and considering issues related to ownership and carbon rights, the individual properties with private property present within the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River were excluded, with this change it was necessary to adjust the cartography of both the project area and the leakage and reference area. for this reason, V.2 is presented in Folder 7. CARTOGRAPHY.

To answer the question: How would these areas be handled within the project? It is specified that the Boards of Directors of the three (3) Community Councils are not carrying out the process of declaring Civil Society Reserve Zones, these initiatives are being developed by the private properties that the project excluded, therefore, it is not appropriate to manage the Civil Society Reserve Zones in the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Cartography version 2.

Clarification letter on the establishment of Civil Society Reserve Zones: ZRSC clarification Consejos.pdf

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-12-2023

It is essential that the ownership of the properties within the polygon provided for the development of the project is clearly determined. On the other hand, it is important that the Project Owners indicate in detail what will be the relationship model with owners of lots within the polygon who do not join the project, since incompatible uses derived from activities, projects or works that are carried out in these can be tensors that affect the object of the project, which is based on a strict use of protection and conservation. The list of these properties must be clearly defined, their georeferencing, their owners, the real rights that exist over them and possible conflicts of use, as well as guarantee the continuous monitoring of the activities that take place in them and mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflicts with the support of the territorial entity and the environmental authority for the adequate monitoring of the activities that may affect the project polygon and its integrity, structure and ecological functionality for the fulfillment of the purposes of the project.

CL open

Project Developer's Response

Date: 23-01-2024

In order to give clarity to the ownership of the properties within the polygon provided for the development of the project, present within the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River, the Information Table of Private Properties CC of the Jiguamiandó River was made, which shows the summary of Resolution 2159 of August 24, 2007 "by which the territories awarded to the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River in the Department of Chocó are demarcated from the legitimately owned properties awarded to private individuals" and the legal characterization and sanitation of the collective territories of Curvaradó and Jiguamiandó carried out by INCODER in 2012. This table details the property number, name, real estate registration folio, adjudication resolution, milestones, area of occupation (ha), original awardee, current owner (as of 2012), occupation and economic exploitation, as well as some observations.

According to the information presented in Resolution 2159 of August 24, 2007 and the legal characterization and sanitation of the collective territories of Curvaradó and Jiguamiandó carried out by INCODER in 2012, the titled area of the 62 privately owned properties of private individuals is three thousand one hundred and two hectares (3,102 ha) and the area of the community council of the Jiguamiandó River exceeds fifty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-three hectares (54,973 ha) as initially awarded in Resolution 029801 of November 22, 2000 to fifty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy hectares (51,870 ha) in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 2159 of August 24, 2007. The polygon of the CC that is found in the open data portal of the ANT has an area of 51,581 ha, that is, it is below the area awarded, so this is taken as the official information of the area of the Council and where the private properties have been demarcated from the collective territory.

To corroborate this information, several entities were asked for the cartographic data referred to in Resolution 2159 of August 24, 2007, but so far no entity has responded satisfactorily, only that such records are not available.

On December 29, 2023, the cartography corresponding to the Territorial Planning Scheme of the Municipality of Carmen del Darién and Riosucio in the department of Chocó was requested by two means, via email and through the website of said mayors' offices, with tracking numbers 80908576502 and 93439267602 respectively. However, so far they have not responded by any means. The request was also made to the National Land Agency (ANT) in the name of the legal representative of the community council with file number 202362013467762 and in the name of Biotrade with file number 202362013467962 but they are still in process, without any response. The request for resolution 2159 of 2007 was also made, since within it is the plan containing the properties to the Ministry of Agriculture with file number 2023-313-030857-2, but in the response reported on January 16, 2024, they mention that there is no information related to said resolution, transferring the communication to the National Land Agency and respond to the requesting sender where the file number 2024-10-000369-1 is given, so far we have not had any response.

In view of the fact that we did not receive a response from the plans, we sent the request to the Office of the Registry of Public Instruments of Quibdó where the folios of each property are registered, on January 12, 2024, the request was filed but so far we have not received a response. As is evident, we exhausted all instances for the request for cartographic information of the properties, but we have not received an affirmative response for the georeferencing of these. We take the data from the ANT as official information, considering that it is the "highest authority of the lands of the nation" (Decree 2363 of 2015) and it is to this entity that corresponds the delimitation of the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River and the privately owned properties that are within it. Although the territory of the Jiguamiandó River is presented, it is a single polygon, it does not present a differentiation or delimitation property by property.

Regarding the relationship model, it is important to clarify that we as a project cannot generate such information, and although it is an activity that is contemplated within the diagnosis of Aa1. Formulation of the Ethno-Development Plan and Aa2. Construction of the Environmental Management Plan of the community councils should be done in coordination with the corresponding entities in order to identify individual polygons, current use and redesign, if necessary, to monitor the use, in such a way that it does not affect the project area. The

realignment is proposed in cases where the private properties have exceeded the maximum allottable, in the legal characterization and sanitation of the collective territories of Curvaradó and Jiguamiandó carried out by INCODER in 2012, some bad faith occupants who have exceeded the allocated area, occupying more than 1,000 ha of the collective territory are described (Information on private properties CC del Río Jiguamiandó).

After the diagnosis made for Aa1. Formulation of the Ethno-Development Plan and Aa2. Construction of the Environmental Management Plan of the community councils and after establishing the strategy for the protection and restoration of ecosystems, which is proposed from the Dj35 activity. Design and execution of the strategy for the protection and restoration of ecosystems, it is intended to recover about 1,500 ha for the sanitation of the territory by effect of private titles, so the goal is to establish 31 agreements with private properties for the sanitation and restoration of the collective territory during the useful life of the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project. During the work that was done in the field with the legal representatives, it was defined that all people, including the owners of private land, would be beneficiaries of the actions, since many of these are reflected at the ecosystem level.

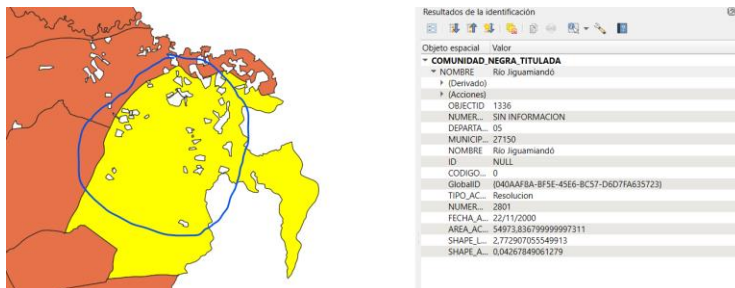
Although the uses that have been carried out on private properties are not aligned with the objectives of the Project, they do respond to the dynamics of deforestation present in the territory. Plantain, cassava, maize and rice crops, livestock and timber exploitation. Many of these areas will have a special management considering the zoning of productive nuclei, considering the behavior of deforestation and the present coverage, successional agroforestry systems, forest plantations or within the connectivity nucleus, forest enrichment, agroforestry systems, agrosilvopastoral systems and ecosystem restoration will be established, these productive systems cover about 1,009 ha, some of these are adjacent to private land area (this strategy is described in detail in section 6 of the RM, Adaptation to Climate Change).

These systems are discussed in the Ci31 activity. Implementation of Sustainable Productive Projects with indicator No. of hectares transformed into sustainable productive projects. In the same way and following the strategic line D. Conservation and monitoring and the program Dj. Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, we commit to establish a system of continuous monitoring of the activities on the properties, with the collaboration of the territorial entities (municipal mayors' offices) and the environmental authority (CODECHOCÓ) that includes a procedure for the peaceful resolution of conflicts (which is described in activity Dj35. Design and execution of the Ecosystem Protection and Restoration Strategy).

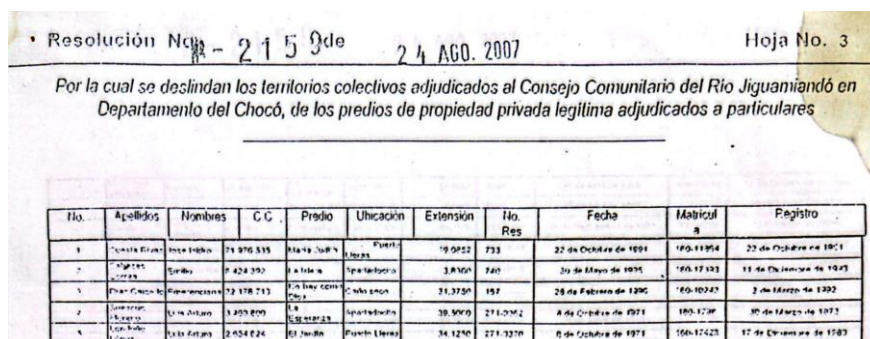
Documentation submitted by the project developer

<u>Information on private properties CC del Río Jiguamiandó</u>	
<u>Resolution 2159 of August 24, 2007</u>	
<u>Legal characterization and sanitation of the collective territories of Curvaradó and Jiguamiandó carried out by INCODER in 2012</u>	
<u>Resolution 029801 of November 22, 2000</u>	
<u>ANT Open Data Portal</u>	
<u>Mail EOT Carmen del Darien.pdf Cartography Request</u>	
<u>EOT Cartography Application - Carmen del Darien.pdf</u>	
<u>Mail EOT Mapping Request Riosucio.pdf</u>	
<u>EOT Mapping Request - Riosucio.pdf</u>	
<u>https://www.elcarmendeldarien-choco.gov.co/peticiones-quejas-reclamos/seguimiento</u>	
<u>http://www.riosucio-choco.gov.co/peticiones-quejas-reclamos/seguimiento</u>	
<u>application to the National Land Agency</u>	
<u>Application to the Ministry of Agriculture</u>	
<u>Response MinAgriculture Document Management</u>	
<u>Transfer of the communication to the National Land Agency</u>	
<u>Application to the Office of the Registry of Public Instruments of Quibdó</u>	
<u>Filing of information from the Office of Public Instruments</u>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 30.05.2024

As indicated in the developer's response, the evidence supports the timely management and request of cartographic information before various institutional instances, which have not issued a response. However, given the characteristics of the information contained in the ANT form, where the demarcation of CC Jiguamiandó from privately owned properties can already be seen, and the information contained in Resolution 2159 of 2007 (details of private properties), the audit team considers that the legal and cartographic documentation is sufficient to support the legitimacy of private properties surrounding the project area and the delimitation of the Jiguamiandó CC, respectively.



Official cartography (ANT) of the CC Jiguamiandó



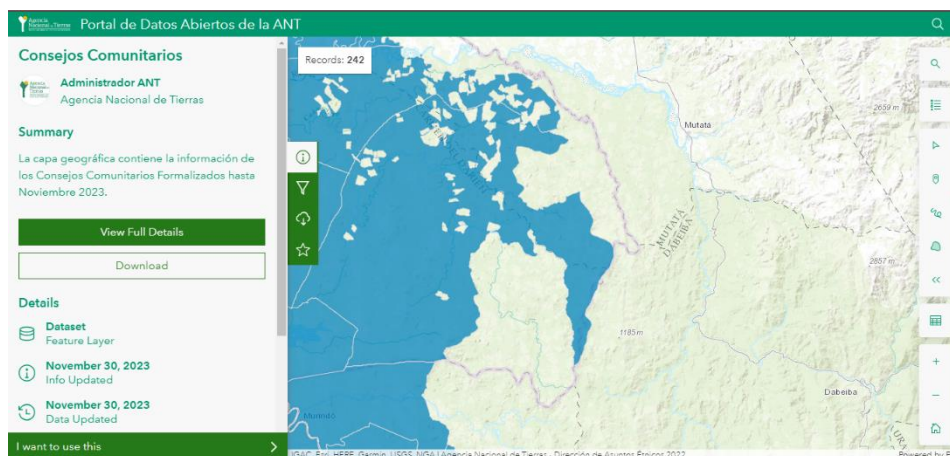
Detail of Resolution 2159 of 2007

CL closed

CL No.	05	Requirement No.	BCR V3.2 Standard 10.6 Addiotinality	Date: 04.12.2023
Description of the CL				
Clarification requested				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How are the project areas that are part of the department of Antioquia being contemplated? Are these areas still part of the Community Councils or are they part of other Community Councils? 				

Project Developer's Response	Date: 19-12-2023
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1. The inclusion of fragments of the project area in the department of Antioquia is part of a topological error in the geographic file of the National Land Agency, as can be seen below:



However, when we refer to resolution number 02801 of November 22, 2000, by means of which vacant land was awarded to the Community Council of the Jiguamiandó River, article one mentions:

"ARTICLE ONE: Collective title. To award in favor of the Black Community organized in the COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF THE JIGUAMIANDÓ RIVER, made up of the villages of Puerto Lleras, Pueblo Nuevo, Urada, Apartadocito, La Laguna, Nueva Esperanza, Santafé de Jiguamiandó, Caño Seco, El Vergel, Bracito and Bella Flor Remacho, legally represented by Mrs. MARÍA CHAVERRA MENA identified with Citizenship Card No. 9,079,734 of Mutatá, the vacant land collectively occupied by this community, located in the basin of the Jiguamiandó River in the jurisdiction of the **Municipality of Riosucio, Department of Chocó**, with a surface area of FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE HECTARES WITH EIGHT THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT SQUARE METERS (54,973 Hectares – 8,369 m2),..."

2. It was also verified with the National Land Agency that the area corresponds to the aforementioned Community Council, which is the highest authority for the lands of the Nation and whose objective is to implement the policy of social organization of rural property. Therefore, it is resolved to cut the areas that do not correspond to the aforementioned jurisdiction.

Documentation submitted by the project developer	
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The link to the geoviewer of the National Land Agency is attached.

<https://data-agenciadetierras.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/agenciadetierras::consejos-comunitarios/explore>

The above-mentioned resolution

Award Resolution

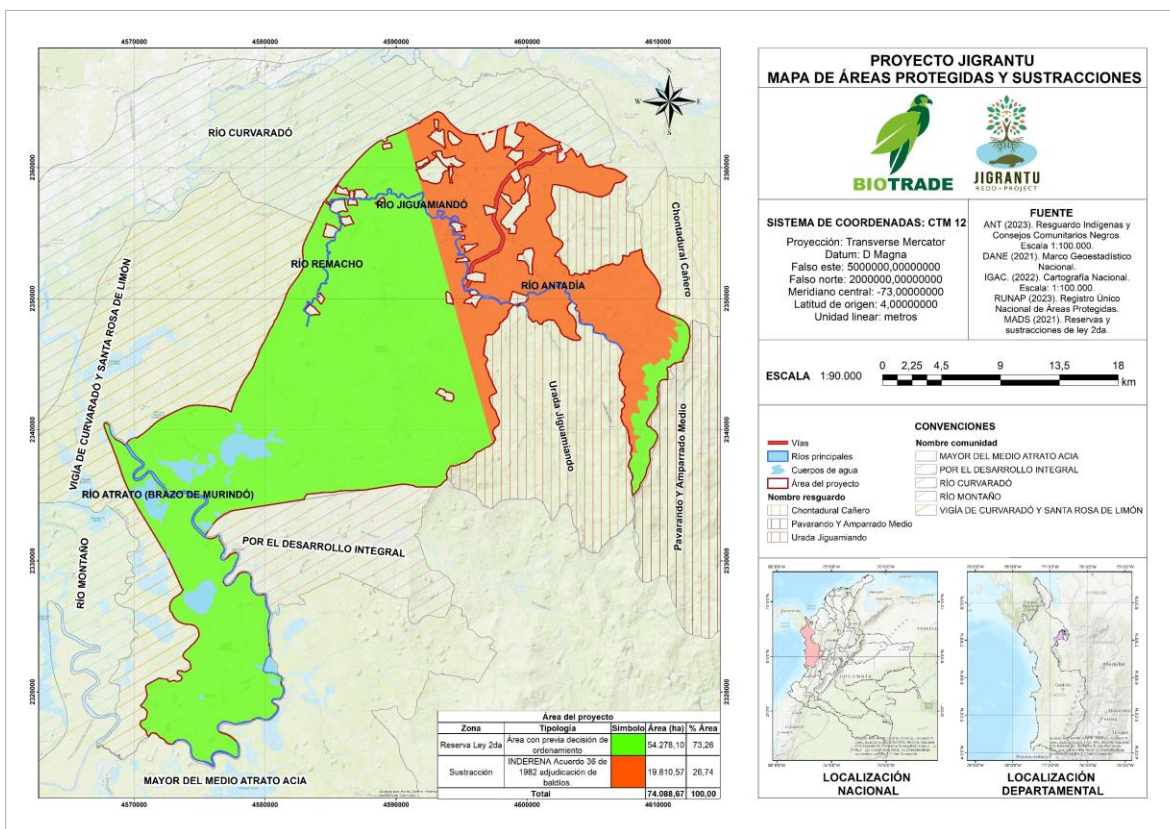
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 27-12-2023
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Relevant modifications are made to the documents.

CL closed

CL No.	06	Requirement No.	BCR V3.2 Standard 10.7 Compliance with Applicable Legislation 14. Environmental Aspects 22.1 Validation	Date: 05.12.2023
Description of the CL				
<p>Considering the map presented within the project document in section 2.5.1.6.3 "Protected Areas and Subtraction Zones", clarification is requested:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How will this area of the Pacific National Forest Reserve, which corresponds to 71% of the project area, be managed? 2. How do you ensure that this Reserve will not have any inconvenience with respect to the management contemplated by law for such areas of sustainable use, preservation, restoration, knowledge and enjoyment? 3. In accordance with Article 43 of Resolution 1447, what are the considerations for complying with this article in the Reserve subtraction zones that make up 28% of the project area? <p>No se consideran adicionales las reducciones de emisiones o remociones de GEI producto de actividades de compensación del componente biótico derivadas de los impactos ocasionados por proyectos, obras o actividades en el marco de las licencias ambientales, concesiones, solicitudes de permisos de aprovechamiento único del recurso forestal por cambio de uso del suelo, y la solicitud de sustracciones definitivas de reservas forestales nacionales y regionales.</p>				
Project Developer's Response				Date: 19-12-2023

The adjustment of the map of protected areas and subtractions was made considering the zoning of Law 2 carried out by the MADS in 2019, in the reserve zone of Law 2 of 1959 the area of the project is within the category of area with prior planning decision.



1. Resolution 1926 of December 30, 2013, which adopts the zoning and management of the Pacific Forest Reserve, established in Law 2 of 1959 and takes other determinants, considers in its chapter 3 that the Zoning and Ordinance object of this resolution does not apply to the territories of collective titling present within the areas of the Pacific Forest Reserve. In accordance with what has been stated in the preamble, at the same time the zoning of the Forest Reserve does not modify the functions and powers assigned to the environmental authorities located in the collective territories.

ARTÍCULO 3°.- De las áreas del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas - SINAP- y los Territorios Colectivos. La zonificación y el ordenamiento objeto de la presente resolución no aplica para las áreas pertenecientes al Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas -SINAP de que trata el Decreto 2372 de 2010, ni las de los territorios colectivos presentes al interior de las áreas de la Reserva Forestal del Pacífico, de acuerdo con lo expuesto en la parte considerativa del presente acto administrativo.

Así mismo, la zonificación no genera cambios en el uso del suelo ni modificaciones en la naturaleza misma de la Reserva Forestal del Pacífico, y tampoco modifica las funciones y competencias asignadas a las autoridades ambientales localizadas en dichas áreas.

2. The environmental administration function of the collective territory is governed by Law 70, specifically by Decree 1384 of 2023 (August 25), which regulates Chapter IV and the other environmental provisions contained in Law 70 of 1993, in relation to renewable natural resources and the environment, in the collective territories awarded, in process or occupied ancestrally and/or traditionally by the black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquera communities, and is added to Title 12 of Part 2 of Book 2 of Decree 1076 of 2015 - Single Regulatory Decree of the Administrative Sector of the Environment and Sustainable Development Sector and other provisions are issued

Article 2.2.12.2.5. Articulation of the environmental management of the Community Councils with the environmental authorities: The management of the environment and natural resources in the collective territories of the Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal and Palenquera communities, by the Community Councils, will be articulated with the environmental authorities of the jurisdiction.

Consequently, in no case shall the community councils exercise the functions of environmental authority in the collective territories, since Article 5 of Law 70 of 1993 only assigns them the function of ensuring the conservation and use of natural resources, and Article 6, paragraph 4 of the same provision, orders them to apply to the authorities they require to carry out forest harvesting for commercial purposes.

3. Both in reserve areas of Law 2 and in case of subtraction from the reserve, the right of collective title prevails, in this way the owners of the territory have the right to seek financial mechanisms to guarantee the preservation of forests and natural resources, for this reason the SDB seeks in the first instance the construction of the Ethnodevelopment Plan and subsequent zoning for the conservation and sustainable use of the territory, In this way, the JIGRANTU REDD+ Project is in accordance with the provisions of Decree 1384 of August 2023 and Resolution 1926 of December 30, 2013.

None of the actions reported are the result of compensation for activities such as: infrastructure works or activities within the framework of the development of environmental licenses, concessions, requests for single forest use due to change of land use and request for definitive subtractions of national and regional forest reserves, since the subtraction within the Project area was carried out with the allocation of vacant land (Agreement 36 of 1982 of INDERENA).

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Resolution 1926 of December 30, 2013 is attached

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 27-12-2023

1. Although it is true that there would be no incompatibility between the zoning proposed by Resolution 1926 of 2013, and that it does not apply, as indicated in Article 3, to collective territorialities, it is important to consider that the uses that this zoning admits outside the polygon of the project may result in the generation of tensors that may affect the object of the project, so it is important to verify whether in the periphery In practice, this area has a buffering effect on the transition of uses. On the other hand, it is important to consider that the Bill has a limiting effect on the exercise of the powers granted by Law 70 of 1993 in Decrees 1384 of 2023 and Decree 1396 of 2023 in what corresponds to the autonomy and self-determination of communities for the environmental planning of their territories.
2. Law 99 of 1993 does not contemplate that Community Councils are environmental authorities (although an extensive interpretation of Law 1333 of 2009 could grant such power to prevention). In accordance with the foregoing and based on the principles of regional harmony, normative gradation and subsidiary rigor brought by Article 63 of Law 99 of 1993, Law 70 of 1993 in its Articles 19 to 21 indicates that the uses in collective territorialities must be exercised in such a way as to guarantee the persistence of resources. both in quantity and quality, and consequently, the owners must comply with the obligations to protect the environment and renewable natural resources and contribute to the authorities in the defense of this heritage; Accordingly, the members of black communities, holders of the right to collective property, must conserve, maintain or promote the regeneration of water-protective vegetation and guarantee through appropriate use the persistence of especially fragile ecosystems, such as mangroves and wetlands, and protect and conserve threatened or endangered species of wild fauna and flora.
3. Article 43 of Decree 1447 of 2018 states in paragraph 3 that "(...) Reductions in GHG emissions or removals resulting from activities to compensate for the biotic component derived from the impacts caused by projects, works or activities within the framework of environmental licenses, concessions, applications for permits for the sole use of forest resources due to land use change, and the request for definitive subtractions from national and regional forest reserves are not considered additional." As long as the compensation actions are not carried out in the area affected by the Jigrantú project polygon, the incompatibility derived from double accounting in the GHG mitigation results accounted for would not occur.

CL closed.

CL No.	07	Requirement No.	8.3.1 Avoid Double Counting Tool V1.0	Date: 01.02.2024
Description of the CL				

It is requested to clarify how the project has dealt with section 8.3.1 of the Tool to avoid double counting V1.0, since the documentary support is not available.

8.3.1 País de acogida Attestation

El titular del proyecto deberá presentar el certificado de país anfitrión expedido por la autoridad nacional designada o el punto focal designado del país anfitrión de la actividad de proyecto. El modelo de esta carta figura en el Anexo A del presente documento.

Esta carta debe facilitarse/cargarse durante el proceso de registro del proyecto en la plataforma BCR. En el caso de las unidades elegibles para CORSIA, antes de autorizar las retiradas de VCC para CORSIA, el equipo de BCR comprobará que el titular del proyecto carga la carta de certificación.

Project Developer's Response

Found: 15.02.2024

On February 7, 2024, an email was sent to manage the host country certificate. Considering that the platform for the National Registry for the Reduction of GHG Emissions - RENARE has not been operational for more than a year, registration was requested with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Directorate of Climate Change and Risk Management of the REDD+ JIGRANTU Project. The information related to the Project was sent within the BioCarbon Registry platform and with this, the host country certificate was requested. This application has file number: 2024E1005569 and code: e48ab.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Mail JIGRANTU REDD+ Project Registration Application and Host Country Certificate

JIGRANTU REDD+ Project Registration Application and Host Country Certificate

Host Country Certificate

MADS File Information

Evaluation of the audit team

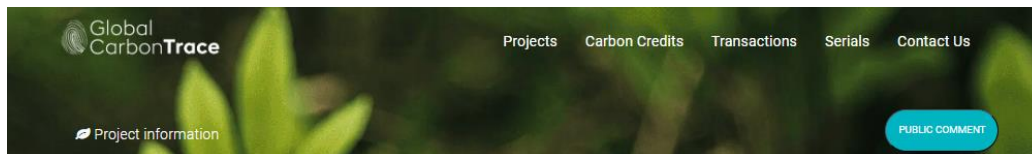
Date: 08.06.2024

The developer modified section 16 of the PDD, so that it was verified that the project submitted registration to RENARE (ID 4181) after its reactivation.

CL closed

CL No.	08	Requirement No.	7. BCR Standard V3.2	Date: 01.02.2024
Description of the CL				

Clarification is requested as to what will be the time frame in which the quantification period of the project will be modified on the platform, since to date it has not been updated.



Proyecto REDD+ JIGRANTU

Project ID	Project Name	Project Holder	Conformity Assessment Body (CAB)	Methodology	Quantification Period	Verified GHG Emission Reductions or Removals	Sector	Migrated from	Country
BCR-CO-296-14-001	Proyecto REDD+ JIGRANTU	Consejo Comunitario del Rio Jiguamiando, Consejo Comunitario de La Grande, Consejo Comunitario de Turriquitado, Biotrade SAS			2017-01-10 to 2047-01-10		Agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU)		Colombia

Project Developer's Response

Found: 15.02.2024

On February 9, 2024, the project information was updated on the [BioCarbon Registry](#) platform. The quantification period, the project polygon, the project description with respect to the areas of the community councils, the SDGs were modified, and the project document was updated to version 3.0, which is the most up to date so far.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

[Project information in the BioCarbon Registry](#)

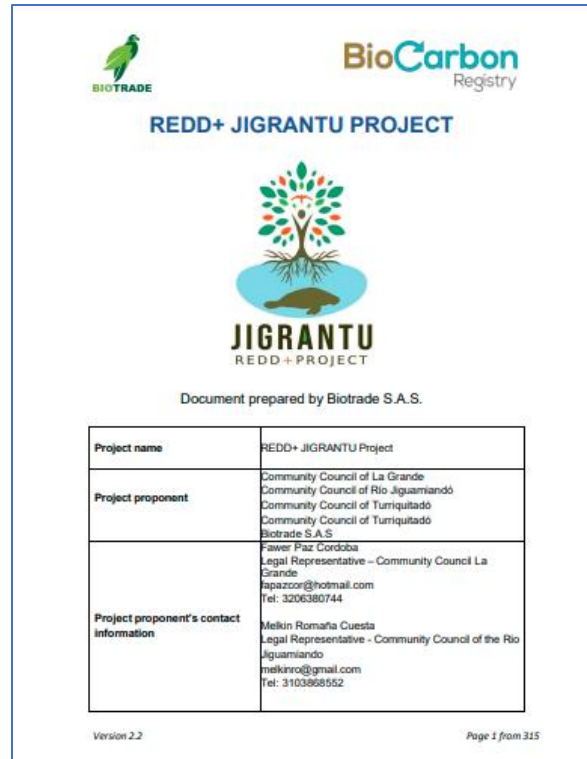
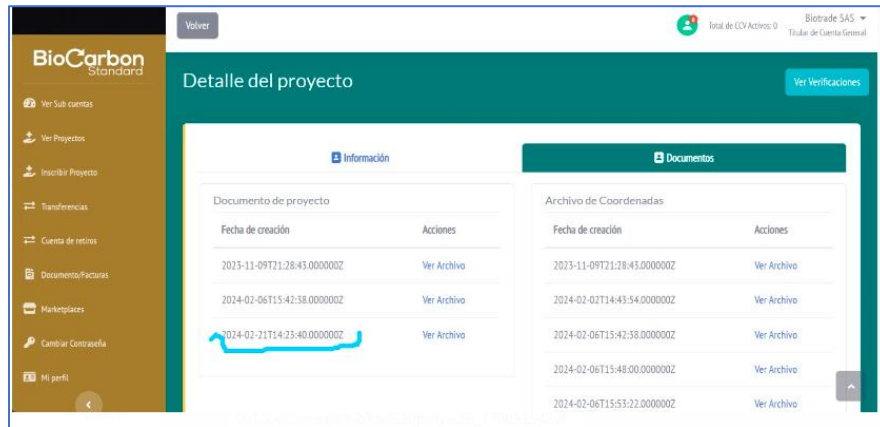
[Project Summary in BioCarbon Registry](#)

[Project document in BioCarbon Registry](#)

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 20.02.2024

The developer successfully updated the project information on the BioCarbon Registry registration platform. However, it was evident that, sometimes, the platform has some technical drawbacks that do not allow the documents that the developer has uploaded to be viewed. The traceability of the date of creation (upload) of the documents on the platform is left.



CL closed

FAR No.	01	Requirement No.	BCR Standard 18. REDD+ Safeguards 21. Monitorig Plan	Date: 09.06.2024
Description of the FAR				
<p>Within the framework of information management of REDD+ projects, it is requested that:</p> <p>1. The developer adjusts the formats provided to collect evidence of attendance, socialization and so on; so that the participation of people who are part of minority groups, associations, women, children and/or institutional groups can be evidenced in a clearer and more disaggregated manner. In this sense, the attendance sheets or respective templates may include information on age, gender, position (association or institutions).</p> <p>2. The developer adjusts the formats available to collect evidence of the implementation activities of the Monitoring Plan, so that the templates or formats for reporting REDD+ actions present more systematic and organized information (coordinates, photographs of the implementation, etc.)</p> <p>These adjustments will improve the management system and quality of project information.</p>				
Project Developer's Response				Date:
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
Evaluation of the audit team				Date:

FAR No.	04	Requirement No.	7. BCR Standard v3.2	Date: 16.08.2024
Description of the FAR				

In order to clarify the information consulted in the National Single Safe Conduct Online (SUNL), where the movement of wood in 2022 associated with Resolutions 1310 and 1311 of 2020 (which were not in force at the time of the mobilization) is evident, the developer filed with CODECHOCHÓ a request for clarification signed by the legal representative of the Jiguamiandó River Community Council in which they state that the mobilization process did not correspond to any formal request made by the CC and therefore the SUNL registration is considered an inconsistency to be clarified.

The project proponent is requested to:

1. Provide monitoring and control to the file 20231214111813202 issued by CODECHOCÓ
2. Apply monitoring mechanisms (for example, through SUNL) on the movement of wood associated with the harvesting resolutions in force as of 2019 and for the duration of the project; so that timely alerts are generated in case of inconsistencies.

Project Developer's Response

Date:

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Evaluation of the audit team

Date:

11.6 Annex 6. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
CO₂e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
tCO₂e	Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
OVV	Validation and Verification Body
PDD/PD	Project Document

11.7 Annex 7. ONAC Accreditation



ONAC ACREDITA A:

INSTITUTO COLOMBIANO DE NORMAS TÉCNICAS Y CERTIFICACIÓN – ICONTEC
NIT. 860.012.336-1
Avenida Calle 26 No. 69 – 76 / Torre 4 / Piso 9 y 10 – Edificio Elemento, Bogotá D.C., Colombia

La acreditación de este organismo de Evaluación de la Conformidad se ha realizado con respecto a los requisitos especificados en la norma:
ISO/IEC 17029:2019
Principios generales y requisitos para los organismos de validación y verificación

Esta Acreditación es aplicable al alcance establecido en el anexo de este certificado, identificado con el código:

23-OVV-002

Página 1 de 2 FR 3.5.3-03 V7 Aprobado 2023-07-18



Fecha de publicación del Otorgamiento:

Fecha de Renovación:

Fecha de publicación última actualización:

Fecha de vencimiento:

La vigencia de este certificado puede ser verificada en onac.org.co/directorio-de-acreditados/buscador-por-organismo o escaneando el código QR



Roberto Giraldo
Director Ejecutivo



ANEXO DEL CERTIFICADO

INSTITUTO COLOMBIANO DE NORMAS TÉCNICAS Y CERTIFICACIÓN - ICONTEC
23-OVV-002
ACREDITACIÓN ISO/IEC 17029:2019
Alcance de la acreditación aprobado / Documento Normativo

Para la validación y verificación, especificadas en la norma internacional ISO/IEC 17029:2019, para:

ACTIVIDAD	SECTOR	Documento Normativo o Programa
ISO 14065:2020 VALIDACIÓN/VERIFICACIÓN DE PROYECTOS GEI ISO 14064-2:2019 ISO 14064-3:2019	Forestación y reforestación	- Programa VCS (Verified Carbon Standard).
		- Programa CERCARBONO (Certificadora de Carbono).
		- Estándar para el Mercado Voluntario de Carbono BCR Estándar
	Industrias Energéticas (fuentes renovables / no renovables)	- Programa VCS (Verified Carbon Standard).
		- Estándar para el Mercado Voluntario de Carbono BCR Estándar
		- Programa CERCARBONO (Certificadora de Carbono).
	Demanda energética	- Programa VCS (Verified Carbon Standard).
		- Estándar para el Mercado Voluntario de Carbono BCR Estándar
		- Programa CERCARBONO (Certificadora de Carbono).
	Transporte	- Programa VCS (Verified Carbon Standard).
- Estándar para el Mercado Voluntario de Carbono BCR Estándar		
- Programa CERCARBONO (Certificadora de Carbono).		
Manejo y eliminación de residuos	- Programa VCS (Verified Carbon Standard).	
	- Estándar para el Mercado Voluntario de Carbono BCR Estándar	
		- Programa CERCARBONO (Certificadora de Carbono).

Sitios cubiertos por la acreditación

Sede principal: Avenida Calle 26 No. 69 - 76 / Torre 4 / Piso 9 y 10 - Edificio Elemento, Bogotá D.C., Colombia