JOINT VALIDATION & VERIFICATION REPORT

PROYECTO FORESTAL EL DORADO

PROJECT ID: BCR-CO-956-14-001

Validation & Verification Report	
Project Title	Proyecto Forestal El Dorado.
Project ID	BCR-CO-956-14-001
Project holder	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.
Project Type/Project activity	Afforestation/Reforestation.
Grouped project	N/A
Version number of the Project Document to which this report applies	5.0
Applied methodology	BCR0001 4.0 Version.
Project location	Municipality: La Primavera Department: Vichada Country: Colombia
Project starting date	30/06/2015
Quantification period of GHG emissions reductions/removals	30/06/2015 to 30/06/2045
Estimated total and mean annual amount of GHG emission reductions/removals	**1,235,502** tCO_2 Average: **41,183** tCO_2 annual
Monitoring period	30/06/2015 to 30/04/2023

Total amount of GHG emission reductions/removals	193,998
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals	ODS 12 Responsible Consumption and Production ODS 13 Climate Action ODS 15 Life on Land
Special category, related to co-benefits	N/A
Version and date of issue	02/04/2025. V.2.0.
Work carried out by	Lead Auditor: Claudia Polindara. Auditor: Pablo Moreno Auditor: Joao Barata Technical Reviewer: Adrián Vidal.
Approved by	José Luis Fuentes.

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1 Executive summary

The "Proyecto Forestal El Dorado" is a reforestation project with commercial forest species and at the same time promote the recovery and improvement of remaining natural forests and Riverside forests, under passive restoration actions, aimed, among other objectives, at fixing atmospheric carbon through the growth and development of plantations and natural forests. The project proposal also aims to develop actions to protect the ecosystem and areas of special ecological interest that for years had been dedicated to extensive grazing, the continuous cutting and burning of grasslands, and savanna areas, which led to the deterioration of the soils in the region.

This is an afforestation and reforestation (A/R) project of 1,177.05 ha of *Pinus caribea* and E. pellita with 176.18 ha. Likewise, the PP includes 192.87 hectares for regeneration areas. In total, the project proposal is eligible for 1603.97 hectares. The project is located in the municipality of La Primavera, department of Vichada. The responsible company is Reforestadora El Dorado.o

The start date of the project is 30/06/2015 until 30/06/2045, with a first verification period from 30/06/2015 to 30/04/2023.

The project generates net 193,998 tCO2 GHG removals from ARR activities in the monitoring period (30/06/2015 – 30/04/2023) that is being submitted for verification, for all sinks considered (above-ground and below-ground biomass, soil organic carbon, shrubs, leaf litter and dead wood on soil).

Likewise, the project contributes to SDGs 12, 13 and 15 through the development of its activities. This takes into account not only benefits to the community of the area and the biodiversity of the area, but also generates GHG removals.

The validation confirms that the ex-ante analysis of the project's GHG removals has been carried out in an accurate, transparent, and conservative manner, being estimated a total of 1,235,502 tCO2e, for a GHG removal quantification period of 30 years, and average of 41,183 tCO2e. For the first monitoring period, AENOR issues a positive verification opinion for the verified GHG emission removals of 193,998 tCO2e from 30/06/2015 to 30/04/2023.

2 Objective, scope and criteria

The objective of the validation and verification audit was to carry out an independent assessment of the project to determine:

- That the project complies with all the requirements of the BioCarbon Registry Standard Version 3.4. June 28, 2024.

- That the PD (Project Description) and supporting information comply with the requirements of ISO 14064-2:2019 and the Colombian Legal Framework.

- That the project complies with the rules and criteria of the Colombian carbon market.

- That the project, its activities, methods and procedures, described in the PD document and its corresponding annexes, including the monitoring plan, comply with the criteria established in this report;

- That the activities, methods, and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the PD; and follow the national regulations that apply to climate change mitigation initiatives.

- Verify compliance in the implementation of mitigation project activities, including those associated with the methodology selected for the project.

- Assess and verify compliance with the principles of the monitoring, verification and reporting system necessary to comply with current legislation.

The following criteria were used to evaluate this project:

- Methodological Document. AFOLU Sector. BCR0001 Quantification of GHG Removals. Afforestation, Reforestation. and Revegetation. Version 4.0.
- BCR Standard from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. Version 3.4. June 28, 2024.
- Validation and Verification Manual Greenhouse Gas Projects. V2.4. March 23, 2024.
- Tools and guidelines
    - Permanence and Risk Management. BCR Tool. V1.1. March 19, 2024.
    - Avoiding double counting v2.0. February 7, 2024
    - Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Tool. v 1. February 13, 2023
    - Biocarbon Guidelines. Baseline and Additionality BCR projects generate verified carbon credits (VCC) that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional. Version 1.3. March 1, 2024
    - Sustainable Development Safeguards (SDSs) Version 1.1. July 2024.
    - Tool. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Version 1.0. June 2023

The scope of the validation and verification audit of the GHG mitigation project is the following:

1. To validate the project activities, its monitoring plan, its GHG Greenhouse Gas sources, sinks and/or reservoirs, its period of quantification of GHG emission reductions by removal activities, its baseline scenario, its legal and information requirements management processes, maximum mitigation potential and the BioCarbon Registry guidelines and methodological documents.

2. Verify GHG emission removals, implementation of activities and their reported impact from June 30, 2015, to April 30, 2023.

In addition, the following documents were used as reference during the audit process:

- Good practice guide for land use, land use change and forestry. IPCC, 2003
- Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry. IPCC, 2006
- Estimation of NON-CO_2 GHG emissions resulting from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity.
- ISO 14064:2019
    - Part 2: Specification with guidance, at project level for the quantification, monitoring and reporting of emission reductions or enhancements in greenhouse gas removals.
    - Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas declarations (2019)
- ISO 14065:2020 (EN) Greenhouse gases - Requirements for bodies performing validation and verification of greenhouse gases, for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition.

3 *Validation and verification planning*

In accordance with the scope and objectives outlined in Section 2, the audit team delineated the procedures for the field visit to the project area during the preliminary assessment. Consequently, the auditor developed both the sampling plan and the audit plan. Prior to the visit, the audit team convened with the project holder to establish the logistics and schedule the dates for the visit.

The initial process, including the preliminary meeting before the field visit, took place on August 15, 2023. The visit occurred in two phases: 1. Interviews with local institutions were conducted in a single day, as part of auditing multiple projects (La Primavera, OLP, Redentoristas, El Dorado), considering the institutions' schedules. These interviews were held in person on August 22, 2023. 2. The inspection of the project area was conducted from October 1 to October 2, 2023.

AENOR carried out a thorough and meticulous review of the spreadsheets to verify the correct application of the methodology (formulas, equations, spreadsheets) and checked that the data necessary for the calculation of GHG removals and reductions were adequately provided. During the field visit, the audit team assessed its state of

implementation, the quality of the field data collection techniques, compliance with the monitoring plan, consultation with stakeholders, land tenure, forest area, quality of measures in the sample plots. AENOR can confirm with a reasonable level of assurance that the reported emission removals are devoid of significant mistakes, omissions, or inaccuracies.

Likewise, the verification plan has been developed according to ISO: 14065, likewise it is elaborated under the BCR Standard requirements, as following described:

a) OEC has assigned the competent personal for the audit team, like as detailed in Section 3.2. of this report.
b) As indicated in section 3.1 of this report, the OEC has determined the verification activities based on the project's characteristics. To do this, the audit team developed a verification plan (described in section 3.1 of this report) and a sampling plan (described in section 3.4), which enabled them to determine the assessment with the adequate level of assurance (described in section 3.3).
c) OEC, through the audit team, made a risk assessment to evaluate potential errors, omissions, or misinterpretations in the verification process (R-DTC-868.02 -risk assessment).
d) Once the VVB has determined the risk assessment, the audit team defined the time and dates of the verification process with the project holder. In order to accomplish this, the audit team held an initial meeting and reviewed the documentation that had been in place since August 15, 2023.
e) Collection of evidence to develop to verification activities (Document review, interviews, and on-site visit) are detailed in section 4 of this report.
f) The evidence collection plan developed by the audit team includes documentary evidence, scheduled interviews, and site visits to project strata as outlined in the sampling plan (See Section 3.4. of this report).

Furthermore, AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence was presented for the reported anthropogenic net removals of GHG emissions and that there is a clear audit trail containing the evidence and records that validate the figure stated in this Validation and Verification Report due to:

- Sufficient available evidence: The project proponent has provided 100% of the data used in the calculations to achieve the final reported amount of GHG emission removals.
- Nature of evidence: the raw data was obtained from credible and consistent sources. They are detailed in the project documents and have been provided to the verification team, which are listed in Annex 3.
- Cross-checked evidence: AENOR cross-checked the information gathered through an on-site inspection of the project area and by reproducing the calculations.

The sub numerals of this section cover the validation and verification plan (Section 3.1), the audit team (roles and responsibilities; Section 3.2), the level of assurance and materiality (Section 3.3), and the sampling plan. For details, refer to the corresponding subsections outlined below.

3.1 Validation and verification plan

The validation and verification audit were performed through a combination of documentation review, site visit and interviews and communications with relevant personnel of the project proponent. The project was assessed for compliance with the criteria described in Section 2 of this report.

The process of validation and verification was completed in compliance with the guidelines outlined in ISO 14064-3:2019, "Greenhouse Gases. Part 3: Specification with guidance for gas validation and verification." The audit team examined the monitoring report and other relevant documents that were thought to be essential for the audit is proper organization in order to prepare for this plan. In a similar vein, the audit team reviews adherence to ISO 14064-2:2019 requirements; strategic and risk analysis are part of the verification process, and the audit team assesses the issues listed in ISO 14064-3:2019. This approach ensures that all relevant factors are taken into account, promoting transparency and accuracy in the validation and verification process. Furthermore, the audit team engaged with stakeholders to gather additional insights and confirm that the procedures align with the BCR Standard.

3.2 Audit team

AENOR team has work experience and technical knowledge of GHGs, awareness of the Standard BCR, and general rulers corresponding to the described criteria in Section 2 of this report. In summary, the audit team complies with the skills and sectoral competencies required in the CR Validation and Verification Manual (VVM).

Before being presented to the client, all versions of the verification report were subjected to an independent internal technical review to ensure that all verification activities were done in accordance with the relevant AENOR guidelines. The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer qualified by AENOR's qualification scheme for program BCR.

The audit team consisted of the following members:

Table 1 Audit Team

Name	Role in the Team	Activities carried out
Claudia Polindara	Lead Auditor	- Documentation Review - On-site visit - Identification of findings

Name	Role in the Team	Activities carried out
		- Validation and Verification Report
Pablo Moreno Cerero	Auditor	- Documentation Review
Joao Barata	Auditor	
Adrián Vidal	Technical reviewer	Technical Review

The audit team is qualified according to the AENOR qualification scheme for validation and verification of BCRs. They have extensive experience in forestry projects, relevant social and ecological knowledge expertise.

Annex 1, of this report presents the information related to the professional training and competencies of the audit team. It demonstrates that the team complies with the necessary requirements for verification and enumerates the documents that support the validation and verification team's competencies as required by the BCR Validation and Verification Manual. The audit team's competence evidence was confidentially submitted to the BCR standard.

The audit team compliance with the requirements of Sections 8.2.1. and 8.2.3. and requirements of ISO 14065:

- Team Competence: The team has knowledge of the BCR Standard and its requirements, such as eligibility, law and regulation applicability, GHG reduction emissions scope, the AFOLU sector, and AR methodologies. Likewise, the team has knowledge of emission factors, the application of material errors and discrepancies, GHG sources and reservoirs, and procedures to ensure data quality. The audit team is trained to audit methodologies in the AFOLU sector, assess methodologies, develop sampling techniques, and assess information management and GHG data.

- Sectoral competences: the audit team has the competences related with Section 8.2.3. of the VMM. The auditors have developed validation and verification in several standards concerning to AFOLU projects.

The professionals belong to the audit team indicates to AENOR that they there are any conflicts of interest before to start the validation and verification, hence, the auditors can act objectively and independently, in accordance with the laws that govern the purpose of mentioned services.

According to section 8.2.4 of the Validation and Verification Manual v2.4 of the BCR Program, AENOR indicates the following:

- The audit team has the compromise to not transmit or reveal to third parties any Company information to which they access due to the performance of the audit process.
- The Audit Team of AENOR complies with all the provisions of the BCR´s Code of Ethics.
- According to the OEC contract and the validation/verification team, the requirements of the BCR Anti-Bribery policy detailed in section 8.2.4 of the BCR Validation and Verification Manual are met.
- AENOR has the commitment to avoid any relationship with people or organizations that may have the purpose of money laundering or terrorist financing, and it makes sure the companies they make deals with operate under the law.

Likewise, the auditors agreed to avoid any type of relationship with people or entities that might have the purpose of money laundering or terrorist financing.

3.3 Level of assurance and materiality

For the verification process, the audit team followed the guidelines of BCR Standard 3.4 - Empowering sustainability, redefining standards; and based of ISO 14064-3, it was assessed the GHG data and the documentation with the level of assurance was no less than 95%, and the material discrepancy was not up to 5%.

Per Section 22.3 of the BCR Standard, the audit team confirmed that the project is aligned with the applied methodology and the quantification results were suitable, ensuring compliance with a level of assurance below 95% and a material discrepancy under 5%.

AENOR following criteria according to Section 10.2.5 of the Validation and Verification Manual:

a) The level of assurance of the validation and verification of the GHG mitigation project should not be less than 95%. The errors that were found in the spreadsheets were corrected; these errors never exceeded 5% with respect to the application of the methodology. Therefore, it is assured that the level of assurance is not less than 95%. The audit team verified the sources and selection of the parameters.

b) The material discrepancy in the data underpinning the estimated GHG emission removals could reach up to +/- 5%. Upon evaluation, AENOR confirmed the absence of any significant discrepancy in the calculation data.

c) To ensure the level of assurance, AENOR assessed the calculations provided by the project holder and cross-checked the information with the methodology and the credible sources. Additionally, the audit team confirmed the measurement procedure by examining sampling plots, as detailed in Section 3.4 of this report. Issues concerning document management and tool application were resolved

during the audit. Furthermore, errors in the reporting were amended, ensuring the accuracy of the information presented in the MR, in accordance with the BCR Standard.

The validation and verification team determined following criteria to assess the level of assurance (95%) and materiality (less than 5%), to confirm that the project complies with the BCR Requirements:

- Project proponent, developers/management team, local team onsite: The audit team confirms the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder involved in the project through the interviews, and review documentation that includes the contractual process between the parts.
- Project boundaries: GIS data serves as the primary source for assessing spatial limits. During the onsite visit, the audit team toured the project area and corroborated the boundaries using GPS (Garmin) and other tools such as Avenza and Orux apps. The team checked points in relevant locations, verified land cover, and assessed project stratification.
- Ownership and rights over carbon: The audit team evaluates the legal documentation that support the rights over carbon, and the tenure land.
- Methodology used and deviations: Through the assessment of the GHG data, the audit team confirmed if there are deviations of the methodology.
- Assessment of uncertainty and conservative approach: The audit team evaluated the procedure to applicability of MRV tool and the applicable methodology (See Section 5.5.6).
- Permanence and Risk Management: The audit team confirmed that the Project Holder identified the potential risk, and the adequate mitigation measures, through the methodology risks knowledge (See Sections 5.5.7 and 5.9). Likewise, verified that mechanism for managing of the risk leakage.
- Carbon calculations: GHG mitigation goals, results of the monitoring period.
- Monitoring plan for quantification and monitoring of GHG emissions removal: Includes the assessment of monitoring procedures, monitoring team, and equipment, through the replication of procedures and use of equipment during on-site visit.
- Internal quality control: The audit team corroborates the controls established to detect and correct any errors or omissions in monitoring parameters. This process is verified through the assessment of procedures during the on-site visit, recalculation and verification of equations in the calculation file, and evaluation of the quality and safety of information.
- Stakeholder´s consultation: Through the interviews with the stakeholders. The audit team made interviews with local government, local environmental entity, workers, and developer project (See sections 4.3 and 5.11).
- Compliance with national legislation: Through the review of the legal framework applicable, and interviews with the local entities.
- Sustainable Development Goals: The assessment was made according to the implementation activities of the monitoring plan.

- Sustainable Development Safeguards: Evaluation of analysis of potential impacts for the project. The audit team confirmed the information and corroborated no discrepancies through the environmental commitment's compliance and interviews with the environmental local representatives.
- Avoid double counting of emissions reductions/removals: The audit team reviews other programs and standards, to avoid double counting, likewise the OEC verified the served tool.

See Section 3.4 of this report for the sampling plan that served as the basis for these criteria.

By meticulously assessing both documentation and conducting the in-situ visit, stakeholders can confirm that the data collected is reliable and reflective of actual conditions. Furthermore, the audit team confirmed that there were no discrepancies or significant errors that would affect the calculation of emission removals, in the sense of overestimating the calculation data or errors of omission of information.

3.4 Sampling plan

The purpose of the sample plan was to conduct a risk assessment in order to determine the appropriate verification procedures needed to minimize the likelihood of any auditing errors. The sample plan approach was developed for each item to identify any potential mistakes, omissions, or misinterpretations.

The sampling plan used the criteria described in Section 2 and ISO 14064-3. Any modifications applied to the verification sampling plan were made based on the conditions observed for monitoring to detect the processes with the highest risk of material discrepancy.

To ensure compliance with the BCR standard criteria, the audit team developed field activities and evaluated the supporting documentation, made a field visit to identify monitoring activities, conducted interviews with the PP, and a review of the tools, calculations, and procedures for determining GHG emission removal. The activities can be observed in Section 4 of this report.

Following these assessments, and considering the BCR standard criteria, the following sampling was carried out:

- Project proponent, developers/management team, local team onsite.
- Project boundaries
- Ownership and rights over carbon
- Project conflicts, barriers, or difficulties
- Methodology used and deviations.
- Assessment of uncertainty and conservative approach
- Risk assessment.

- Monitoring procedures. Monitoring team and equipment
- Controls established to detect and correct any error or omission in monitoring parameters.
- Carbon calculations: GHG mitigation goals, results of the monitoring period. Monitoring plan for quantification and monitoring of GHG emissions removal.
- Project Communication and Complaints Mechanism.
- Stakeholder´s consultation.
- Compliance with national legislation.
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Sustainable Development Safeguards
- Avoid double counting of emissions reductions/removals.

In addition to the review of compliance with the requirements of the ISO 14064 2:2019 standard, the development of validation includes the strategic and risk analysis, evaluating the issues indicated in the ISO 14064 3: 2019 standard by the audit team.

The audit team made a risk assessment to evaluate potential errors, omissions, or misinterpretations in the verification process (***R-DTC-868.02 -risk assessment***). The risks evaluated were inherent risk, control risk, and detection risk. The assessment allows us to determine whether the sampling plan requires major intensity according to the rating of the risks.

The following factors for the sampling plan were taken into consideration for the audit process of the verification, with reference the BCR validation and verification manual:

According to Section 10.2.5 of the VVM V2.4, the level assurance was no less than 95%. The spreadsheet mistakes and project boundary errors were adjusted; these errors never went major 5% in relation to the emission reductions presented. As a result, it is guaranteed that the level of assurance is at least 95%.

According to the audit plan, the goal of sampling is to verify the following amounts and types of tests:

- Carefully review the Monitoring Report along with supporting documentation for compliance with verification criteria and consistency.
- Replicate 100% of spreadsheets for the monitoring period in the verification project area and cross-check them against the methodological requirements used.
- Check 100% of changes in project boundaries and land cover during the monitoring period using the GIS database and cross-check in the field through checkpoints and sample plots.
- Verify 100% and compare with values of changes in carbon stocks in the project area.

- Reviewing mandatory tools to the standard BCR and check 100% the procedure and results of it.
- To develop the sampling plan, the audit team determined following factors to reach the level of assurance required by the Standard BCR:

Table 2 Items and Criteria used in the sampling plan.

Item/Criteria for Verification Process	**Description Evidence**	**Qualitative/ Quantitative Sampling**
Project proponent, developers/management team, local team onsite	Interviews with the Project Staff	Qualitative
Carbon ownership and rights	Legal documentation review/34-49/: 1) Registries of the public instruments /44-45;48/. 2) CIF documents /42/ 3) ICA Registry /41/ 4) Interview with the Project Holder	Qualitative
Project Boundaries	1) Review of GIS file data /11-24/ 2) Track in Project Area and checkpoints during the on-site visit to confirm the spatial limits (See Annex 5 of this Report).	Qualitative and Quantitative
Quantification of GHG Removals Results	1) Review of Spreadsheet Calculators /3-5/ 2) Re-measurement Plots during the on-site visit (strata sampling)	Quantitative
Project and Monitoring Plan Implementation	1) Assessment of data and parameters monitored 2) Verification through the on-site visit: - Confirm the spatial limits - Re-measurement Plots: Plot: 1-28 (Regular) Plot: 1-40 (Medium) Plot: 1-44 (Low) Plot: 1-45 (Low) Plot: 1-6 (High)	Quantitative
Conservative approach and uncertainty management	1) Assessment of applicability tool (MRV)	Quantitative

Item/Criteria for Verification Process	Description Evidence	Qualitative/ Quantitative Sampling
Permanence and Risk Management	1) Assessment of Section 16.3 of BCR001 Methodology 2) Permanence and Risk Management tool	Qualitative and Quantitative
Stakeholders Consultation	Interviews with the Municipality La Primavera and Corporinoquia (Section 4.3)	Qualitative
	Interviews with Developer and Field Operators (Section 4.3)	Qualitative
Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks	1) Review the legal framework applicable /80/	Qualitative
Internal quality control	1) Review controls established to detect and correct any error or omission in monitoring parameters 2) Assessment of monitoring procedures 3) Interviews with developer and field operators.	Qualitative
Other applicable BCR Tools	1) Verification of compliance the applicable tools: - SDSs - Sustainable Development Goals - Avoid double counting of emissions removals	Qualitative and Quantitative

The audit team used the checkpoints, sample plots, path in the project visit are complemented by the assessment of the entire GIS data area. The sample plots are established by strata and selected randomly with 4% intensity. Annex 5 of this report provides the results of re-measurement plots, and materiality (less than 5%).

The procedure to determine the number of re-measurement plots is carried out through joint stratified and random sampling. The stratified way is the best option, considering the project is classified by strata according to the amount of carbon

retained, calculated based on the amount of biomass found. Once the project strata were identified, the audit team selected the plots of randomly to ensure that each plot had the same possibility of being selected. This joint approach allows obtaining a representative sample, optimizing the resources and time, and this procedure is effective to apply currently. Likewise, to determine the sample size, the auditor relied on the proportion of the size stratum and the variability of each stratum related to the statistical results of the biomass (ton/ha) (between 4 to 7):

Table 3 Audit sampling plots

Stratum	**No. Plots of the Project**	**Standard Deviation**	**Audit Plots Intensity (4%)**
Low	30	4.4	2
Regular	10	6.8	1
Medium	17	3.5	1
High	10	7.3	1

The re-measurement with the 4% intensity for each stratum allowed verifying the precision and consistency of the data observed. This procedure, supplemented with the GIS assessment, ensures that the precision and accuracy of the verification.

AENOR has examined the spreadsheets (ex-ante and ex-post) to ensure that the procedures (parameters, equations) were correctly implemented and that the necessary data for calculating GHG removals was adequately provided. Moreover, the audit team examined the GIS protocols, including the procedure monitoring plan, to verify the project boundaries and strata. Based on the completed evaluation, AENOR can assert with a reasonable level of confidence that the reported emission removals are accurate and devoid of significant errors, omissions, or misstatements.

4 Validation and verification procedures and means

4.1 Preliminary assessment

AENOR determined the sampling plan. The documents prior assessed were GIS information/11-25/, calculations ex ante and ex - post /3-5/, PD /1/ and MR/2/, land tenure /34-49/ BCR tools, among others. The information provided by the PP was enough to elaborate the audit plan and the risk assessment and to determine the purpose and scope of the validation and verification. The auditor examined all the project documentation, confirmed its alignment with the project type, and checked for completeness. Similarly, the project proponent updated the information to reflect the most recent version at the time of evaluation. The evaluated documents are listed in Annex 3 of this report.

In the validation and verification of the project, the audit team considered Section 10.5 of the BCR Standard v3.4. This section mandates that the quantification period for removal projects should be at least 30 years. The Project Proponent ensured the condition mentioned and were met during the validation and verification process, as detailed in the Project Design.

In accordance with Section 10.2.2 of the VVM, AENOR conducted an assessment to determine the purpose and scope of the verification, which included the following items:

a) According to the PD/1/, the project belongs to AFOLU sector, under Methodology BCR001. Quantification of GHG Removals. Afforestation, Reforestation. and Revegetation. Version 4.0.
b) As previously mentioned, the project employs the bcr001 methodology, which is backed by the implementation activities outlined in MR/1/,
c) the monitoring report/1/ complies with the methodology applied.

The project validation and verification process considered the project documentation and its development in compliance with methodology (BCR001. Quantification of GHG Removals. Afforestation, Reforestation. and Revegetation. Version 4.0.), standard requirements, and applicable tools for updated baseline and the implementation, as outlined in the audit scope provided in Section 2 of this report.

The documents prior assessed were land tenure /34-49/; PD /1/; MR /2/; GIS information/11-25/, calculations /63-5/, and BCR tools. The information provided by the PP was enough to elaborate the audit plan and the risk assessment and to determine the purpose and scope of the validation and verification.

The information provided by the project holder was detailed, which allowed for an extensive review of the project information and its assurance that it complied with the requirements to proceed with the audit planning based on the established criteria. The auditor analyzed all project documentation, confirmed consistency with the project type, validated completeness, and found no potential deviations from the program BCR.

The preliminary review of the documentation was conducted on August 15, 2023. Previous consultations were held with the project supervisor to address uncertainties and streamline the logistical aspects of the visit to adhere to the audit plan established by the verification team.

4.2 Document review

The Project Description, the Monitoring Report, and supporting documentation were carefully reviewed for compliance with the validation and verification criteria. The audit team examined the spreadsheets to reproduce the removal calculations, obtaining the same results as those in the PD and MR. The supporting documentation has been meticulously assessed to ensure it meets the validation and verification criteria set forth by the BCR Standard and VVM.

The validation and verification team performed a documentary review which encompassed the following:

- A review of the Project Document/1/, the methodology applied /4/, including, monitoring plan and quality assurance and control procedures.
- A review of the Monitoring Report/1/ and project implementation.
- A review of the data /3-6/ and information submitted to validate its completeness.
- An assessment of compliance with applicable regulations to validate the regularity of the activity /80/.
- An evaluation of documents evidencing land tenure and carbon rights /34-49/ for the project.
- An assessment of the controls in place to ensure the quality of information and documentary control of the project.
- Reliable sources to cross-check the information provided by the PP /50-79; 81-96/.
- Other documentation: spreadsheets/3-6/, tools/6;28;29/, GIS file/11-24; 97-99.

The completeness of the El Dorado project database was also assessed. Annex 3, of this report details the list of documents provided by the project holder and reviewed by AENOR during the validation and verification process.

4.3 Interviews

During the site visit, all pertinent stakeholders were interviewed to identify their participation in the project, corroborate the project boundaries, ensure compliance with the methodology's applicability conditions, and likewise, identify the compatibility of the project with the area's conditions and potential environmental and social impacts.

During the interviews, the audit team corroborated information documented in the MR, encompassing activities undertaken during the monitoring period, adherence to legislation (including land tenure), and other pertinent aspects.

The table provided outlines the stakeholders that were consulted and the issues that were addressed during the verification process:

Table 4 Interviews

Name/Organization/ Entity	**Aspects Covered**	**Means to conduct the interview**
La Primavera – Local Goverment: -Fernando Duque (Major) - Liliana Jinete (Planning Secretary) - José Alfonso Betancourt (Treasury Secretary) - Helbert Giraldo (Secretary of Government) - Efrén Colina (SAMA) -Liliana Urrego (Development Secretary) - Lorena Morales (Professional)	- Knowledge of the project: Socialization - Relationship with the project Holder - Legal Compliance - Environmental and Social Impacts -Knowledge about handling complaints, appeals, and disputes from the project.	Presential
CORPORINOQUIA: Carlos Alberto Sandoval (Director)	- Knowledge of the project: Socialization - Relationship with the project Holder - Environmental rulers -Knowledge about handling complaints, appeals, and disputes from the project. -Environmental and Social Impacts	Presential
Project Development - Juan Esteban Guarnizo - Andrés Sierra	Land Tenure / Ownership of the project: Papers, Procedure for purchase or lease of property. -Project overview - Procedure GIS: Eligibility compliance, spatial boundaries - Ex post calculations - Monitoring activities - Procedure for handling complaints, appeals, disputes. - BCR Tools Description of the Interview: The experts addressed all of the questions raised by the audit team during the interview,	Presential

Name/Organization/ Entity	Aspects Covered	Means to conduct the interview
	described the GIS process, and provided an explanation of the strata results using satellite image processing. Likewise, the staff indicated the procedures to achieve with the implementation project.	
Workers Field:		
- Alexis Díaz Murcia (Farm Administrator) - Donaldo Hernández (Farm supervisor)	- Participation of the project - Project knowledge: Socializations by the Holder Project - Knowledge about handling complaints, appeals, and disputes from the project.	Presential
Luis Fernando Gómez (Technical director)	Description of the Interview: The technical manager oversees the coordination of field activities and manages administrative procedures and relationships with local entities. Consequently, the topics mentioned above were chosen to verify the SOPs, qualification procedures, and operational activities. During the interview, the professional demonstrated a thorough understanding of the project and described the related activities, including monitoring, SOPs, and health and safety protocols.	Presential
Luis Antonio Avella (Supervisor) - Leonardo Hernández (Field Responsible) -José Ricaurte Quintero (Field Auxiliary)	Description of the Interview: The field operator conducted the forestry inventory. During the interview, the interviewer demonstrated a thorough understanding of the monitoring procedures. This information was further supplemented by the re-measurement of the selected sample plots (Section 4.4 of this report).	Presential
José Alexander Pérez (Driver)	- Participation of the project - Project knowledge: Socializations by the Holder Project	Presential

The individuals listed above were identified as relevant stakeholders based on their engagement in the project, whether direct or indirect. During the interviews with the local government and environmental entities, the audit team was able to confirm the stakeholders' knowledge about the project. Both entities confirmed that they had not received any claims or objections regarding the project. Compliance with the laws was also discussed during the interviews, along with the topics described in the above table.

4.4 On-site visit

The visit comprised two distinct phases. Initially, the audit team conducted interviews with local institutions on August 22, 2023. Subsequently, the second phase was executed from October 1 to October 2, 2023, entailing an inspection of the project area.

The audit team thoroughly examined the main characteristics of the project through the interviews conducted as explained in Section 4.3 of this report, moreover, the auditor established control points within the spatial boundaries of the project, the identification of protection stripes, the stratification as outlined in the MR, and the verification of other coverages. Furthermore, the audit verified the quality control procedures employed during the measurement of the plots. The audit team visited the project area with the company of project professionals and workers. AENOR delineated the routes and plot numbers based on the sampled project area, as mentioned in Section 3.4 of this report, audit team select to remeasurement one plot per stratum (3%): high, middle, low and regular. Annex 5 of this report provides the results of remeasurement plots. These locations were chosen randomly and were identified in the field using a GPS with an accuracy of less than 10 meters.

4.5 Clarification, corrective and forward actions request

During the validation and verification process, corrective actions (12 CARs) and clarification requests (4CLs) were generated, which were rectified. These findings corresponded to application of the standard tools, uncertainty, monitoring activities, sampling plots, socioeconomic aspects, and spatial boundaries.

All the findings of the AENOR audit team during the verification process have been resolved and closed. This information is detailed in Annex 2 of this report.

4.5.1 Clarification requests (CLs)

4 clarification requests correspond mainly to some values of the eligibility and the GDS tool development.

4.5.2 Corrective actions request (CARs)

12 Corrective actions request are generated during the validation and verification process. Annex 2 of this report details each finding and the respective resolution.

4.5.3 Forward action request (FARs)

No FARs were raised during this audit process.

5 Validation findings

The PP provided the information contained in the PD /1/; the assessment to validate the project was based on the BCR standard v3.4 and the Validation and Verification Manual v2.4. During the validation phase, AENOR reviewed the project design documentation and information to ensure compliance with the BCR standard and the BCR001 methodology. For that, AENOR considered the following:

- Through the crosscheck ex ante calculation /3/, it was evaluated GHG mitigation and results.
- Across the documentation described in the PD /1/ and the calculation provided by the PP /3/, AENOR verified the applicability of the methodology to confirm its appropriate use.
- AENOR validated the compliance with the uncertainty indicated in Section 3.5 of the PD.
- The baseline scenario was assessed, and the detailed is described in Section 5.5.4 of this report.
- AENOR assessed criteria and steps to determine the additionality, see detailed in Section 5.5.5 of this report.
- The ownership and carbon rights were assessed through the documentation /34-49/ and complemented with the interviews conducted. Likewise, the consultation stakeholder was confirmed.
- The environmental and social aspects were evaluated /27;33/.
- The PP included the contribution to SGDs, and AENOR assessed the SGD tool and its compliance.

In conclusion, the CAB made the validation according to the BCR standard, and the details of the assessment are in the following sub-numbers of this report.

5.1 Project description

The Reforestadora El Dorado Project is a commercial reforestation located in La Primavera municipality, in addition, the project promotes the recovery and improvement of remaining natural forests and riverside forests, under passive restoration actions, aimed, among other objectives, at fixing atmospheric carbon through the growth and development of plantations and natural forests.

The project proposal also aims to come up with ways to protect the ecosystem and special ecological interest areas that have been used for years for extensive grazing, cutting down, and burning grasslands and savannas, which has caused the soils in the area to get worse. With the purchase and legal ownership of these properties, efforts to lessen livestock activities and try to cease grassland burning have begun. Furthermore, initiatives aimed at reforesting degraded areas and promoting biodiversity are considered essential in revitalizing the ecosystem.

The project included species corresponding to *Pinus caribaea* with 1,177.05 ha and *E. pellita* with 176.18 ha. Additionally, the PP has included the regeneration zones as a passive process of 192.87 ha. The project has an accreditation period of 30 years and has an estimated potential for net anthropogenic removals of 1,235,502 tons CO2eq /3/. The monitoring period (30/06/2015 to 30/04/2023) achieved 193,998 tCO_2 for all sinks considered (above-ground biomass, underground biomass, soil organic carbon, shrubs, leaf litter and dead wood above ground).

The start date is June 30, 2015. The monitoring period reported for verification accounts for a net anthropogenic removal of the order of 193,998 tCO_2 for all sinks considered (above-ground biomass, underground biomass, soil organic carbon, shrubs, leaf litter, and dead wood above ground).

AENOR has validated the Project Description document and verified the Monitoring Report, accurately reflecting the proposed project, which consists of the implementation of A/R activities through the planting and management of commercial species. Through the on-site visit, interviews with key personnel, and documentary review, the auditor's team confirmed the main objectives of the project activity and the implementation of the project.

As explained and detailed in Section 4 of this report, the audit team assessed the PD and compliance with the requirements and tools of the standard; likewise, the audit team conducted interviews with the staff of the project to confirm the procedures described in the PD; furthermore, the calculations were assessed and contrasted with the baseline established in the project.

Therefore, AENOR can confirm that the implementation of the project described in the MR has been carried out in accordance with the validated PD. There are no material discrepancies between the project implementation and the PD. Likewise, the project has demonstrated the contribution to SGD´s: 8, 12, 13 and 15.

5.2 Project type and eligibility

The project develops activities in the AFOLU sector, other than REDD+.

During the validation and verification process, the audit team verified the SIG information to confirm the area eligibility, this assessment was complemented by the visit on field,

likewise the audit team assessment the information based on the Validation and Verification Manual, and the procedures and steps are detailed in Section 5.5.3.1.

Table 5. Project type and eligibility

Eligibility criteria	***Evaluation by validation body***
Scope of the BCR Standard	Validation/Verification
Project type	AFOLU
Project activity(es)	AR
Project scale (if applicable)	Not applicable

5.3 Grouped project (if applicable)

No Applicable.

5.4 Other GHG program

The audit team has not found evidence that the project has been registered nor is seeking registration under other GHG programs, nor has it been rejected by other GHG programs.

To confirm that the project is not participating in other GHG programs, AENOR consulted the website RENARE[1]. Given that the platform still has some inconveniences, the audit team used keywords to search the registered projects in the region. Furthermore, AENOR reviewed the BCR registry and other standards (COLCX, Cercarbono, VERRA, Gold Standard) for potential overlaps and confirmed that there is currently no overlap with other AFOLU projects. Some platforms do not allow downloading the KML or shapefiles; then, the analysis to confirm no overlaps corresponded to verification of spatial files, and where there is no spatial information through KML, it is evaluated by the location; in this case, projects that are in Vichada. Summary of reviewing is presented in following tables:

[1] *https://renare.ideam.gov.co/GPY2-web/#/gpy/iniciativas*

Table 6 AFOLU Projects in Vichada. BCR Standard

Standard	ID Standard	Project	Status	Activity	ID RENARE	Location
BCR	BCR-CO-139-14-001	Proyecto de Carbono Forestal Vichada Alianza Fiduciaria S.A	Under Register	AR	Not found	La Primavera. Vichada
	PCR-CO-630-142-001	Proyecto Forestal Fundación Obra Social Redentorista Señor de los Milagros	Registered	AR	Not found	La Primavera. Vichada
	PCR-CO-697-142-001	PROYECTO DE CARBONO FORESTAL ORGANIZACIÓN LA PRIMAVERA	Registered	AR	Not found	La Primavera. Vichada
	BCR-CO-261-14-001	Project for Forestry Restoration in Productive and Biological Corridors in the Eastern Plains of Colombia	Registered	AR	Not found	La Primavera. Vichada
	BCR-CO-CO-14-003	Proyecto Forestal Alcaraván Orinoquía	Non-Registered	AR	4521	Vichada

Table 7. AFOLU Projects in Vichada. COLCX

Standard	ID Standard	Project	Status	Activity	ID RENARE	Location
COLCX	COLCX-14-0010	Proyecto Forestal Núcleo Vichada - Meta CO2CERO	Registered	AR	4522	Vichada
	COLCX-14-0013	Proyecto Forestal CO2CERO VICHADA	Registered	AR	4623	Vichada
	COLCX-14-0017	PROYECTO FORESTAL CO2CERO CAUCHO EL VIENTO	Registered	AR	4602	Vichada
	COLCX-14-0018	Proyecto PELIWAISI REDD+ UNUMA VICHADA	Registered	REDD	4721	Vichada

Table 8 AFOLU Projects in Vichada. Gold Standard

Standard	ID Standard	Project	Status	Activity	ID RENARE	Location
GOLD Standard	4221	Vichada Climate Reforestation Project	Certified	AR	4781	La Primavera, Puerto Carreño, Cumarribo. Vichada
	12186	BaumInvest Forest Landscape Restoration Programme	Estimated	AR	Not found	Cumaribo, Vichada
	12926	BaumInvest Flor Morado Reforestation Project Punta Hermosa & Moriche Solo	Estimated	AR	Not found	Cumaribo, Vichada

Table 9 AFOLU Projects in Vichada. VERRA

Standard	ID Standard	Project	Status	Activity	ID RENARE	Location
VERRA - VCS	1530	Grouped Project for Commercial Forest Plantations Initiatives in the Department of Vichada	Registered	AR	Not Found	Puerto Carreño, Vichada
	3594	FINCA LA PAZ II LA VICHADA, COLOMBIA	Under Validation	AR	4861	Vichada
	4777	Natural Silvopastoral Systems in The Colombian Orinoquia Region	Under Development	AR	Not Found	Vichada
VERRA - VCS-CCB	1233	Reforestation with Rubber on degraded lands of Colombia	Registered	AR	2081	Orinoco
	2512	Afforestation Of Degraded Grasslands in Vichada, Colombia	Registered	AR	Not Found	La Primavera, Puerto Carreño. Vichada

Table 10 AFOLU Projects in Vichada. Carbon Trading

Initiative	Project	Activity	ID RENARE	Location
Trafigura	Brújula Verde Project	AR	4981	Vichada

Likewise, the project was registered on the RENARE platform, due to ongoing issues with the platform, the audit team utilized keywords to search for registered projects in the region. Additionally, the PP requested the project status from the Environmental Entity, which confirmed via email on October 4, 2024, that the project is approved and currently in the formulation phase /103/.

The Project Holder applied the Tool "Avoiding Double Counting (ADC)" v2.0 in an adequate way. Likewise, the audit team confirmed the tool's compliance /8/.

AENOR confirms that the project holder complies with the requirements in section 25 of the BCR Standard and verifies that the project is no registered under other GHG program.

5.5 *Quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals*

5.5.1 *Start date and quantification period*

The start date of the project is on June 30, 2015. The PP defined this date, including the evidence of the nursery activities developed for the El Dorado project, in addition, the PP included the CIF documentation (Forestry Incentive Certificate) /42/.

According to the BCR standard, for projects based on GHG removal activities, the start date corresponds to the initiation of site preparation, planting/cultivation establishment, restoration activities, or other actions related to the commencement of project activities. Therefore, the nursery activities for reforestation align with the standard's definition. Additionally, CIF documentation corroborates the initiation of reforestation activities. Furthermore, the BCR states that validation begins once a trade agreement has been signed with the OEC /47/.

As a result, the PP has presented documentation that supports compliance in defining the project's start date.

5.5.2 *Application of the selected methodology and tools*

5.5.2.1 Title and Reference

The climate change mitigation initiative is developed under the requirements of the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) projects, and the BCR0001 V4.0 methodological guidelines Quantifying GHG Removals. Afforestation, Reforestation. and Revegetation.

AENOR was able to verify the relevance of this methodology for the baseline, removal of emissions, project emissions and leakage. This verification was based on information provided by the project developer, verified during the audit process.

AENOR verified that the use of this methodology is consistent and that the conditions for its applicability are met and that it complies with the provisions of the BioCarbon Registry Standard v3.4, and the Quantification Methodology BCR0001 v.4.0.

5.5.2.2 Applicability

The project holder is effectively addressing each applicability condition, ensuring alignment between the requirements and the project activities. The PD/1/ lists all the evidence used to demonstrate compliance with each condition of the chosen

methodology. The applicability criteria for the methodology have been evaluated, as shown in the table below:

Table 11. Applicability BCR001 Methodology

Condition	**Applicability**	**Assessment**
a) The areas in the project boundary shall not correspond to the forest category (according to the definition adopted by the country in which the project activity is proposed), nor natural vegetation different to a forest, at the beginning of project activities and not five years before the project start date.	The project holder indicates that the areas for reforestation, as demonstrated in the area eligibility analysis correspond to areas of unmanaged grasslands.	Audit team verified the information through the PD /1/, SIG information /11-24/, satellite images /25/ and Environmental Information System of Colombia, by acronym in Spanish. (http://www.siac.gov.co/catalogo-de-mapas).
b) Project activities do not result in the transformation of natural ecosystems.	The project holder ensures that the project does not transform natural ecosystems, since the soils had already undergone a previous change of use for cattle ranching activities. Additionally, the remnants of natural forest are protected by conserving buffer strips and implementing savanna fire protections, which aid in regeneration and prevent the transformation of these areas.	The project proponent has shown that the activities did not lead to the alteration of the natural ecosystem by using the GIS procedure to determine eligibility /17/. Furthermore, the audit team verified the land use against official information /22;23;25/.
c) The areas in the project boundary do not fall in the wetland category.	This condition is applicable, since the areas to be reforested do not link wetlands, flooded lands or lands susceptible to flooding.	The audit team assessed the GIS procedure to establish eligibility /13-24;/ and confirm that the areas do not fall in the wetland category. In addition, the audit team verified the official data in the SIAC (https://siac-datosabiertos-mads.hub.arcgis.com/datasets/humedal-versi%C3%B3n-3/about)

Condition	Applicability	Assessment
		and confirmed the eligible area does not belong to this category.
d) The areas in the project boundary do not contain organic soils. (The organic soils are soils with organic carbon content equal to or greater than 12%. FAO, adopted IPCC).	The arguments provided by the Project Holder are as follows: - The project area is dominated by Typic haplustox isohyperthermic, kaolinitic soils, with a high presence of iron oxides, giving the special characteristics of Oxisols. - The soils of the project are poor in organic matter, and because of the inadequate use of the soils under baseline conditions (extensive cattle ranching without pasture management or improvement). According with, Amezquita (1999), the soils in the project area have serious restrictions for agricultural use, due to their high susceptibility to degradation. - The pastures did not present management or external nutritional inputs; on the contrary, they were subjected to periodic burning processes for years, so that the grass shoots would grow and be more edible or digestible for livestock.	The arguments in Section 3.1.1 of the Project Design (PD) and the accompanying evidence suggest that soil carbon levels do not significantly increase without the project. This takes into account the baseline scenario, which assumes that activities causing soil degradation, such as agriculture and livestock grazing, will continue if the project is not carried out. The evaluation of the baseline scenario is elaborated in Sections 5.5.4 and 5.5.5 of this report.
e) Carbon stocks in soil organic matter, litter and deadwood decrease or remain stable, in the	The A/R project is implemented in non-forested areas-	Audit team verified the information through the PD /1/; Management Forest Plan /31/ and

Condition	Applicability	Assessment
absence of project activities, that is, relative to the baseline scenario.		interviews conducted in the field visit.
f) Flood irrigation is not used.	The project does not implement flood irrigation.	
g) Project activities do not include the planting and/or management of species reported as invasive.	The species implemented in the project: *Pinus Caribaea* and *Eucalyptus pellita*, are considered as introduced species in Colombian territory, but not invasive. According to Article 2 of Resolution 307, 2024, these species are considered within the list of suitable species for the development of commercial plantation.	The audit team reviewed the regulations stipulated by the PP and confirmed the official list of invasive species for Colombia on the Natural National Parks website. Pinus Caribea is not included in the list of invasive species in Colombia. (https://old.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/especies-exoticas-con-potencial-invasor/listado-oficial-de-especies-invasoras-para-colombia/)
h) The effects of drainage are negligible, so that GHG emissions, other than CO_2, can be omitted.	The composition of the soil is not altered, nor are activities carried out that drain the water content of the soil.	Audit team verified the information through the PD and interviews conducted in the field visit.
i) Soil alterations due to project activities, if any, are carried out with appropriate, sustainable and soil conservation practices, which are not repeated in less than 20 years.	The project activities aim to improve soil quality in eligible areas (mainly through natural regeneration), which have been subjected to unsustainable and harmful agricultural practices such as periodic burning.	

5.5.2.3 Methodology deviations (if applicable)

Not applicable.

5.5.3 Project boundary, sources and GHGs

To assess the project boundary and sources, the audit team confirmed the compliance with the Methodology, and verified through the national legislation and contrast this information from the visit field.

Considering the sources identified to the Methodology BCR001 in Table 2, Section 9.2, AENOR confirmed that:

Table 12. Sources GHG emissions from project implementation

Source or Reservoir	**GHG**	***Selected***	***Justification***	***Assessment***
Burning woody biomass	CO_2	No	CO2 Emissions due to burning biomass are not accounted as a change in carbon stock.	According to Table 2, Section 9.2 of the Methodology BCR001, the emissions from biomass burning are not accounted for as a change in carbon content. For that reason, it is adequate that the PP does not select this source of GHG.
	CH_4	Yes	Burning of Woody biomass for site preparation as a part of forest management is allowed under BCR0001 Methodology.	The methodology allows the burning of woody biomass as part of site preparation and as part of forest management. However, these sources are not considered by the PP, given that the project complies with DECREE NUMBER 4296 OF 2004, which this activity is sanctioned by the environmental regional authority. This information was confirmed in the field visit.
	N_2O	Yes	Burning of Woody biomass for site preparation as a part of forest management is allowed under BCR0001 Methodology	

The project holder has selected adequately the sources GHG emissions, according to the methodology, as can see in the above table. The use of these sources was confirmed in the calculation developed by the PP. The following table shows the carbon reservoirs considered in the accounting of carbon stocks in the Project according to the BCR001 Methodology:

Carbon reservoir	Selection according to methodology.	Justification	Assessment
Above-ground biomass	Yes	It is the largest carbon reservoir in the project proposal	The project has been included because it is the main carbon reservoir in soil change activities, in the transformation of pastures to forests. The parameter is according to the methodology. Audit team reviewed the GIS information to confirm the land use, likewise, corroborate the information through the supplementary bibliography used to select the value and considers that it is a reliable source. /87-91/
Below-ground biomass	Yes	Carbon content is expected to increase with the implementation of the project.	Included. According to the PP it is selected because, with the project proposal, the carbon content will be higher than the contents estimated in the baseline. Audit team confirmed the supplementary bibliography used to select the value and considers that it is a reliable source. /87-91/
Biomass in dead wood, litter and soil organic carbon.	Optional	The carbon contents of these reservoirs may increase with project activity.	Included. The PP mentions that the areas to be intervened (unmanaged pastures) do not present significant contents of leaf litter or dead wood on the soil surface, due to periodic burning, eliminating the possibility of accumulation of organic matter. Likewise, soil organic matter is extremely low or non-existent in some areas. Therefore, with the project proposal, this reservoir will see its content increased.

Carbon reservoir	Selection according to methodology.	Justification	Assessment
			The audit team confirmed through the interviews that targeted areas of the project, specifically the unmanaged pastures, lack substantial leaf litter or dead wood on the soil surface because of regular burning before the start of the project.

The audit team assessed the supplementary bibliography /50-79; 87-91/ based on consistent sources and institutional information to confirm the reservoirs of the project; likewise, it was compared to the applicability of the equations used on the baseline to conclude that the project holder included the sources per the BCR Standard's methodology and requirements; additionally, this information is consistent with the ex-ante calculator /3/. The detail of the quantification is described in Section 5.5.4 of this report.

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

According to the procedure that the project holder included, the eligible areas did not match the forest category at the beginning of the activities and at least ten years prior to the project start date.

The PP presented the analysis of the eligibility area /17/ and described following steps:

1. Identification of the project area. The audit team has confirmed the project area through the sources provided by the project holder /18-24/
2. Satellite image search and acquisition and Digital image processing: The PP has provided the satellite images /25/
3. Comparison with primary data: The PP has corroborated with the primary data /21-23; 94 and 96/.
4. Outcomes: The PP confirmed the results through the GIS information and cross-checked with the PD /1/.

The audit team has validated the eligibility of the project area, corroborated each step of the GIS procedure, and confirmed that the PP developed the procedure according to the BCR standard and BCR0001 Methodology.

5.5.4 Baseline or reference scenario

During the baseline assessment, the audit team confirms:

a) Assumptions, methods, parameters, data sources, and factors:

The baseline scenario established by the project holder was based on the potential land uses within the territories, identifying the most likely land use at the start of the project (see assessment Section 5.5.1 of this report). Following the evaluation of steps 1, 1a, and 1b, the primary assumption is that extensive cattle ranching, a common practice in the area, represents the most feasible scenario and serves as the project's baseline activity. Additionally, by identifying productive alternatives aligned with regional development policies, the project activity starts with the baseline activity of cattle ranching and forestry (excluding the carbon component).

Moreover, through the interviews conducted during the on-site visit, and assessment of the GIS procedure about the change land, the audit team was able to determine that the project holder's assumptions and justifications for the probable baseline scenarios are adequate.

Therefore, the audit team considers the procedure used to identify these scenarios as compliant with the BCR Standard.

The method established to define the baseline is according to BCR001 methodology, which it addressed the Baseline and Additionality tool, that is also applies the "*Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality tool*"[2]. The parameters and data have been assessed by the audit team and confirmed to comply with the methodology applied. The Audit team reviewed the parameters, and data supplied by the Project Proponent.

b) Uncertainty and Prudential Assumptions: The Project Holder provided maps based on official information, including land use and vocation /36/ and potential forest use /50/. This approach ensures the use of prudent data and reduces uncertainty.

[2] *Section 7 of o Biocarbon Guidelines. Baseline and Additionality BCR projects generate verified carbon credits (VCC) that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional.*

c) The project analyzed the consistency of land use alternatives with applicable laws and regulations in Section 3.3. of the PD, and the details of the images and procedures. This description identified the mainly rules that allows the activities of the baseline follow whit absence of the project. The audit project crosschecked the information through the documentation review.

d) The project's baseline aligns with the requirements of the applied methodology as outlined in the PD. The project holder utilized official sources for the emission factor (Phillips et al., IDEAM, 2014)[3], which align with the activity data. Consequently, data from national sources has ensured credibility and conformity with national conditions. The procedure follows the Baseline and Additionality Tool V.1.3.

e) The audit team has validated the implementation of procedures that guarantee data quality in accordance with ISO 14064-2 and the requirements of the BCR001 Methodology version 4. Likewise, the project holder provided the quality assurance and control in monitoring procedures, which are detailed in Section 16.5.3.6 of the PD and were assessed in Section 7 of this report. The activities assessed was able confirm that the removals are quantified only into the limits of the project.

The PP stablished the baseline scenario, according to BIOCARBON GUIDELINES. BASELINE AND ADDITIONALITY. BCR Version 1.3. March 1, 2024, and the BCR001 methodology. During the assessment of the baseline, the audit team confirm that the assumptions and justification provided by the holder project be adequate, for that, it was evaluated the steps described in Sections 3.3. and 3.4 of the PD.

- Step 0: Start date: The start date of the project is 01 January 2018. The conclusion of this step is described in Section 5.5.1 of this report.

- Step 1: Identification of alternative land-use-scenarios: The project holder has identified the land-use scenarios according to the additionally tool, and the analysis is based on economic activities that has developed historically.

[3] Phillips JF, Duque AJ, Yepes AP, Cabrera KR, García MC, Navarrete DA, Álvarez E, and Cárdenas D. 2011. Estimation of the current (2010) carbon stocks stored in aerial biomass in natural forests of Colombia: Stratification, alometry and analytical methods. Bogotá (Colombia): Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales-IDEAM, Project "Institutional Scientific Technical Capacity to support REDD projects: Reducing emissions from deforestation in Colombia".

- Sub-step 1a. Identify all alternative scenarios. The audit team confirmed that the probable land-use alternatives within the project areas are credible and realistic, and they align with the local circumstances. Based on the cultural, political, and economic analysis, joint to road infrastructure and assessment of the forestry activities, the PP concluded that the extensive livestock farming is the most likely land use. The aspects analyzed by the PP have supported with various researches and official sources /54;104; 105;106;107;108;109/.

- Sub-step 1b. Consistency with mandatory applicable laws and regulations. The audit team confirmed the information provided by the project holder and identified that both extensive livestock and forestry activities comply with the conditions to applicable laws and regulations.

According to the above, AENOR considers that the procedure to identify the scenarios of baseline is consistent with the standard BCR and the BCR001 methodology.

Project holder demonstrated that the forestry and agricultural activities are not developed effectively in the project area, although there are national policies, likewise the project holder indicated with official information that occurs financial barriers to developed reforestation project. For the above conditions, the most viable land use in the planned project regions would be grasslands on deteriorated soils that sustain substantial livestock systems. Similarly, agricultural activity appears to be another feasible alternative. Forestry is a feasible alternative land use due to government financial backing, early development in the 2000s, and lengthy production cycles. All information is adequately supported by the project holder /50-73/.

5.5.5 Additionality

The additionality was assessed in accordance with the requirements established in the Baseline and Additionality Guidance tool and the BCR Standard. To validate the information, the audit team ensured that the premises and analysis conducted by the PP are based on the reliable sources. This was achieved through cross-checking references and consulting additional sources to confirm their accuracy.

- Barrier analysis: The project holder identified the mainly barriers to forestry and livestock development:

  - Investment barriers: Extensive livestock requests investment lower than the reforestation activities, while the reforestation has government incentives (CIF, acronym in Spanish); however, to start this activity, it is necessary to have investor support given that the initial cost is too high. Regarding credit support, the livestock has received more government help historically. The information could be confirmed with the FINAGRO website /110/.

- Institutional barriers: Policy changes affect the forestry sector more than the livestock activity; in addition, the UAF (agricultural family unit; acronym in Spanish), restricts forestry development a large scale /106-108/.
- Technological barriers: Both technological packages and infrastructure is a limitation to forestry sector development /111/.
- Social and cultural barriers: Livestock is part of the local culture; likewise, the workforce is focused on this activity. While the forestry sector lacks a community with knowledge in reforestation labors /111/.
- Market barriers: Forest production dependent on domestic consumption, affected by high transport costs and distance to major markets /111/
- Road infrastructure: the reforestation does face challenges for product mobilization /111/.
- Environmental barriers: Soils are degraded and require significant investment to be suitable for agricultural or forestry activities /112/.

Taking the analysis above, AENOR considers that the project complies with the additionality criteria established in the methodology applied, by producing a net benefit to the atmosphere in terms of reduced emissions and that the mitigation result would not have occurred in its absence. Likewise, the audit team considers that once the documentary annexes supporting, in addition have been evaluated the compliment of the national legislation. Likewise, the project demonstrates that the project area does not correspond to compensation attributable to any legal obligation, such as concessions or requests for subtraction of national forest reserves, nor is it the result of preservation and restoration activities in strategic areas and ecosystems for which payments for environmental services for GHG reduction and capture are available.

5.5.6 Conservative approach and uncertainty management

To assess the applicability of the mechanisms for managing uncertainty in the baseline quantification and mitigation results, the audit team conducted the evaluation of the GIS data /11-24/ to determine the activity data and to ensure that the procedure is coherent with the results and confirmed the consistency of the eligibility area with the PD/1/ and ex ante calculations /3; 25/. Therefore, the information is aligned with the outcomes included in the calculation information. The audit team had access to both ex -ante /3/ and ex-post /4/ calculations and could confirm the data and parameters. The assessment of the parameters is detailed in Section 6.

The parameters to estimate the removal of GHG was confirmed, considering the reliable sources. To determine the Average annual growth rates (IMA, in Spanish), the holder project used national data /68;76/; to natural regeneration is used the default information (IPCC,2003) /53/. Regarding the basic wood density, the project holder based on national data /68; 75/, and natural regeneration /113/. The biomass parameter or volume wood are

relied in national data /68; 76; 114/. Likewise, the Root -Shoot parameters selected by the PP corresponded to national data /59;115/

Therefore, the PP has complied with the Section 12 of BCR Standard which indicates that is a good practice to use local or national values and data when available, otherwise IPCC data can be used.

Regarding the process discounting, the PP has applied 20% considering fact that soil conditions and low fertility can significantly influence stand development and the permanence of 100% of the trees planted at the beginning of the project, and especially that the data used for the modeling, such as the Average Annual Growth (AAG), is based on already consolidated and mature stands. This decision is conservative and is aligned with table 3 of the BCR0001 Methodology V4.0.

Hence, AENOR considers that the Project Holder has developed the management uncertainty an adequate way.

5.5.7 Leakage and non- permanence

The audit team verified the applicability of the Permanence and Risk Management tool /6/ by the PP. Through the consideration of multiple factors classified as high, medium, and low, the tool properly addresses non-permanence risks. High-risk factors include pests and diseases, while medium-risk factors encompass potential fires. Other risks, deemed less likely to occur, include floods, mass movements, cash flow issues, market fluctuations, political instability, technical capacity, contractual agreements, project lifetime, opportunity costs, and land tenure. Through the documentary review /21; 24; 55; 57; 69; 74; 93; 105/, the audit team confirmed the arguments presented by the project holder that established the risk scores. In the procedure to apply the tool, the PP has determined the mitigation actions of the risks, these actions are coherent and reliable. Similarly, during the on-site visit, the audit team interviewed local entities and was able to verify the information. The activities include an early warning system for fires, based on IDEAM reports. Additionally, the project has established fire corridors approximately 5 to 10 meters wide, separating the lots from the sown areas, as corroborated during the on-site visit.

Regarding the project's permanence, it has a long-term horizon. The audit team was able to confirm the commercial objectives and the commitment to permanence through the Forest Management Plan /31/, at least for the proposed project monitoring period.

Therefore, the audit team validated and verified that the project's leakage and non-permanence risks shall be assessed in each monitoring period, in accordance with the Permanence and Risk Management Tool v1.1., as well as the activities and actions described in the Monitoring Plan (Section 16 of the PD).

5.6 Monitoring plan

AENOR assessed the monitoring plan and validated the applicability according to the BCR Standard and BCR0001 Methodology. In accordance with the VVM requirements and following the validation guidelines pertinent to the monitoring plan, the audit team carried out the subsequent assessment:

a) Necessary data and information to estimate GHG reductions or removals during the quantification period: The data and parameters presented for the quantification period comply with the BCR requirements, which are outlined in the following table:

Table 13. Variables for monitoring.

Aspects to Monitoring	Data/ Parameter	Description	Source	Assessment
Variables for monitoring project areas.	ID Stratum	Stratum, considering those initially established and the changes that may occur with the progress of the project.	Statistical procedure. Forestry Inventory	The audit team confirmed the information through the PD /1/, Results of statistical analysis /4.3; 4.4/ and GIS Data /11-24/.
	Coordinates of polygons or lots.	Coordinates of polygons or lots.	Forestry Inventory	The Project Holder provided the data through the GIS files /11-24/, and on-site visit.
	A_{it}	Polygons of planted areas, at a time t, and within a defined stratum j.	Statistical procedure. Forestry Inventory	
	A_T	Total area that corresponds to the sum of all the lots that are part of the project.	Primary Cartography	
	A_{dist}	Areas altered by natural or human disturbances (harvests, thinning).		
Variables for monitoring the forest establishment	Location	Geographic position where each activity takes place.	Primary Cartography	The audit team confirmed the information through the PD /1/, and GIS Data /11-24/.
	A_{ikt}	Area intervened by activity		
	Site preparation	Preparation of sites at the beginning of the project in ha.		
	Biomass removed before establishment.	Only tree biomass is considered for site preparation emissions		

Aspects to Monitoring	Data/ Parameter	Description	Source	Assessment
	Species	Species that are planted by layer.		The audit team confirmed the information through the PD /1/, and GIS Data /11-24/.
	Survival check ***I,j, k.***	Survival after planting		
	Plantation	Planting date of the lots.		
Variables for monitoring forest management	Prepared $area_{i,j,t}$	Area cleaned before establishment. These areas generally correspond to the same ones that are planted.	Primary Information / primary Cartography	The audit team confirmed the information through the PD /1/, and GIS Data /11-24/.
	Biomass removed in soil preparation	Biomass removed during cleaning.		The audit team confirmed the information through the PD /1/ and Forestry Management Plan /31.1/
	Planted $area_{(i),j,t}$	Areas under control that are effectively planted		The audit team confirmed the information through the PD /1/, and GIS Data /11-24/.
	Fertilized area	Fertilized area, to establish good management procedures, but it is not considered as emissions		The audit team confirmed the information through the PD /1/ and Forestry Management Plan /31.1/
	Areas to be cleaned	Area that is subject to clearing where stands are established.	According to clearing planning	The audit team confirmed the information through the PD /1/, and Forestry Management Plan /31.1/
	Pruned Area	Area where stands are subjected to pruning		
	Biomass removed by thinning or its percentage	It can affect the carbon content of stands and monitoring is necessary.		The audit team confirmed the information through the PD /1/, Forestry Management Plan /31.1/ and ex ante calculations /4/
	Harvested area	Areas that complete their rotation cycle.		
	Harvested volume	Reported volumes in harvests by species.		
	Reestablished areas	Amount of replanted area and year, to start a new rotation.		
	Disturbed Area	Area affected by disturbances such as fires, plagues, mortality, etc. The survey is carried out with GPS.	According to Project Protocols	The audit team confirmed the information through the PD /1/, Forestry Management Plan /31.1/ and Project Protocols/31/.

Aspects to Monitoring	Data/ Parameter	Description	Source	Assessment
				Likewise, de audit team corroborated the information with the interviews conducted.

It is appropriate that the project holder to consider the above variables, which includes activities such as cleaning of plots after sowing (biomass removed and left within the plots), pruning (intensity, biomass, or volume removed), thinning, or harvesting (intensity, biomass, or volume removed), replanting of stands that are in several rotations over the duration of the project, monitoring disturbances such as burning, diseases, and biomass loss, and therefore evaluating the development of the trees through growth monitoring plots.

Table 14. Parameters and Data to be monitored.

Data/ Parameter	Description/	Source	Assessment
APLOT, i, ASHRUB,i,	Area of the sampled plot;	Field Measurement	The Project Holder provided the data through the GIS files /11-24/. The calculation /3/ were assessment in desk reviewed and corroborated through the visit inspection.
A_i	Stratum *I* Area		
APLOT,i	Total area of the sample plots in stratum *i*		
$a_{p,i}$	Area of shrub biomass estimation stratum i; ha		
CC_{SHRUB}, i	Shrub cover in stratum *i* of shrub biomass		
BLI_{WET},p,i	Moist weight of leaf litter sample collected from plot *p* of stratum *i*; kg	Field Measurement on Sampling Plots	
DAP	Diameter at chest height of a tree. To determine this, equations (1) and (2) are proposed, DBH could be any diameter or dimension measurement (e.g., basal diameter,		

	root neck diameter, basal area, etc.) used as a data source for the model.		
Dn	Diameter of the n piece of dead (fallen) wood that intersects (or falls) with the transect. This applies to debris sampling.		The Project Holder provided the data through the GIS files /11-24/. The calculation /3/ were assessment in desk reviewed and corroborated through the visit inspection.
H	Tree Height		
T	Period between successive carbon storage estimates	Time (year)	The Project Holder provided the calculation /3/ which could be evaluated the estimated values.

The audit team compared all parameters and indicators presented in the monitoring plan with the requirements of the methodology.

b) Data and supplementary information for determining the baseline or reference scenario: In addition to the information described in Sectio 5.5.4 of this report, the audit confirmed that the Project Holder has complied with the BCR001 methodology, the removals of the baseline as zero when "*soils are subject to cyclical periods of slashing and burning, causing biomass contents to oscillate between a minimum and maximum baseline value*". For that, changes in baseline removals are assumed to be zero.

c) Specification of all potential emissions that occur outside the project boundaries, attributable to the activities of the GHG Project (leakage): During the on-site visit, the PP demonstrated that the project has designated specific areas for livestock management in the intervention areas; through the GIS data and confirmation with check points, the audit team verified that this area (82.2 ha) is completely identifiable and use a systematic rotation. Therefore, and considering the BCR001 Methodology, leakage is zero.

d) Information related to the assessment of environmental and social effects of the project activities: The PP has incorporated information about the social and environmental aspects. Similarly, the project has been developed in alignment with the Environmental Corporation (CORPORINOQUIA) requirements /8/. The PP will carry out periodic monitoring of biodiversity in compliance with the biodiversity component in the areas of influence of the project. During the on-site visit, the audit team conducted interviews with the entity staff, both

Corporinoquia and Local Government, to confirm the environmental and social effects of the project.

e) Procedures established for the management of GHG reductions or removals and related quality control for monitoring activities: Section 16 of the PD has included the procedures and responsibilities for monitoring and reporting the variables used to calculate removals. This was confirmed by the audit team through the interviews conducted. Likewise, the PP included quality control (QA/QC) to protect the information taken in the field for each verification.

f) Description of the methods defined for the periodic calculation of GHG reductions or removals and leakage: The Project Holder described adequately the procedures in Section 16 of the PD, considering following activities:

- Project boundary monitoring. The Project Holder implemented the procedure to determine areas to be planted /17/. The audit team confirmed that areas outside the eligibility analysis /18/ conducted during the ex-ante phase were not included in the accounting /3/. Besides the documentation review, the audit team confirmed the project boundaries throughout the on-site visit.

- Monitoring of the forest establishment: This monitoring aims to guarantee the quality of the stands that are planted. This procedure is described in the protocols and guidelines /31/. The main activities are planting species and monitoring mortality and replanted. Through the interviews with the staff, the audit team confirmed the procedures at this first phase.

  Monitoring of Forest Management: The PP defined the stratification to monitor the development of the project, based on variables as species, sowing, planting date and silvicultural management, mainly. The stratification seeks to unify areas with similar accumulation of biomass-carbon. The stratification establishes the interpretation of satellite images to determine criteria as NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index). The strata established are: Low, Regular, Medium, and High. During the documentary review PD/1/; Stratification dates /19/; GIS procedure /17/; and satellite images /25/ supplied by the PP; the audit team was able to validate the consistency with the strata established, and corroborated during the on-site visit, with the route and checkpoints.

g) Assignment of roles and responsibilities for monitoring and reporting the variables relevant to the calculation of reductions or removals: The project includes responsibility and authority for monitoring activities, this process has been verified with the PD. The scheme 1 of the PD shows the specific roles in the

project´s implementation. During the interviews and on-site visit, the audit team verified the knowledge of the staff associated with the project monitoring activities.

h) The related procedures whit the assessment of the project contribution whit the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The audit team confirmed that the Project Holder has developed the BCR SDGs tool v1.0 and confirmed that the SDGs identified and selected by the project align with those applicable to A/R activities. Hence, AENOR considers that the project applied adequately the tool for evaluating contributions to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals of the GHG projects.

i) Criteria and indicators related to the contribution of the project to sustainable development objectives: Based on the procedures stated in the BCR SDGs tool v1.0, the project holder has identified the following SDGs and indicators:

Number of SDGs to contribute	**Indicator**	**Justification**	**Contributing Activities**
SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production	12.1	As a product of the thinning carried out in commercial stands and the selection of defective trees, a part of this material has been used to make fence posts, corrals and other wooden elements, necessary for maintaining the infrastructure of the farms. By this action, the consumption of wood from forest species from natural forests has been reduced. This raw material reduces the need to use posts made of plastic or cement, in addition to being biodegradable or the residual wood is used as firewood for homes.	The project area: 1,603,97 hectares. Protection of about 192.87 hectares of native forest /14; 18/
SDG 13 – Climate action	13.1	New forests have been established, in areas previously dedicated to extensive livestock farming, on degraded soils.	Implementation and development of the project - Removal de GEI /4/
SDG 15 – Life on land	15.1 - 15.2 - 15.3	The fires to which the Project areas have been subjected are eliminated and protocols are established for the acquisition of fire control equipment, allowing the conservation of the flora and fauna species of the region, previously threatened by the fires. The gallery forest areas identified in the baseline are conserved and increased through the delimitation of the water ring zones, established by the corporation.	The project area: 1,603,97 hectares. Protection of about 192.87 hectares of native forest. Gallery forest (300.8 ha) /14; 18/

j) Procedures associated with the monitoring of co-benefits of the special category: Not applicable.

k) Criteria and indicators defined to demonstrate the additional benefits and measurement of co-benefits and the specific category: Not applicable.

Following review of the evidence provided, the field visit and stakeholder consultations and communications with the project manager, AENOR confirms that the monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the project design and that the means considered for implementation, including data management and quality control and assurance control processes are sufficient, likewise the assessment was made according to the ISO 14064-2. Similarly, the project holder has demonstrated compliance with the BCR v.3.4 standard, the BCR 001 V4.0 methodology and the tools used.

Following the audit team present the summarize about the process to assess the monitoring plan of the project:

The project holder described adequately the project boundary monitoring, and indicated that to define these limits, it's taken the criteria mentioned in the section of eligibility areas (3.2.1 of the PD); the monitoring of physical limits is indicated in Section 16.1 of the PD. As stated in the first part of this section, the project holder described the procedures to follow for project monitoring establishment and management.

5.7 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

The audit team assessed the legal requirements in Section 4 of the PD. Based on the evidence presented by the PP, the audit team confirmed that the project possesses a system which is updated as required. Additionally, the evidence pertaining to regulations is incorporated into the project's information. Currently, the evidence is organized as follows:

Table 15 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

Normativity / Legal requirement	Characteristics	Assessment
Decree 1449 of 1977. Article 3. /80.4/	Relates actions aimed at protecting water resources. Therefore, it defines measures for the withdrawal and protection areas. Establishing minimum margins of protection which are ratified by corporations in subsequent decrees.	The project defines the retirement areas by following the regional standards of the Corporinoquia corporation. Likewise, for the Forest carbon component of the eligibility analyses, the areas that are within the protection and withdrawal strip were considered NOT eligible, even if these areas did not historically present forest cover. **Assessment:** Audit team ensured this information through the GIS /11-24/ to confirm the eligible area, during on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives.
Decree 1791-1996 /80.5/	The person who needs to take advantage of the natural resources of the Forests to satisfy basic needs, market their products, carry out scientific research, or for the construction of works, must request the respective permit from the Corporation, following the required requirements.	Chapter CIF, see_Annexes) has served Resolution 0687 of 1997 adopts this decree, which determines the actions by which the forest resource administration regime of the regional autonomous corporation of Orinoquia-Corporinoquia is issued. **Assessment:** AENOR assessed the application of this decree in relation to the project, and it is in accordance with the argument presented by the PP.
Resolution № 0687 of December 22, 1997. /80.6/	By which the forest resource administration regime of the regional autonomous corporation of Orinoquia - Corporinoquia is issued.	The project complies with Chapter VIII related to the conditions of commercial forests and plantations and has had the required documents (e.g. establishment and management plan), for the start of activities adjusted to regional standards. **Assessment:** The OEC evaluated the applicability of this resolution in correspondence to the project, and it is

Normativity / Legal requirement	Characteristics	Assessment
		conforming to the argument provided by the PP.
Decree Number 4296 of 2004. /80.7/	Regulations for controlled open burning in rural areas.	The project complies with national and regional regulations and does not include in its management practices the burning of waste in soil preparation activities, or the burning of waste derived from maintenance. **Assessment:** Through the annexes of the compliance with the environmental commitment's compliance /27/. AENOR verified the adherence to this regulation during the on-site visit to the project area and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives.
Resolution 200.41-11-1130 of June 22, 2011. Update of 0687 of December 22, 1997. Resolution 50041131571 of November 6, 2013.	By which the forest resource administration regime of the regional autonomous corporation of Orinoquia - Corporinoquia is issued. Corporinoquia, to guide regional productive development, adopts a tool that requires environmental management and technical procedures to develop sustainably the activities that are immersed within agricultural, forestry, and agro-industrial productive projects.	The project has implemented the recommendations of the resolution and its updates, protecting water sources and remaining forests. The project has a registration file and monitoring in the Corporation where the monitoring of compliance is detailed /27/. The environmental management policies are adopted and presented to the corporation periodically and their monitoring and follow-ups are recorded and included in the project file folder that resides in the Corporation /27/. Through the annexes of the compliance with the environmental commitment's compliance /27/, the on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives, AENOR confirmed the compliance with this regulation.

Normativity / Legal requirement	Characteristics	Assessment
Decree 3930 of 2010. /80.8/	Employing which Title I of Law 9 of 1979 is partially regulated, as well as Chapter 11 of Title VI-Part 11I- Book 11 of Decree-Law 2811 of 1974 regarding the uses of water and liquid waste and other provisions are dictated.	The project has the respective requests and approvals for the management of water resources and the potential polluting discharges that are generated. Complies with the due withdrawals for the protection of water sources established in article 40 of said decree (see previous paragraphs). The documents related to said decree rest in file Number 800.38.17.0096 of the Corporation related to the forestry project. Environmental management plans have been implemented. **Assessment:** Through the annexes of the compliance with the environmental commitments compliance /27/, the on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives, AENOR confirmed the compliance with this regulation.
Law 139, 1994. /80.9/	By which the Forest Incentive Certificate is created, and other provisions are dictated.	The project complies with the conditions established by said law, meets the requirements, and presents the documentation to access the CIF /42-43/, having positive approval. **Assessment:** Through the annexes of the legal documents /34-49/, the on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with stakeholders, AENOR confirmed the compliance with this regulation.
Document National Council of Economic and Social Policy (Conpes) 3827 of 2015. /80.1/	Distribution of resources for the forestry incentive certificate for commercial purposes (CIF for reforestation) - validity 2015.	The project complies with the conditions established by said law, meets the requirements, and presents the documentation to access the CIF, having positive approval. Through the annexes of the legal documents /34-49/, the on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with

Normativity / Legal requirement	Characteristics	Assessment
		stakeholders, AENOR confirmed the compliance with this regulation.
Decree 2448 of 2012. /80.2/	Partial modification of decree 1824 of 1994. Definition of forest species, native forest species, introduced forest species, protective-producing forest plantation, forest establishment, and management plan, eligibility, granting, payment, new plantation and forestry project.	**Assessment:** The OEC evaluated the applicability of this decree in correspondence to the project, and it is conforming to the argument provided by the PP.
Resolution 1447 of 2018. RENARE. /80.3/	By which the monitoring, reporting, and verification system of mitigation actions at the national level referred to in Article 175 of Law 1753 of 2015 is regulated, and other provisions are dictated.	This resolution establishes the registration times for initiatives before RENARE. In compliance, the project initiative submitted formal registration to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in 2019 /7/. For the year 2021, the project achieved registration in RENARE platform (ID:1844) /103/. The OEC evaluated the applicability of this resolution in correspondence to the project, and it is conforming to the argument provided by the PP.

The audit team was able determine the absence of ethnic populations in the project area /100/. In addition, the Project Holder has presented to Corporinoquia the Environmental Management Plan, and the implementation of the management plans has been verified by the corporation through visits to the project, as evidenced in order 800.38.17.0096 /27/.

The Project Holder demonstrated that it has implemented the Document Management System through the legal matrix, and is updated with frequency, the access to the matrix is in Drive Cloud. AENOR considers that this legal analysis is complete and complies with national legal requirements.

5.8 Carbon ownership and rights

Section 5 of the PD indicates that the carbon rights belong to Reforestadora El Dorado, who are properties and are registered (The Angelik and La María farms) under public instruments of the municipality of Puerto Carreño (Vichada). The project proponent presented to the audit team the corresponding land tenure, adequately supported /45;46;48/. Similarly, AENOR confirmed the absence of ethnic populations in the project area /39; 100/.

Considering the above, the project holder proved that the duties, rewards, and commitments of the project only apply to the project owner. Therefore. AENOR considers that the information supplied supports the legality of the land tenure and land use rights, as well as the region within the project boundaries.

5.9 Risk management.

The "Risk and permanence" tool were assessed by the audit team and confirmed that the process is according with the requirements of the tool and BCR Standard, likewise the holder project included the enough supports of each risk assessment, and mitigation actions to the moderate risks:

- Environmental Risk: Main environmental risks for the project, is the forest fires, pests, and diseases, according to the analysis by the project holder. The PP indicates in Section 7.1 the arguments for this analysis, and these are consistent with the Risk and Permanence tool. During the interviews with the local and environmental entities, the audit team was able to confirm the level of the risk identified by the PP. In addition, the protocols and guidelines of the project provided the activities and measures to mitigate the risks /31/.

- Social Risk: Regarding to this kind of risk, the project holder has identified as most relevant risk, forest governance and the opportunity cost of land use stand out. The assessment is described in table 16 of this report.

- Organizational Risk: The main organizational risks identified is the technical and operational capacity required to efficiently manage the project (See table 16 of this report).

- Financial Risk: The financial capacity during the accreditation period is a principal risk, and as mitigation measures are included the financing through the Forest Incentive Certificate (CIF) /42-43/.

The procedure to determine the level of each risk, is according to the impact level and the probability; consequently, the level of the risk is classified as low, medium and high.

Table 16. Potential Risks identified by the Project Holder

Type of risk	Risk	Indicator	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT MITIGATION ACTIONS	CAB ASSESMENT
Natural	Fire	Reported Events	**High**	1.The Geographic Information Systems unit of the project is responsible for managing the early fire warning system, based on IDEAM. 2 Reports. The project has a whole system of fire corridors of approximately 5 to 10 meters separating the lots from the sown lots. Each lot does not exceed 11 hectares, this allows to manage small lots for a better management of possible fires. 3. Each core has fire control equipment such as tanks, tractors for equipment mobility, extinguishers, etc. 4. Each core staff is trained in fire control. 5. Dialogue is being held with the neighbors who still manage their pastures by burning them, trying to reduce this activity in the region. 6. There is a joint with the corporation to promote control and surveillance over those who in summer especially burn pastures, and joint for fire control with the city hall, Firefighters and Corporation. 7. Control of dry biomass within stands. 8. Burning of pruning, grooming and clean material in accordance with national standards is prohibited. 9. Lots are separated from natural forests to avoid impacts on natural ecosystems due to potential fires.	The GIS evaluation, confirmation on-site visit and interviews with the Environmental Entity (Corporinoquia), the audit team corroborated the information

Type of risk	Risk	Indicator	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT MITIGATION ACTIONS	CAB ASSESMENT
		Affected Hectares	**Middle**	1. Timely control. Training for fire control 2. Sufficient permanent staff in the plantations. 3. Control of affected areas and their reporting. 4. Updated information in GIS when the stand is lost in its entirety. 5. Resurge when the affected lot has been lost.	The GIS evaluation /11-25/, confirmation on-site visit and interviews with the Environmental Entity (Corporinoquia), the audit team corroborated the information
	Flood	Affected areas	**Low**	1 Sow in low flood zones. 2. Respect the withdrawal to water flows as set by the corporation. 3. Species are adapted to temporary flooding conditions. 4 Regrowth of affected lots. 5 Control, monitoring and reporting in GIS.	The GIS evaluation /11-25/, confirmation on-site visit and interviews with the Environmental Entity (Corporinoquia), the audit team corroborated the information.
	Mass movements	Affected areas	**Low**	1. Control and surveillance.	Through the confirmation on-site visit and interviews with the Environmental Entity (Corporinoquia), the audit team corroborated the information.
	Pests and diseases	Affected areas	**High**	1. Knowledge of the pathological risk. 2. Measurement and continuous monitoring. 3. Early warning generation. Documentation and dissemination. 4. Timely response of control. 5. Training of the human team for pathological assessment. 6. Creation of protocols for control, health contingency response plans. 7. Ongoing research. 8. Timely information to the ICA.	The audit team confirmed through the Management Plan and Protocols /31/; additionally, corroborated through interviews with the staff project.

Type of risk	Risk	Indicator	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT MITIGATION ACTIONS	CAB ASSESMENT
Financial	Liquidity	Financial capacity	**Low**	1. Have the support of CIF for the stages of establishment and management. The CIF covers initial 5 years. 2. The Financial model includes revenues from timber sales and the environmental service of Carbon. The project has exceeded 15 years of activity with CIF revenues and sales from 2 carbon verifications. 3. Efficient financial mechanism with low costs derived from species with known, and accepted technological package for the region, and good trade of products. 4. Investment capital demonstrated over 10 years of established stands and leverage account with the sale of the first verification.	The audit team confirmed through the interviews with the staff project and documentary review /42-43/.
	Market	Change in price of carbon certificates	**Low**	1. Maintain the business model not only depending on the sale of credits but other revenues such as sales of timber and non-timber. 2. Present a co-benefits project to biodiversity, community, and regional and country development goals, attracting new buyers including international carbon credit markets. 3. Be aware of policy decisions affecting domestic price, or market supply and demand conditions to determine the best time to sell. 4. Reduce carbon transaction costs.5. Sell in foreign currency like the dollar.	The audit team confirmed through the interviews with the staff project.
	Country risk	Policy changes,	**Low**	1. The company that represents the nuclei is part of FEDEMADERA, an entity that	The audit team confirmed through the interviews with the staff project and local entities.

Type of risk	Risk	Indicator	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT MITIGATION ACTIONS	CAB ASSESMENT
		armed conflict		watches over the benefits and interests of the Forest sector in Colombia, mediating on policies for the Rural sector. 2. The group of project cores have demonstrated sufficient financial capacity to take over the projects after 5 years of operation of CIF. 3. Maintain regular monitoring processes that show the project's contribution to government GHG mitigation targets. 4. Maintain dialogues with the community and local authorities. 5. Country risk has certainly remained stable in recent years, according to the governance indicators developed by the World Bank. These have ranged from -0.14 to 0.03, with an average of -0.05 for the period 2015-2022. www.govindicators.org.	Likewise, the audit team verify the website of indicators government.
Organizational	Technical Capability	Lack of technical equipment for forest and carbon support	**Low**	1. Have the technical team properly trained for forest management activities.2. The project has forestry engineers and agronomists who have been in the company for more than 10 years and who have demonstrated their ability to manage the stands.3 . All the stands have passed the most critical years in the first 5 years, and good management has been reported by CIF reviewers and a first verification of the project has been passed. 4. Maintain sufficient technical capacity and personnel for the management of stands. 5. Keeping the purpose of stands as a source of raw material for the	The audit team confirmed through the interviews with the staff project.

Type of risk	Risk	Indicator	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT MITIGATION ACTIONS	CAB ASSESMENT
				timber market, thus ensuring good stand conditions. 6 The project has passed a monitoring and verification process under Proclima (now Bicarbon) standards. demonstrating competence in the carbon field. The same people in charge of carbon have accompanied the process since the project registration and participated in the validation and verification of some others.	
	Agreements	Compliance	**Low**	1. Follow up agreements, when applicable. 2. Communication with partners and buyers in the face of changes in policies affecting the project. 3. Ensuring compliance with agreements and contracts. 4. Monitoring the implementation of the project. Minimize parties directly involved in project responsibilities (e.g., single owner, few project partners, etc.) 5. Forest and carbon training to access value chains.	The audit team confirmed through the interviews with the staff project
	Duration of the project	Participation in the 20-year life of the project and its renewals.	**Low**	1 Communication and follow-up to agreements and contracts. 2. Ensuring compliance with agreements and contracts 3. Institutional articulation for conflict resolution. 4 Forest and carbon training to access value chains. 5. Implementing legal instruments in the event of noncompliance. 6 Search for incentives to retarget harvested areas. 7. Search for investors under carbon forest models8. Minimize the number of parties directly involved in project	The audit team confirmed through the documentation of the project /33/, agreements, and interviews with the staff project.

Type of risk	Risk	Indicator	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT MITIGATION ACTIONS	CAB ASSESMENT
				responsibilities (e.g., single owner, few project partners, etc.).	
Social	Opportunity cost	Change of activity for another productive activity	**Low**	1 Communication and follow-up to agreements and contracts. 2. Ensuring compliance with agreements and contracts3 Propend because other activities do not replace project areas 4. Forest and carbon training to access value chains. 5. Apply legal instruments in order to Non-compliance 6. Search for incentives to re-target harvested areas. 7. Search for investors under carbon forest models.	The audit team confirmed through the documentation of the project /33/, agreements, and interviews with the staff project.
	Land tenure	Problems in land tenure	**Low**	1. Constant communication with project participants. 2. Updating of documentation and legal review. 3 Seeking agreement in the event of loss of propriety. 4. In the event of change of owner, signing a new agreement with the project. 5. Area rebate or credits for tenure problems.	The audit team confirmed through the documentation of the project /34-49/.

Source: Adapted from Risk Tool of the Project /6/.

By reviewing the documentation and conducting an in-situ visit, AENOR was able to verify that the Project Holder had accurately and consistently assessed the risks. As a result, AENOR considers that the Project Holder sufficiently developed the management risk in accordance with the BCR requirements. Similarly, the project holder assumed a value of 20% for reserves, which is conservatively for the registration and verification of the project. This information is confirmed in the calculation Verified Carbon Credits (VCCs).

5.10 Sustainable development safeguards (SDSs)

During the validation and verification process, the Project Holder presented the environmental and social analysis of the potential impacts by the development project on biodiversity, ecosystems, and communities within the limits of the project. The analysis was developed according to the Sustainable Development Safeguards SDSs tool V1.0.

The information and argumentation provided by the PP have been assessed based in the several pieces of evidence /11-25; 26;27; 33; 34-49; 76; 80; 86; 88; 100/, which are supported by with reliable and recent references; in addition, the audit team corroborated during the on-site visit and the interviews conducted with the relevant stakeholders.

Hence, AENOR confirmed that the use of the resource is mitigated through the measures included in the Plan Management presented to Corporinoquia /27/, similarly, there are no impacts over the climate change component; likewise, the interviews with the field workers could identify that there is no negative impact over the workers, and the conditions are aligned with the national legal labor and the land acquisition has no present conflicts. there is no presence of indigenous reserves or other ethnic populations /100/. In addition, the PP demonstrated compliance with national and local regulations /80/. The PP also implemented a biodiversity inventory to assess the impacts on the project area and surrounding native areas /88/.

Furthermore, the project holder appropriately addressed the applicability of the "Sustainable Development Safeguards SDSs tool V1.0."

5.11 Stakeholder engagement and consultation

The project holder is a single owner, however, it was identified the undirected stakeholders, as neighboring landowners, managers, and environmental entity (CORPORINOQUIA). For that, the PP presented communications about the project /33/. The PP indicates that no comments have been received to date, it has not been necessary to implement specific actions in response to stakeholder feedback. The audit team confirmed the information with the supported documents and interviews with stakeholders.

AENOR has concluded that the information as adequate and, given the conditions of the project, therefore, confirms that the PP has met the consultation requirements of the BCR standard.

6 Verification findings

6.1 Project and monitoring plan implementation

6.1.1 Project activities implementation

The project manager has a database that includes all relevant information for the proper monitoring of the implementation of its activities and the GHG emission removals attributable to them. Likewise, the audit team corroborated during the visit that the project does not differences between the MR and the activities developed.

The monitoring period corresponds to 30/06/2015 – 30/06/2045. The audit team reviewed the documentation corresponding to GIS data /11-25/, the activities related with the monitoring plan, and the QA/QC management. Likewise, the audit team review included evaluating the actions carried out over the project term and ensuring their compatibility with the monitoring plan. To do this, the field auditor collected data from the field and conducted interviews with the personnel of the project. It is not found dissimilarities between project implementation and the project description.

The review of the audit team involved evaluating the activities completed during the project monitoring period to ensure they aligned with the monitoring plan. To achieve this, the auditor interviewed project staff members and gathered field data. No discrepancies were found between the project implementation and the project description, except for the inclusion of passive regeneration. This inclusion was due to the low development identified through satellite images, leading to a conservative approach regarding carbon removal derived from this stratum model. Following, show the implementation activities and respective assessment by the audit team:

- **Project boundary monitoring:** The PP implemented the spatial analysis, identification of the study area, monitoring of physical limits of the project. The details were provided through the Annex SIG Procedure /11-25/ and on-site visit. The Annex SIG Procedure /17/ was evaluated and verified using the GIS data provided by the PP, along with table attributes. This information was confirmed during the on-site visit by tracking the boundaries and cover, and by taking checkpoints with GPS.

- **Monitoring of the forest establishment:** The main activities corresponded to the which forest management monitoring, verification of species and strata, and survival. The activities described in the MR /2/ are aligned with the monitoring plan. During the on-site visit, the strata and condition of the plantations were verified. Additionally, interviews with staff and field workers corroborated the activities of the forest establishment.

- **Monitoring of forest management:** The activities developed were stratification, monitoring strata, and monitoring changes in carbon contents. The procedure the

stratification detailed in the MR /2/ was confirmed through GIS Procedure /17/, shapefiles of the strata /13; 15; 19; 20/, and on-site visit. During the on-site visit, the strata and condition of the plantations were verified. Additionally, interviews with staff and field workers corroborated the activities of the forest establishment.

The audit team verified that the project holder has implemented silvicultural management practices for the stands during the current monitoring period.

6.1.2 Monitoring plan implementation and monitoring report

The audio team reviewed the monitoring documentation and verified that the data and parameters were correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan, the applied methodology, and the BCR tool "Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV).

Likewise, the knowledge of the staff associated with the project monitoring activities was considered satisfactory by the audit team. In the same way, the GIS database /11-24/ is in accordance with the procedures described in the validated monitoring plan. Information was assessed to confirm that project boundaries are consistent with removals estimation of GHG. The reported parameters, including their source, monitoring frequency, and review criteria, are according to the Monitoring Report and were verified as correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan.

According to the monitoring plan validated, the project monitoring has involved evaluating the condition of the forest stands on the ground and spatially monitoring the areas using cartography.

6.1.2.1 Data and parameters

The monitoring of this component is carried out through temporary or permanent plots, in which the dynamic growth process of the plantation is evaluated in order to estimate the carbon content present in the aerial and underground tree biomass of the project.

The defined strata are monitored in a database that identifies the species, area, plot, date of planting, age, silvicultural management, possible variation in carbon sequestration, cost-effectiveness of the monitoring process and other disturbances (pests, fires, pathologies, etc.), which is stored in physical and digital format. This database is further supported by the respective cartography.

About that the monitoring of net removals by sinks and data acquisition, the PP carried out through temporary or permanent plots, in which the dynamic growth process of the plantation is evaluated, to estimate the carbon content present in the aboveground and belowground tree biomass of the project. The Project Holder monitored mainly the stratification according to changes in carbon contents. Sampling plots were established to identify the changes and evolution of carbon accumulation in the stands. These plots will

be established based on cost-effectiveness criteria, maintaining a level of precision of ±10% of the mean, with a confidence level of 95%.

The audit team assessed the data and parameters monitored, including value, the equations and measuring methods, the source of data, and the QA/QC procedures applied.

Dendrometric variables collected in the monitoring plots include diameter at breast height (DBH) and total tree height (H). These variables are essential for applying appropriate allometric equations for volume and biomass estimation. During the field visit, a demonstration of the monitoring data collection was attended by the responsible persons appointed by the project management.

Aboveground biomass expansion factors and root-to-shoot ratios recommended by the IPCC were applied, with priority given to national sources when available. The monitoring database is supported by geospatial information and complemented by a field protocol that includes QA/QC procedures and verification steps.

The following table summarizes the data and parameters used by the project proponent to calculate the ex-post GHG emission removals for the monitoring period:

Table 17. Data and Parameters determined at registration.

Data/Parameter monitored	Purpose of the data/parameter	Value	Assessment procedure
$CC_{SHRUB, i}$	Shrub canopy cover in shrub biomass Strata i	0.5	Corroboration of default value explicitly established in AR-Tool 0014 v4.2 for baseline scenarios involving periodic slash-and-burn practices. The value was applied in accordance with the tool's guidance and is consistent with the applicable methodological provisions.
CF	Carbon fraction of dry matter for species of type j	P. caribaea: 0.63 E. pellita: 0.49	IPCC 2003 and D'lima et al. (2016)
R j	Root-shoot ratio appropriate for biomass stock. for species j	According to biomass for: P. caribaea: <50 t/ha: 0.46 50–150 t/ha: 0.32 >150 t/ha: 0.23 E. pellita:	Corroboration of values in IPCC GPG LULUCF 2003, Table 3A.1.8

Data/Parameter monitored	Purpose of the data/parameter	Value	Assessment procedure
		<50 t/ha: 0.45 50–150 t/ha: 0.35 >150 t/ha: 0.20	
Rs	Root-shoot ratio for shrubs	0.4	Corroboration of default value clearly established in AR-Tool 0014 v4.2 for the estimation of below-ground biomass in shrubs. This value was applied following the tool's guidance.
BDR_{sf}	The ratio of shrub biomass per hectare in land having a shrub crown	0.1	Corroboration of default value established in AR-Tool 0014 v4.2, as specified in Section 11 (61) of the tool. The value was applied in accordance with the tool's guidance for estimating shrub biomass.
b_{FOREST}	Above-ground biomass content in forest in the region where the A/R CDM project activity is located	231.7 t d.m./ha	Corroboration of value derived from national data for tropical humid forests in Colombia, as referenced in Phillips et al., IDEAM 2014. Identified in the National Forest Inventory and used in other Colombian forest sector reports and reference level submissions to the UNFCCC. Consistent with the project's ecological zone and vegetation type.
DLP	Desired level of precision	10%	Section 17.5.1 of the BCR0001 methodology (v4.0) includes a 10% threshold related to field data verification.
$Z_{\alpha/2}$	Value of the statistic z (normal probability density function)	1.97	Approximation of the standard z-statistic value corresponding to a 95% confidence level for a two-tailed test. The statistically precise value is 1.96. Value used in the sampling calculation formula as accepted in common statistical and methodological practice.

Table 18. Data and Parameters monitored.

Data/Parameter monitored	Purpose of the data/parameter	Value	Assessment procedure
A_{PLOT}, *i*, $A_{SHRUB,i}$, *Ai*	Sampled plot area; stratum area	500 m²	Corroborated in the MR (Section 15.1.7), which states that the rectangular monitoring plots have an area of 500 m² (20 x 25 m) and that the data were obtained through field measurements. This size was consistently applied across strata, as shown in the plot descriptions and spatial distribution summary tables
Ai	Stratum area	According strata: Low: 587.14 Regular: 218.70 Medium: 395.33 High: 152.05 Total: 1,353.2	The stratum areas were determined using remote sensing and GIS processing techniques, as described in Section 15.2 of the MR. These values are further supported by annexes /18, 19/, which include satellite imagery, spatial data layers, and land use planning documents used to define and delineate the strata.
nPlots,i	Total of sampling plots in stratum i Total area of sampling plots in stratum i	According strata: Low: 30 Regular: 10 Medium: 17 High: 10 Total: 672	The number of sampling plots per stratum is reported in Section 16.2.3 of the MR and summarized in Table 30. The plots were established using a stratified sampling design, and their distribution was determined based on cost-effectiveness and representativeness. Supporting documentation, including protocols, spreadsheets, and technical references, is provided in annexes /4, 5, 13, 14, 20/
DAP	Diameter at breast height of a tree. To determine it, equations (1) and	[*According field measures for each individual*]	As described in Section 15.2 of the MR, DAP was measured in all plots at 1.3 meters above ground using metallic diameter

Data/Parameter monitored	Purpose of the data/parameter	Value	Assessment procedure
	(2) are proposed, DBH could be any diameter or dimension measurement (for example, basal diameter, root collar diameter, basal area, etc.) used as a data source for the model.		tapes, which are recommended to avoid distortion from humidity, unlike fiberglass tapes. Field staff received training in correct measurement procedures, and QA/QC included cross-verification in more than 10% of plots. The use of new diameter tapes was ensured in each monitoring campaign. Supporting data are included in annex /4/
H	Tree height	[*According field measures for each individual*]	Tree height was measured in all sample plots using a Forestry Laser II, as reported in Section 15.2 of the MR. The measurements were taken according to the project's monitoring protocol and applied to all trees in the plots. Quality control was ensured by remeasuring a subset of individuals and maintaining a backup hypsometer in the office for calibration verification. These procedures align with the national forest inventory standards. Supporting field data are included in annex /4/
T	Time period between successive carbon stocks estimates	7.8 years	The monitoring period was from 30/06/2015 to 30/04/2023, as reported in the MR (Section 1). This interval was used to estimate GHG removals for the monitoring period. The value was calculated directly from project records and does not depend on measurement equipment. The MR includes the dates explicitly, and comments clarify how partial year

Data/Parameter monitored	Purpose of the data/parameter	Value	Assessment procedure
			differences were handled if needed

In relation to quality control in the monitoring procedures, the audit team confirmed that the project has established a structured system of responsibilities for field measurements and data management, ensuring control over the quality and consistency of the information collected (see Section 15.1. of the MR). Roles and responsibilities were clearly defined for monitoring activities, as documented in Section 15.1.9.

The calculations of carbon removals were reviewed and verified by the audit team using the spreadsheets and supporting documentation provided. All formulae applied in the estimation process are consistent with the validated monitoring plan, and the application of default values and methodological tools is appropriate for the project context.

The list of parameters monitored was found to be complete and aligned with the monitoring requirements of the applied methodology. The verification process included a cross-check between the MR (Section 15.2.2), the technical annexes, and the field data files. No inconsistencies were identified, and the estimates of emission removals were considered robust and consistent with the available activity data and emission factors.

The QA/QC procedure for data collection and processing, as described in Section 15.1.8, was evaluated during the audit and confirmed to be in place. Field verification included the review of more than 10% of the plots, and standard procedures were followed for instrument handling and calibration. Supporting evidence is provided in annexes /4, 5, 13, 14, 20/.

Based on the assessment, the data and parameters monitored by the project are considered accurate, credible, and consistent with the methodology and the monitoring plan.

6.1.2.2 Environmental and social effects of the project activities

The Project Holder has provided information about environmental and social aspects in sections 8 and of the MR and their annexes /26; 27; 33/, which was cross-checked during the interviews with the local government, Corporinoquia, project´s personnel and the visit in the project area.

Following a review of the documents as well as the information and documentation collected by the audit team during the visit, it was determined that the information provided is reliable and the PP determined through the ***SDSs Tool*** /29/ the potential impacts, which the assessment is detailed in the following table:

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
Land use: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management:	Inadequate recycling and reuse of project-related resources, leading to unnecessary waste and environmental impact?	Potentially	The Project complies with the measures of adequate management of the resulting wastes in forestry activities, within the framework of environmental regulation established by the corporation.	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Assessment of implementation activities. 26; 30-33/. - Visit on-site by the audit team. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia.
Land use: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management:	Land degradation or soil erosion, leading to the loss of productive land?	PP has no identified risks: The project is developed on degraded soils with a history of pressure from extensive livestock farming.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Assessment of implementation activities /26; 30-33/. - Visit on-site by the audit team. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia. - Assessment Supplementary and Secondary Information /50:55;58;62;65-69;71-73;76;77/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	Contaminating soils and aquifers with pollutants, chemicals, or hazardous materials?	PP has no identified risks: The forest plantations and their establishment plan include proper management of water resources in accordance with the regulations and permits issued by Corporinoquia.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Assessment of implementation activities 26; 30-33/.
	Air and water pollution resulting from project-related emissions, discharges, or improper waste disposal practices?	PP has no identified risks: The disposal of materials into water sources or burns that could affect air quality is not considered.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Assessment of implementation activities /26; 30-33/. - Visit on-site by the audit team
	Detrimental excess of nutrients caused by the use of fertilizers and/or pesticides?	PP has no identified risks: The plantations of Pinus caribaea, Eucalyptus pellita, and	NA	

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		other forest species established in the project do not require high doses of fertilizers or pesticides due to their adaptability and resistance to local conditions. The plantations are over eight years old; therefore, fertilization or weed control through chemical means is not carried out.		
	Inadequate waste management practices, leading to the improper disposal of project-related waste and potential environmental harm?	PP has no identified risks: All waste generated from project activities (nurseries, soil preparation	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Assessment of implementation activities /26; 30-33/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		, use of oils and other chemicals) is properly disposed of in accordance with the environmental management guidelines established by Corporinoquia.		- Visit on-site by the audit team (Annex 4 of this report).
	Inefficient resource use, including energy, water, and raw materials, leading to increased environmental footprint?	PP has no identified risks: the project does not use direct irrigation in the plantations or energy for their establishment and management. As a result, the environmental footprint is minimal, contributing to carbon footprint mitigation in other	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Assessment of implementation activities /26; 30-33/. - Visit on-site by the audit team.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		productive sectors.		
	Losing productive agricultural land to urban expansion, impacting local food production, rural livelihoods, and overall food security?	PP has no identified risks: The project is being developed in a region with a low population density.	NA	- Visit on-site by the audit team. - Assessment of implementation activities /26; 30-33/. - Visit on-site by the audit team
	Urbanization, leading to the urban heat island effect, impacting local climates and potentially contributing to higher energy consumption for cooling?	PP has no identified risks: Not applicable to the project, as it is carried out in rural areas far from urban zones.	NA	- Visit on-site by the audit team.
	Disrupting natural drainage systems, leading to increased vulnerability to floods, soil erosion, or other hydrological issues?	PP has no identified risks: Natural watercourses are not modified, and irrigation is not carried out through flooding.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Assessment of implementation activities /26; 30-33/. - Visit on-site by the audit team.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	Deforestation or degradation of forested areas impacting carbon sequestration, biodiversity, and ecosystem services?	PP has no identified risks: The main objective of the project is to change land use from degraded pastures to commercial forest plantations and natural forest cover, increasing atmospheric carbon sequestration and storing it long-term in plant tissues.	NA	
	Changes in agricultural practices, such as intensive monoculture, leading to soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, and increased vulnerability to pests?	PP has no identified risks: Agricultural practices that negatively affect soil conditions are not promoted. No nutrient- and pesticide-intensive	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Assessment of implementation activities /26; 30-33/. - Visit on-site by the audit team

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		crops are established.		
	Urbanization or infrastructure development leading to changes in land use patterns and potential habitat fragmentation?	PP has no identified risks: the project does not involve urbanization processes or the development of infrastructure that would cause significant changes in land use, landscape, or any other dimension.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Visit on-site by the audit team.
Water	Exacerbating water scarcity or depleting water resources?	Potentially	The Project requests permission to use the water resource from the environmental corporation. These permits rest as evidence in the environmental permit portfolio and in the project's environmental management measures plan.	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Visit on-site by the audit team. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	Water pollution, including contamination of rivers, lakes, oceans, or aquifers as a result of project-related activities such as emissions, spills, or waste disposal?	Potentially	The containers and disposable materials shall be properly disposed of in accordance with the regulations established by Corporinoquia. Hazardous or environmentally harmful materials will be taken to designated facilities where they shall be properly destroyed.	
	Disrupting aquatic ecosystems, including marine life, river ecosystems, or wetlands, due to changes in water quality, temperature, or flow patterns?	PP has no identified risks: The monitoring of these actions is carried out by the project's technical team and supervised by Corporación Corporinoquia.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Visit on-site by the audit team. Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia
	Altering coastal dynamics, including erosion, sedimentation, or	PP has no identified risks: Not applicable. These	NA	

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	changes in sea levels?	conditions are not present in the project region		
	Displacing or negatively impacting wetland habitats, affecting the unique biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by wetlands?	PP has no identified risks: No flood-prone areas or zones will be intervened.	NA	
	Altering river flow patterns, potentially leading to downstream impacts on water availability, sediment transport, and ecosystems?	PP has no identified risk: There are no alterations in the flow of water currents due to project activities, either within or outside the project area. There is no occupation of riverbeds, flood zones, or diversions that could increase	NA	- PD - Assessment Supplementary and Secondary Information /51;55;68;71;74/. - GIS Data /11-25/

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		sediment flow		
	Depleting aquifers and groundwater resources as a result of the project's activities, impacting local water supplies and ecosystem sustainability?	PP has no identified risks: The forest plantations rely on rainwater, so no water will be taken from aquifers or natural watercourses for their establishment, management, or maintenance	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia
	Mountainous terrains, including changes in snowmelt patterns, glacier dynamics, or alterations in water runoff?	PP has no identified risk: Not applicable. These conditions are not present in the project region	NA	- GIS Data /11-25/
	Disrupting lake ecosystems, including changes in water quality, nutrient levels, or			- PD/1/ - Assessment Supplementary and Secondary

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	habitat disturbance?			Information /51;55;68;71;74/.
	Contributing to ocean acidification, with potential consequences for marine life and coral reef ecosystems?			
Biodiversity and ecosystems	Inadequate monitoring and assessment of biodiversity within the project area, making it Challenging to identify and address changes over time?	Potentially	A process of monitoring changes in biodiversity around the project to be implemented. Noting that new forests are promoting the connectivity of patches of natural forests and new wildlife refuges. These actions are within the environmental management measures of the project.	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia - Biodiversity Inventory /88/
	Habitat destruction or fragmentation, impacting biodiversity by reducing available	PP has no identified risks: It is not affected. The project contributes	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	habitats for various species?	to improving habitat conditions for wildlife		- Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia Biodiversity Inventory /88/
	Introducing invasive species, which could negatively affect native flora and fauna and disrupt local ecosystems?	Potentially	Although the commercial forest species established in the project are considered non-native, they do not negatively impact fauna or flora since they are NOT classified as invasive. (CONIF, 1998). The project provided plots located in natural ecosystems, where the absence of introduced species is evident, and all the species found are native to the region.	
	Altering ecosystem dynamics, including changes in species composition, trophic interactions, or nutrient cycles on the environment?	Potentially	The forest cover brings and promotes positive benefits by improving nutrient flows, creating new habitats for wildlife, and enhancing connectivity	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia Biodiversity Inventory /88/

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
			between forest remnants	
	Disrupting migration patterns for wildlife species, such as birds, mammals, or aquatic organisms?	PP has no identified risks: The project aims to improve habitat conditions through new forest cover and facilitate the connectivity of ecosystems and gallery forests in the region	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia Biodiversity Inventory /88/
	Chemical contamination or pollution negatively impacting biodiversity in soil, water, or air?	Potentially	The project complies whith the regulations of the Environmental Authority (Corporinoquia)	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia
	Overexploiting natural resources, such as timber, water, or other materials, leading to declines in biodiversity and ecological balance?	PP has no identified risks: The project aims to generate raw materials derived from timber	NA	

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	Overharvesting species at rates faster than they can actually sustain themselves in the wild?	plantations and does not utilize or exploit native fauna or flora species.	NA	
	Climate change-induced impacts on biodiversity, including shifts in species distributions, changes in phenology, or increased vulnerability to extreme weather events?	PP has no identified risks: The project was developed as an initiative to mitigate climate change through atmospheric carbon sequestration		
	Negatively impacting endangered or threatened species within the project area, either directly or indirectly through habitat changes or other disturbances?	PP has no identified risks: The purpose of the project is to conserve the forest remnants within the project area, expand these coverages by avoiding intervention in buffer	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia - Visit on-seite. Checkpoints the native forest.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		zones as established by Corporinoquia regulations		
	Reducing genetic diversity within populations, potentially leading to decreased resilience and adaptability of species in the face of environmental changes?	PP has no identified risks: The purpose of the project is to conserve the forest remnants within the project area and create new commercial and natural forests without affecting the biological diversity of the region's natural spaces.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia. - Biodiversity Inventory /88/
	Pressure on vulnerable ecosystems?	PP has no identified risks: The creation of new commercial forests reduces the demand for wood from		- Environmental commitments compliance /27/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		natural forests and helps protect habitats.		- Visit on-site. Checkpoints the native forest.
Climate Change	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	The project promotes climate change mitigation by capturing atmospheric carbon in the AFOLU sector through A/R activities.		The project's objectives, along with interviews with stakeholders and other entities, confirmed the benefits for climate change mitigation.
Labor and Working Conditions	Unsafe working conditions, exposing project stakeholders to potential hazards or accidents before, during and after the implementation of the activities	Potentially	Forestry activities involve certain risks to worker safety. However, mitigation measures include strict adherence to occupational safety regulations, enrolling workers in occupational risk insurance programs, providing personal protective equipment, and conducting regular training and monitoring. The project is periodically supervised by third parties, such as Occupational Risk Administrators	Interviews with stakeholders. the PP conducts a periodic training program /26/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
			(ARL), to ensure compliance with safety protocols.	
	PP has no identified risks in in following resources: - Forced labor, or human trafficked labor, -Child labor or forced labor practices during the project - Exploitative labor practices, such as inadequate wages, excessive working hours, or poor working conditions for the personnel engaged during the project activities. - Discrimination in employment, including unequal opportunities, biased hiring practices, or unfair treatment based on factors such as gender, ethnicity, or other characteristics. -Violating workers' rights, including	The Project complies with national labor regulations, including employment contracts with all benefits and entitlements, as well as measures for the prevention and mitigation of occupational risks.		Interviews with stakeholders and local government, along with the confirmation of labor regulations, verified that there are no risks in labor and working conditions /33/. Likewise, the PP conducts a periodic training program /26/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	issues related to freedom of association, collective bargaining, or other fundamental labor rights during the project's activities. - Unfair treatment, exploitation, or inadequate protections for contractual workers or migrant laborers. - Inadequate grievance mechanisms, making it challenging for workers to address concerns, report issues, or seek resolution for labor- related problems. - Insufficient social welfare support, such as healthcare, insurance, or other benefits for workers engaged in project activities. - Displacement or negative impacts on local communities due			

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	to labor-related issues, including challenges related to employment opportunities and livelihoods. - Lack of training			
Gender equality and women empowerment	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	Both men and women have equal employment opportunities.		Interviews with stakeholders verified that there are no risks about the gender equality.
Land acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, Displacement, and Involuntary Resettlement	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	These are land titles that belong to the project and the relevant land uses, for which local government permits are sought.		Assessment of the land tenure /34-49/ and interviews with the local government (La Primavera).
Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	This does not apply to the project area since the properties were not inhabited by ethnic communities.		Certification from the Ministry of the Interior confirming the absence of communities in this territory /100/ Assessment of the land tenure /34-49/ and interviews with the local government (La Primavera).
Community and Health and safety	PP has identified risk, only in the following resource:	Potentially	The mi preventive activities are following:	Interviews with stakeholders. The PP conducts a

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	- Traffic accidents or road safety hazards associated with increased traffic flow or transportation activities related to the project. - Workers exposure to hazardous conditions, physical attacks, or inadequate safety measures - Inadequate health infrastructure and services in the project area, leading to challenges in addressing community health needs and emergencies		-All transportation activities involve a risk of accidents, which is mitigated through measures such as setting a maximum speed limit, maintaining critical road sections, and providing staff training on best practices and traffic regulations. - Forestry activities involve certain risks to worker safety. However, mitigation measures include strict adherence to occupational safety regulations, enrolling workers in occupational risk insurance programs, providing personal protective equipment, and conducting regular training and monitoring. - An annual health brigade is conducted for all workers to promote preventive healthcare and	periodic training program /26/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
			minimize medical emergencies whenever possible.	
Corruption	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	The project is a private initiative, ensuring detailed monitoring of resources through financial audits, financial statement reporting, tax payments and declarations, and controls that prevent misappropriation or diversion of funds into unjustifiable or illegal activities.		During the interviews with stakeholders belongs to entities, and the on-site visit, the audit team had not found any evidence of corruption actions. The PP provide the Statement of "Legitimate Source of Founds and Licit Activities" /8/
Economic Impact	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	The presence of the project has led to an increase in formal and permanent employment opportunities in the region.		During the interviews with the stakeholders the people indicated positive impacts, for the employe generation. and forestry training /26; 33/.
Governance compliance	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	The project is a private initiative.		The project has demonstrated compliance with national and local regulations /34-49; 80; 100/.

Table adapted to the SDs tool of the project /29/

Taking into above the assessment, AENOR draws the conclusion that the pertinent data and underlying assumptions are consistent, trustworthy, reasonable, and appropriate for the project area.

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

The PP contained procedures to information management both the GHG reduction and the monitoring activities, these procedures are included in the Monitoring Report and Annexes of Protocols and Guidelines /31/. The PP has staff in the area to verify each activity of the monitoring plan and follow up on the indicators frequently.

The frequency, responsibility, and authority for recording, monitoring, measuring, and reporting on project activities have been through in Section 15 - Quality assurance and control in monitoring procedures. This procedure was evaluated during the reviewing of documents and the field visit. Main activities to ensure transparent and accurate estimates of GHG removals provided by the project are the following:

- Reliability in field measurements.

- Verification of input data and analysis.

- Safeguarding of information.

- Data and parameters to quantify emissions reduction.

The audit team verified that the data related to GHG emissions and removals monitoring activities includes appropriate quality and control procedures, as well as compliance procedures in accordance with the methodology and monitoring plan (including frequency, measures, and other relevant aspects). The procedures established by the project holder considered the reliable sources, data and parameters, uncertainty management, and QA/QC procedures (including in the Monitoring Plan, Section 15 of the MR).

Therefore, the audit team considers that the PP compliance procedures related to the management of quality control for monitoring activities and the results of reductions in GHG are credible and transparent methods.

AENOR verified the protocol for taking and storing information and considered that the procedure is appropriate and consistent with the monitoring plan and the BCR Standard requirements, Similarly, through the interviews conducted during the on-site visit, the audit team was able to confirm that the project staff has carried out the implementation activities under quality control.

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

The audit team assessed compliance with methods for the periodic calculation of GHG removals and leakage data according to the methodology BCR001 and respective tools. For this assessment, the audit team reproduced the calculations of selected samples to ensure the accuracy of the results. Similar to this, the appropriate source was consulted for references pertaining to analytical procedures or default values. The data and parameters for project control and GHG removal accounting are to be monitored, according to the monitoring plan. Following find the assessment developed by the audit team:

- Boundaries verification: During the on-site visit, the audit team checked the GIS file /11+25/ and took checkpoints to confirm the project area's boundaries and strata. The procedures ensured that the data collected were accurate and reliable, allowing for a thorough assessment of the project's boundaries and characteristics. Moreover, the data was cross-check with the calculation files /4/ and Monitoring Report /2/.
- Source parameters and activity data: The audit team verified that the sources used to calculate GHG removals /4; 50-79/ were reliable and aligned with the validated parameters and BCR requirements.
- Monitoring net removals: During the on-site visit, the audit team confirmed the procedure for monitoring net removal (Section 15 of the MR) through re-measurement plots using random and stratified sampling.
- Estimation of carbon content over time: The audit team reviewed the calculation file /4/ and, through cross-checking, confirmed that the procedure was accurately followed.

According to the above, AENOR confirms that the methods defined by the Project Holder for the periodic calculation of GHG reductions or removals and leakage are adequate, consistent, and aligned with the methodology applied and the BCR Standard.

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

The steps to guarantee and regulate data quality as well as the processes to determine the removals findings were outlined in the Field Measurement Protocol /31.1/. The roles establish the assessment of each activity of the monitoring.

QC activity	Procedures
Check those assumptions and criterion for the selection of activity data, emission factors and other estimation parameters are documented	• Cross-check descriptions of activity data, emission factors and other estimation parameters with information on source and sink categories and ensure that these are properly recorded and archived.

QC activity	Procedures
Check for transcription errors in data input and reference.	• Confirm that bibliographical data references are properly cited in the internal documentation • Cross-check a sample of input data from each source category (either measurements or parameters used in calculations) for transcription errors.
Check that emissions and removals are calculated correctly.	• Reproduce a representative sample of emission or removal calculations. • Selectively mimic complex model calculations with abbreviated calculations to judge relative accuracy.
Check that parameter and units are correctly recorded and that appropriate conversion factors are used.	• Check that units are properly labeled in calculation sheets. • Check that units are correctly carried through from beginning to end of calculations. • Check that conversion factors are correct. • Check that temporal and spatial adjustment factors are used correctly.
Check the integrity of database files.	• Confirm that the appropriate data processing steps are correctly represented in the database. • Confirm that data relationships are correctly represented in the database. • Ensure that data fields are properly labeled and have the correct design specifications. • Ensure that adequate documentation of database and model structure and operation are archived.
Check for consistency in data between categories.	• Identify parameters (e.g., activity data, and constants) that are common to multiple categories of sources and sinks, and confirm that there is consistency in the values used for these parameters in the emissions calculations.
Check that the movement of inventory data among processing steps is correct	• Check that emission and removal data are correctly aggregated from lower reporting levels to higher reporting levels when preparing summaries. • Check that emission and removal data are correctly transcribed between different intermediate products.
Check that uncertainties in emissions and removals are estimated or calculated correctly.	• Check that qualifications of individuals providing expert judgment for uncertainty estimates are appropriate. • Check that qualifications, assumptions and expert judgments are recorded. Check that calculated uncertainties are complete and calculated correctly. • If necessary, duplicate error calculations on a small

QC activity	Procedures
	sample of the probability distributions used by Monte Carlo analyses.
Undertake review of internal documentation	• Check that there is detailed internal documentation to support the estimates and enable reproduction of the emission and removal and uncertainty estimates. • Check that inventory data, supporting data, and inventory records are archived and stored to facilitate detailed review. • Check integrity of any data archiving arrangements of outside organizations involved in inventory preparation.
Check time series consistency.	• Check for temporal consistency in time series input data for each category of sources and sinks. • Check for consistency in the algorithm/method used for calculations throughout the time series.
Undertake completeness checks	• Confirm that estimates are reported for all categories of sources and sinks and for all years. • Check that known data gaps that may result in incomplete emissions estimates are documented and treated in a conservative way.
Compare estimates to previous estimates.	• For each category, current inventory estimates should be compared to previous estimates, if available. If there are significant changes or departures from expected trends, re-check estimates and explain the difference.

Source: Field Measurement Protocol /31.8/[4].

According to above, the audit team considers that the roles, responsibilities, and procedures determined by the project holder has been aligned with the BCR requirements.

[4] The procedures are based in Methodology AR-AM0004/Version 04 to ensure quality and quality control in the information taken and its handling.

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

The audit team assessed the contribution of the Sustainable Development Goals, through the SGD tool, and the evidence by each SGD determined by the project.

Table 19. SDG applied.

SDG	Project Activity	Activities contributing	Assessment
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Sustainable production of commercial timber. (Indicator 12.1.1)	A project that contributes to the generation of raw wood for industry and power generation.	The project demonstrates the contribution through commercial plantation cover adapted to the region. The results are evidenced in GIS file /11-25/, training and hiring workers /26/ and compliance to environmental commitments /27/. The on-site visit and interviews with the stakeholders supplemented the assessment.
13. Climate Action	Reduction of burning pastures and savannas in the Colombian Orinoquia. (Indicator 13.1.1; 13.1.2)	Establish new commercial and natural forests, which mitigate the risk of disaster from burning.	
		Change in land use, pastures and savannas that are subject to annual burning, to have commercial and natural forests.	Project has reduced in GHG emissions. The results were evaluated through the calculations ex post /4/, Satellite Images /25/ GIS information /11-24/ and Monitoring Report /2/. The on-site visit and interviews with the stakeholders supplemented the assessment.
	Land use change in AFOLU sector (A/R) (Indicator 13.2.2)	New forests planted in areas that were historically subject to burning.	
15. Life on Land	Land use change in AFOLU sector (A/R) (Indicator 15.1.1)	New commercial and natural forests in areas of regular burning.	
	Increase water protection zones. (Indicator 15.1.2)	Increase in the protection bands (443,66) which are not taken into account for project activities and are embedded in the protection of water sources and contribution to passive natural restoration of 114.68 ha, in eligible areas.	

SDG	Project Activity	Activities contributing	Assessment
	Promote new forest coverages that provide goods and services to the community in harmony with the protection of other regional forest ecosystems. (Indicator 15.2.1)	Hectares of forested forests that contribute to the generation of employment, under environmental responsibility and protection of strategic regional ecosystems.	The project demonstrates the contribution through commercial plantation cover adapted to the region /2;.11-24/ The on-site visit and interviews with the stakeholders supplemented the assessment.
	Reforestation of areas that were subject to periodic burning, degrading the soil. (Indicator 15.3.1)	Hectares of new natural and commercial forests.	

Table adapted by the SGD Tool of the project /28/

AENOR verified compliance with the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the project with the SDG Tool v1.0 /28/ provided by the Project Holder. The project proponent identified the goals, targets, and activities related to the SDGs. The annex provided by the project holder includes, for each monitoring activity, project activity, contribution of the activity, type of activity, unit of measurement (activity indicator), and the respective documentation for each monitoring period. Similarly, the audit team confirmed that the supporting documentation had been correctly linked by the project holder.

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

This section is not applicable for the project.

6.2 Quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals

The audit team performed a review of all input data, parameters, equations, calculations, conversions, resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the criteria set out in Section 2 of this report, the calculation methodologies employed.

The steps taken to assess the consistency of the GHG emission removals quantification, in accordance with the applicable requirements in the applied methodology and the VVM were applied according to the information provide in the MR, Section "16 Quantification of GHG emission reduction / removals", as follows:

- Identification of appropriate methods and equations according activity data and project type, tree carbon stocks, above-ground, and below-ground biomass, volume of trees /53;56;60-68;71-77/

- Verification of information provided in GIS /11-25/.
- Verification of values and source of data when they are provided from secondary information /53;56;60-68;71-77/.
- Verification of data units /4/.
- Verification of complete and adequate implementation of methods and equations in spreadsheet /4/.

The verification team reproduced the calculations of selected samples to ensure the accuracy of the results. Where appropriate, references for analytical methods or default values were verified with the relevant source.

6.2.1 Methodology deviations (if applicable)

No Methodology deviations are applied for this validation and verification report.

6.2.2 Baseline or reference scenario

The audit team assessed the baseline scenario defined by the Project Proponent (PP), in accordance with the requirements of the BCR Standard v3.4, the BCR001 Methodology v4.0, and the "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R CDM project activities". The project identifies the baseline as the continuation of historical land use practices in the region—specifically, extensive livestock grazing on degraded savannah grasslands.

a) **Assumptions, methods, parameters, data sources, and factors**: The PP followed the methodological steps required to define the baseline, including Step 0 (start date), Step 1 (identification of alternative land use scenarios), and Sub-steps 2a–2c. The land use before the start of project activities was confirmed as unmanaged grasslands, historically subjected to periodic burning and used for extensive cattle grazing. Cultural, geographical, and economic conditions—such as the remote location, poor infrastructure, and high transport costs—make other land uses unlikely. Official sources and literature (e.g., EOT La Primavera, Tigrillos 2010, Viloria 2009) support this assumption. Supporting documentation is included in annexes /2, 50-54/.

   The analysis concluded that extensive livestock farming is the only scenario without implementation barriers in the project area. Other land uses, including commercial reforestation and agriculture, were ruled out due to lack of viability, infrastructure, and institutional support. This assessment was supported by geospatial analysis and legal instruments, as shown in annexes /2, 9, 50-54/.

b) **Uncertainty is considered and there was used prudential assumptions**: The PP describes the management of uncertainty in the application of conservative estimation principles according to BCR0001 V4.0 Methodology (Table 4). Therefore, the project holder has applied 40% of the average error per stratum. This procedure ensures that the results are conservative.

Stratum	Adjustment of average for uncertainty discount (tCO2 ha^{-1})
Low	22,47
Regular	72,09
Middle	159,77
High	207,12

Source: Spreadsheet calculator ex-post /4/.

AENOR verified the calculations and results, therefore concludes that the PP has applied the uncertainty management aligned by the methodology BCR0001 and contains the conservative approach.

c) The project considered the local land use planning instruments and national forestry policies, including the requirements of the CIF (Forestry Incentive Certificate) and registry with RENARE, confirming the absence of overlaps with other initiatives. The baseline scenario complies with regional policy frameworks and was validated with official documentation and land classification maps.

d) **Consistency with emission factors, activity data, and other relevant parameters:** The emission factors and baseline carbon content estimates used by the project are aligned with national references and IPCC guidance. The spatial and temporal dimensions of the baseline are consistent with the requirements of the BCR001 methodology, including the use of the AR-CDM Tool for estimating carbon stocks in trees and shrubs.

e) The PP established quality control measures for the identification of baseline conditions, including the use of spatial analysis tools, satellite imagery, and documented procedures as described in the PD. Interviews conducted during the on-site audit also provided confirmation of the land use conditions /104-107/. These procedures were verified by the audit team and found to be consistent with BCR and ISO 14064-2 requirements. During the validation and verification process, the audit team confirmed the parameters through the sources provided; likewise reproduce the equations and verified the appropriate applicability of the methodology. Section 6.2.3 of this report includes the detailed of the assessment the quantification of GHG removal of GHG emissions, including relevant data, parameters and equations, assumptions.

Based on the evidence reviewed in the Project Description and supporting annexes, the audit team confirms that the definition of the baseline scenario is appropriately justified and consistent with the requirements of the BCR Standard and BCR001 methodology. The information provided by the PP is relevant, credible, and correctly applied. The baseline scenario was determined as extensive cattle ranching on degraded grasslands, and the

justification was supported through historical land use, policy context, and technical documentation. Accordingly, the audit team concludes that the baseline scenario is valid for the purposes of this project validation.

6.2.3 Mitigation results

The mitigation results of the El Dorado project were evaluated based on the information provided in the Monitoring Report (MR), the Project Description (PD), and the corresponding annexes. The audit team assessed that the net GHG removals were calculated following the procedures and equations defined in the BCR001 Methodology version 4.0 and the BioCarbon Registry Standard version 3.4.

The calculations were carried out using equations from recognized scientific sources, including IPCC (2003) and published allometric models. The applicable equations used to calculate the carbon removals include species-specific biomass models and volume-based models referenced from IPCC 2003 for *Pinus caribaea* and *Eucalyptus pellita*, as shown below /4/:

- *Pinus caribaea* (DBH 0.6 cm to 56 cm):

  $BA = 0.887 + [(10486 \times DBH^{2.84}) / (DBH^{2.84} + 376907)]$

  Source: IPCC 2003

- *Eucalyptus pellita* (all diameters):

  $BA = 1.22 \times (DBH^{2}) \times H \times 0.01$

  Source: IPCC 2003

These equations were applied consistently to the data collected from field plots, and additional default values (such as root-to-shoot ratios, wood density, and carbon fraction) were selected according to AR-Tool 14 v4.2 and IPCC GPG-LULUCF guidance.

The assessment of GHG removals included cross-verification of the values reported in the MR and the spreadsheet calculations provided by the Project Proponent. The audit team recalculated results using the field data /4, 5, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20/ and found no discrepancies. The values are reported transparently, and the assumptions were found to be conservative where applicable.

The procedures for the estimation of sample size followed Winrock's CDM A/R Sample Plot Calculator Tool, applying a precision level of 10% and confidence level of 90% for plot establishment /18, 19/.

The project established a total of 67 permanent plots of 500 m^2 in the strata with plantation establishment (low, regular, medium, and high), as listed in Table 32 of the MR.

These plots were the basis for deriving dendrometric data (DBH, height), which fed into the biomass estimation equations.

The audit team verified that the complete parameter set required by the methodology and tools was applied correctly, and values were either directly measured or taken from credible sources. Examples include:

- Carbon fraction (CF) of 0.63 and 0.49 for *P. caribaea* and *E. pellita* respectively, as reported in the MR and spreadsheet /4/.
- Root-shoot ratio (Rs) of 0.4 for shrubs, consistent with AR-Tool 14 v4.2.
- Shrub biomass ratio (BDRsf) of 0.10, default value per AR-Tool 14 v4.2.

Source: default values stated in Sections 11 and 12 of AR-Tool 0014 v4.2

The MR reported total net GHG emission removals of 193,998 tCO_2e during the monitoring period (30/06/2015 to 30/04/2023), which were verified through recalculation by the audit team using the carbon balance spreadsheet /4/.

The QA/QC procedures for monitoring and calculations were reviewed in Section 15.1 of the MR, and included control protocols, data validation procedures, and instrument calibration. The audit team conducted independent checks on the structure, completeness, and accuracy of the spreadsheets, and confirmed that all formulae and aggregation steps are correctly implemented.

The audit team concludes that the methodology BCR0001 v4.0 and referenced tools were correctly applied for the calculation of baseline emissions (assumed to be zero), project removals, and leakage (also assumed zero), and that the ex-post results are accurate, consistent, and credible based on the information provided.

6.2.3.1 GHG emissions reduction/removal in the baseline scenario

The baseline scenario corresponds to unmanaged grasslands without permanent woody biomass. As stated in the Monitoring Report (Section 16.2.4), these lands were historically subject to slash-and-burn or clearing-regrowth cycles, resulting in the oscillation of biomass without any long-term accumulation.

According to paragraph 12(f) of AR-Tool14 v4.2: "*If land is subjected to periodic cycles (e.g. slash-and-burn or clearing-regrowing cycles) so that the biomass oscillates between a minimum and a maximum value in the baseline*", then the net change in carbon stocks in the baseline scenario shall be considered zero.

This condition is met by the project and explicitly justified in the MR. Therefore, baseline removals are considered zero.

The audit team verified that the parameters and data used to the baseline scenario were taking into account in accordance with the BCR 0001 Methodology. The data, parameters and equations validated are described in Section 5.5. of this report.

The quantification of baseline removals follows Equation 9 of the methodology BCR0001 v4.0:

$$\Delta C_{BSL,t}=\Delta C_{TREE\_BSL,t}+\Delta C_{SHRUB\_BSL,t}+\Delta C_{DW\_BSL,t}+\Delta C_{LI\_BSL,t}$$

$\Delta C_{BSL,t}$ = *Net removals of greenhouse gases by sinks (GHGs) at the baseline in year t; t CO2-e*

$\Delta C_{TREE\_BSL,t}$ = *Changes in carbon stock of Arborea biomass in the baseline for the project area. Apply the methodological tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO2-e*

$\Delta C_{SHRUB\_BSL,t}$ = *Change in carbon stock of shrub biomass in the baseline, for the project area. Apply the methodological tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO2-e*

$\Delta C_{DW\_BSL,t}$ = *Changes in the baseline carbon stock of dead wood above ground in year t. Apply the tool, "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO2-e*

$\Delta C_{LI\_BSL,t}$ = *Change in baseline carbon stock of above-ground litterfall in year t. Apply the tool, "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO2-e*

The Monitoring Report (Section 16.2.4) indicates that the project area consisted of grasslands with no permanent tree or shrub biomass at the start of the project. Historical land use practices involved periodic burning and clearing, which prevented long-term biomass accumulation. This land-use pattern is consistent with periodic cycles that maintain biomass oscillation between a minimum and a maximum value. So, each term is assigned a value of zero, due to the cyclical land use and absence of net carbon accumulation in the baseline. This was confirmed by the audit team after reviewing the land use history, project documentation, and MR.

No leakage was identified, as activities remained within the project boundaries and no displacement was observed.

Based on this provision, and the evidence provided by the Project Proponent in the Monitoring Report, the audit team considers that the baseline carbon stock change is justifiably assumed to be zero.

6.2.3.2 GHG emissions reduction/removal in the project scenario

The quantification of GHG removals in the project scenario was performed through a forest inventory consisting of 67 plots (500 m² each), distributed across four strata (Low, Regular, Middel, High). Only Low, Regular and Medium strata were used for accounting purposes, as the High stratum was excluded due to insufficient representation.

Field measurements and stratification were used to estimate the accumulated carbon stocks in various pools, including trees, shrubs, dead wood, litter, and soil organic carbon (SOC). The main procedures and results are summarized below:

- **Tree Biomass**

The estimation followed IPCC 2003 guidelines (Annex 4, Section 4.2). Since species-specific allometric equations were not available, the project applied general IPCC equations. A 40% discount was applied to the mean stock per stratum for conservativeness, as recommended in Section 15 of BCR0001 v4.0.

According Table 35 of MR:

Stratum	Above and below ground carbon ($tCO_2\ ha^{-1}$)
Low	24,38
Regular	76,22
Middel	161,72
High	212,31

Source: Spreadsheet calculator ex-post /4/.

- **Shrub Biomass**

Shrub carbon stock was estimated using default values recommended in AR-Tool14 v4.2 for shrub biomass calculations. Specifically, a canopy cover factor (*CCSHRUB,i*) of 0.5 and a biomass density ratio (*BDRSF*) of 0.1 were applied, along with a root-shoot ratio (Rs) of 0.4, and the aboveground biomass content for tropical humid forests (*bFOREST* = 231.7 t d.m./ha), as referenced in the IDEAM 2014 national forest inventory. These values are aligned with the assumptions described in the Monitoring Report, and the results are summarized in Table 37. The shrub biomass was calculated in 21,602.6 **tCO_2** ha^{-1} /4/ (Table 38, MR).

- **Litter**

Estimated as 10% of aboveground tree biomass, according to IPCC and BCR0001 recommendations. Results are summarized in the Monitoring Report - Table 39. The carbon removals (tCO_2) from the leaf litter component were 12,361.37 **tCO_2** /4/ (Table 39, MR).

- **Dead Wood**

Estimated as 6% of aboveground tree biomass, consistent with guidance in AR-Tool14. Results are summarized in the Monitoring Report - Table 40. The carbon removals (tCO2) in the aboveground dead wood biomass component were 7,416.82 **tCO_2** /4/**.**

- **Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)**

The estimation of changes in soil organic carbon stocks was carried out using the "**Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities**", specifically applying **Equation 8** of the tool:

$$\Delta SOC_{AL,t} = 44/12 * A_i * dSOC_{i,t} * 1\ year$$

$\Delta SOC_{AL,t}$ =	*Change in SOC stock in areas of land meeting the applicability conditions of this tool, in year t; t CO2-e*
A_i =	*The area of stratum i of the areas of land; ha*
$dSOC_{i,t}$ =	*The rate of change in SOC stocks in stratum i of the areas of land; tC ha^{-1} yr^{-1}*
i =	*1, 2, 3, … strata of areas of land; dimensionless*

According to the pre-existing soil material, degradation state, and management conditions in the project area, the tool determines a default value of dSOC = 0.8 t C/ha/year. This was applied using the calculator ARWG30_SOC_Tool_Multizones.xls, as documented in the MR. To convert to tCO_2e, 44/12 was applied, with a final result of 2.93333 tCO_2/ha/year.

This rate was applied to the annual accumulated plantation area, resulting in **total removals of 29,003.94 tCO_2** over the monitoring period /4/. The detailed annual estimates are presented in **Table 36** of the Monitoring Report.

All variables used in these equations, such as biomass expansion factors, root-shoot ratios, carbon fractions, and shrub canopy cover, were validated against the sources cited in the MR and supporting documentation. For example, the shrub canopy cover default value of 0.5 is justified through AR-Tool 0014 v4.2, and the default above-ground biomass value of 231.7 t d.m./ha comes from Phillips et al., IDEAM 2014.

- **Uncertainty Estimation and Conservative Approach**

In accordance with BCR001 v4.0 (Section 15), a conservative discount of 40% of the standard deviation was applied to tree carbon stocks due to use of generic equations from IPCC. See MR section "16.2.4 / Uncertainty Estimation ", Ex post calculations /4/

The adjusted data of average carbon values per ha (tCO2ha-1) for each stratum were included in section 6.2.2.

- **Leakage**

As per the Monitoring Report, leakage emissions were considered zero, as livestock activities were integrated under improved management in the same property, and no displacement occurred. This is consistent with the justification provided in the MR section on "16.3 Leakages".

- **Net GHG Emission Removals**

Equation 11 (Change in carbon stocks in the project):

$$\Delta C_{P,t}=\Delta C_{TREE\_PROJ,t}+\Delta C_{SHRUB\_PROJ,t}+\Delta C_{DW\_PROJ,t}+\Delta C_{LI\_PROJ,t}+\Delta SOC_{AL,t}$$

$\Delta C_{P,t}$ = *Change in the carbon stocks in Project, occurring in the selected carbon pools, in year t; t CO_2-e*

$\Delta C_{TREE\_PROJ,t}$ = *Change in carbon stock in tree biomass in Project in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO_2-e*

$\Delta C_{SHRUB\_PROJ,t}$ = *Change in carbon stock in shrub biomass in Project in year t, as estimated in the same tool; t CO_2-e*

$\Delta C_{DW\_PROJ,t}$ = *Change in carbon stock in deadwood in Project in year t, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in deadwood and litter in A/R CDM project activities"; t CO_2-e*

$\Delta C_{LI\_PROJ,t}$ = *Change in carbon stock in litter in Project in year t, as estimated in the same tool; t CO_2-e*

$\Delta SOC_{AL,t}$ = *Change in carbon stock in SOC in Project, in year t, in areas of land meeting the applicability conditions of the tool "Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities", as estimated in the same tool; t CO_2-e*

The net anthropogenic removal is 193,998 tCO2 for all sinks considered (above-ground biomass, underground biomass, soil organic carbon, shrubs, leaf litter and dead wood above ground) /4/ (Tables 41 and 42, MR).

The Net project GHG removals are 193,998 tCO2, considering that $GHG_{E,r}$ is zero in Equation 10 ($\Delta C_{ACTUAL,t} = \Delta C_t - GHG_{E,t}$).

The buffer contribution was 38,800 tCO2, which corresponds to 20% of Net project GHG removals.

Finally, 155,199 tCO2eq carbon credits was verified.

The spreadsheet calculations used to quantify removals were reviewed and recalculated to ensure the equations & formulas were correctly implemented. The data and results were cross-checked according to aggregation, unit conversions, and calculations. Thus, the audit team confirms the ex-post estimated net GHG emission removals amount is accurate and consistent with the methodology.

6.3 Sustainable development safeguards (SDSs)

The Project Holder conducted the evaluation of environmental and social impacts according to Sustainable Development Safeguards SDSs tool V1.0. In summary, based on the compliance tool, the audit team has taken into account the following points:

- The project respect and complies the regulations since the international, national, and local level /34-49; 80/.
- The PP identifies the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts resulting from the implementation of the project/initiative activities; based on the use of Annex A: Sustainable Development Safeguards (SDS) Assessment Questionnaire /1;2;11-26; 27; 30-33; 50:55;58;62;65-69;71-73;76;77;88/.
- The PP identified risks and has been addressed through preventive and mitigation measures.
- The PP has a management system which is updated each calendar year or monitoring time. This procedure corresponds to the matrix regulations and describes in Section 5 of the MR, likewise, these regulations is following by the different entities as Corporinoquia ICA and Finagro.

  During the interviews conducted with the stakeholder, it was found that the use of the resource is mitigated through the measures included in the Plan Management presented to Corporinoquia, therefore there are no impacts over the climate change component; likewise, the interviews with the field workers could identify that there is no negative impact over the workers, and the conditions are aligned with the national legal labor. The land acquisition has no present conflicts; the assessment of this component is detailed in Section 6.8 of this report. Finally, according to the official information, there is no presence of indigenous reserves or other ethnic populations. In addition, the PP demonstrated compliance with national and local regulations. The PP also implemented a biodiversity inventory /88/ to assess the impacts on the project area and surrounding native areas.

Therefore, the project holder appropriately addressed the applicability of the "Sustainable Development Safeguards SDSs tool V1.0."

6.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Section 6.1.2.6 of this report indicate the evaluation of the project contribution with the sustainable development goals. The project demonstrated compliance with the targets set for this monitoring.

The identified Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) align with the BCR tool and are according to the project activities according to the applied methodology. To evaluate compliance, the audit team reviewed the documentation supported, the development of the tool Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) /5/, and finally, confirmation through interviews with the stakeholders and verification of the activities related to the Monitoring Report.

6.5 Climate change adaptation

The holder project considered the strategic lines under National Climate Change Policy, and it is demonstrated through the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Policy, the Forestry Project is in line with the Territorial Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Rural Development.

Adaptation action BCR	Action to adapt the project	Assessment
a) Considers one or more of the strategic lines proposed in the National Climate Change Policies and/or addresses aspects framed in the regulations of the country where the project is implemented;	Yes. Project activities fall under action lines 1, 3, 7 and 9 of the 2017 National Climate Change Policy.	According to National Climate Change, the goal is to "the forestry and agricultural sectors address both the causes of climate change due to the emissions they generate and the impacts of climate change."[5]
b) Improves conditions for the conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services in areas of influence beyond the project boundaries (e.g. natural cover in areas of special environmental interest, biological corridors, water	Yes, the project excludes the water courses adjacent to the Caño El Doctor and Caño Bravo drains, thus contributing to the water management of the watersheds. This was demonstrated in the analysis of the project's	The audit team ensured this information through the GIS /11-24/ to confirm the eligible area, during on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives.

[5] https://www.minambiente.gov.co/documento-entidad/politica-nacional-de-cambio-climatico.

Adaptation action BCR	Action to adapt the project	Assessment
management in watersheds, etc.);	eligible areas (see project document[6])	
c) Implements activities that contribute to sustainable and low-carbon productive landscapes;	Reforestation with the commercial species Pinus caribaea, Eucallyptus pellita and Acacia mangium, have a positive impact on the sustainable productive landscape in the Orinoco region, as they have the technological packages approved by the national government, which are part of the zoning for forestry activities prepared by the Unidad de Planificación Rural UPRA.	The audit team ensured this information through the GIS /11-25/ to confirm the eligible area and strata, during on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with La Primavera Municipality representatives.
d) Suggests areas for restoration in areas of special environmental concern.	The buffer strips of areas established by CORPORINOQUIA for the protection and conservation of natural resources and the environment have been preserved. The project promotes restoration activities through passive regeneration actions in	The audit team ensured this information through the GIS /11-25/ to confirm the eligible area, buffer strips, during on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives.

[6] https://globalcarbontrace.io/storage/PCR-CO-630/initiatives/PCR-CO-630-142-001/Documento%20de%20proyecto.pdf

Adaptation action BCR	Action to adapt the project	Assessment
	areas that were previously non forest.	
e) Designs and implements adaptation strategies based on an ecosystem-based approach.	The project uses an ecosystem-based approach to preserve and restore key environmental areas, promote passive regeneration in degraded zones, and utilize locally adapted forest species to ensure ecological and productive stability.	The audit team ensured this information through the GIS /11-25/ to confirm the eligible area, buffer strips, during on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives. Likewise, the audit team visited protected buffer areas around the project area, as well as the passive regeneration areas.
f) It strengthens the local capacities of institutions and/or communities to make informed decisions that enable them to anticipate negative effects resulting from climate change (recognition of vulnerability conditions) and to seize opportunities arising from anticipated or observed changes.	The project enhances local capacities by collaborating with various entities and residents to align reforestation and conservation efforts with national policies and community interests. It provides training for workers and promotes sustainable forest management and soil and water conservation practices, fostering climate resilience. These actions help communities and authorities make informed decisions about land use and ecosystem protection.	

According the AFOLU Sector, the PP has demonstrated the activities in the climate change through the removals emission. The evidence was assessed during the review

documentary, visit to the project area, and interviews conducted with stakeholders, mainly the regional and local entities as described in the above table.

6.6 Co-benefits (if applicable)

Not applicable.

6.7 REDD+ safeguards (if applicable)

Not applicable.

6.8 Double counting avoidance

The audit team conducted a search for other initiatives in the project area on standard platforms including the BioCarbon Standard, Verra, CERCARBONO, Plan Vivo Foundation, Gold Standard, and Climate Action Reserve. And confirmed the information provided by the PP which include an analysis of nearby projects was developed to assess if there were any overlaps and to avoid double counting. The assessment is described in detail in Section 5.4 of this report.

AENOR found no evidence of double counting or that the project has or will participate in another GHG program or that the GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project are included in an emissions trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG emissions trading.

Likewise, in response to the PP's request for project status on the RENARE platform, the Environmental Entity confirmed via email on October 4, 2024, that the project is approved and currently in the formulation phase /103/.

AENOR verified the database developed by the project manager and confirmed that it allows tracking of forestry areas and activities, as well as reductions that are allocated and/or traded in a way that ensures that there is no double counting of removals or overestimation of removals by the project's mitigation actions. According to the "Avoiding Double Counting (ADC) tool.

According with Section 8.1 of the Avoiding Double Counting (ADC)" v2.0 tool, AENOR considers following items:

- Ex-post credits issuance: The current document corresponds to second verification, and the project has been registered only in the BCR Registry.

- Conditions and procedures for GHG projects migration to BIOCARBON: The project is not seeking certification, nor has it been or is it registered under any other standard, therefore, the conditions mentioned in section 8.1.2 of the BCR ADC Tool are not applicable.

- Double-check in GHG registries systems: The audit team conducted a search for other initiatives in the project area on standard platforms including the BioCarbon Standard, Verra, CERCARBONO, Plan Vivo Foundation, Gold Standard, and Climate Action Reserve. And confirmed the information indicated by the PP as described in section 5.1.3 of this report.

- Host Country Authorization for CORSIA eligible VCC: The PP had included the Host Country Authorization of the project.

According to above, AENOR found no evidence of double counting or that the project has or will participate in another GHG program or that the GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project are included in an emissions trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG emissions trading.

6.9 Stakeholders' Consultation

Although there is only one owner of the project, the project holder has identified the key stakeholders with whom they are in direct contact and has reported on the project's activities. Governmental organizations like Corporinoquia, the municipal mayor's office, are in between these stakeholders /33/.

The audit team conducted interviews with these stakeholders to corroborate the information provided them about the project. AENOR confirmed that the holder project is in frequent contact with these entities, and they have knowledge of the project development; also, the project holder has reported the environmental commitments /27/

6.9.1 *Public Consultation*

The project was open for comments on the Registry Platform (https://globalcarbontrace.io/public-consultation-form/93) for 30 calendar days from 10/09/2024 to 10/10/2024. BCR confirms that "Any comments received have been uploaded in the "Project Documents"". However, in the Project documents, no evidenced public comments during the public consultation period.

7 Internal quality control

To give a fair level of assurance of conformance against the specified audit criteria and materiality thresholds within the audit scope, the evaluation was carried out. A positive evaluation statement fairly guarantees that the project's GHG claims are accurate and fairly represent the GHG data and information, based on the audit findings.

Following the completion of the assessment process by the validation team, all documentation undergoes an internal quality control through a technical review before

submission to BCR. The technical reviewer is a qualified member of AENOR, independent from the team that carried out the validation of the project activity. The technical reviewer or the team appointed for the technical review are qualified in the technical area(s) and sectoral scope(s) of the project activity.

As part of the validation and verification process, AENOR plans the field visit in the project area to assess its implementation status, the quality of field data collection techniques, compliance with the monitoring plan, the views of stakeholders, and the management of the forest plantation. The validation and verification process is carried out through a combination of initial meetings, desk assessments, and on-site inspections, and interviews are conducted with the community and other stakeholders (local government, local environmental entities, and other institutions present in the production area).

AENOR carries out a meticulous review of the spreadsheets to verify the correct application of the methodology (formulas, equations, and spreadsheets) and checks that the necessary data for the calculation of GHG removals is provided properly. Based on the evaluation carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of safety that the emission reductions and removals claimed are free from errors, omissions, or material inaccuracies and generates the necessary findings for the proposer so that it responds adequately and meets the requirements of the standard and the methodology to give them corresponding closure.

8 Validation and verification opinion

AENOR has validated and verified that the Proyecto Forestal El Dorado complies with the BioCarbon Registry Standard v3.4. The project has been implemented in accordance with the Project Description. The findings of this report show that the project, as described in the project documentation, is in line with all applicable criteria for validation and verification.

The validation and verification consisted of the following three phases: i) desk review of the project design, monitoring plan and ex-ante and ex-post estimation of GHG reductions; ii) on-site audit and stakeholder interviews; iii) resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final validation and verification report and opinion. In the course of the validation and verification process, clarifying and corrective actions were raised; all have been successfully closed as shown in the report annexed to this report.

The review of the PD /1/ and MR /2/ documentation and additional documents related to the ex-ante estimation and monitoring methodology; and the subsequent background research, follow-up interviews and review of the parties' comments have provided AENOR with sufficient evidence to validate compliance with the established criteria.

The validation conclusions can be summarized as follows:

The ex-ante analysis /3/ of the project's GHG reductions has been carried out in an accurate, transparent and conservative manner, estimating total net GHG removals of 1,235,502 tCO2e and an annual average of 41,183 tCO2e for a GHG emission removal quantification period of 30 years, from 30-June-2015 to 30-June-2045.

The verification assessment covered the monitoring period from 30-June-2015 to 30, April 2023 and verified that calculated emission removals were achieved during the monitoring period with a reasonable level of assurance.

AENOR can issue a positive verification opinion for verified GHG emission removals of 193,998 tCO2e for the monitoring period (30/06/2015 to 30/04/2023). AENOR has verified a reasonable level of assurance that these removals reductions have been achieved.

AENOR considers that the project manager carries out the monitoring and reporting of its GHG mitigation actions in accordance with the requirements of the BCR standard and the results of the quantification of emission reductions are verifiable in the framework of the ISO 14064-3:2020.

9 Validation statement

The scope of the validation audit of the GHG mitigation project is to validate the project activities, its monitoring plan, its GHG Greenhouse Gas sources, sinks and/or reservoirs, its period of quantification of GHG emission reductions by removal activities, its baseline scenario, its legal and information requirements management processes, maximum mitigation potential and the BioCarbon Registry guidelines and methodological documents.

The scope of the project validation audit of the Proyecto Forestal El Dorado was to to carry out an independent assessment of the project in order to determine:

- That the project complies with all the requirements of the BioCarbon Registry Standard Version 3.4. June 28, 2024.
- That the PD (Project Description) and supporting information comply with the requirements of ISO 14064-2:2019 and the Colombian Legal Framework.
- That the project complies with the rules and criteria of the Colombian carbon market.
- That the project, its activities, methods and procedures, described in the PD document and its corresponding annexes, including the monitoring plan, comply with the criteria established in this report;

- That the activities, methods, and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the PD; and follow the national regulations that apply to climate change mitigation initiatives.

In addition, the following documents were used as reference during the audit process:

- Good practice guide for land use, land use change and forestry. IPCC, 2003
- Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry. IPCC, 2006
- AFOLU non-permanence risk tool. V.04
- Estimation of NON-CO2 GHG emissions resulting from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity.
- ISO 14064:2019
    - Part 2: Specification with guidance, at project level for the quantification, monitoring and reporting of emission reductions or enhancements in greenhouse gas removals.
    - Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas declarations (2019)
- ISO 14065:2013 (EN) Greenhouse gases - Requirements for bodies performing validation and verification of greenhouse gases, for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition.

The following criteria were used to evaluate this project:

- Methodological Document. AFOLU Sector. Bcr0001 Quantification of GHG Removals. Afforestation, Reforestation. and Revegetation. Version 4.0. February 9, 2024.
- BCR Standard from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. Version 3.4. June 28, 2024.
- Validation and Verification Manual Greenhouse Gas Projects. V2.4. March 23, 2024.
- Permanence and Risk Management. BCR Tool. V1.1. March 19, 2024.
- Avoiding double counting v2.0. February 7, 2024
- Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Tool. v 1. February 13, 2023.
- Biocarbon Guidelines. Baseline and Additionality BCR projects generate verified carbon credits (VCC) that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional. Version 1.3. March 1, 2024.
- Sustainable Development Safeguards (SDSs) Version 1.1. July 2024
- Tool. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Version 1.0. June 2023.

The ex-ante analysis of the project's GHG reductions has been carried out in an accurate, transparent, and conservative manner, estimating total net GHG removals of 1,235,502 tCO2e and an annual average of 41,183 tCO2e, for a GHG emission removal quantification period of 30 years, from 30-June-2015 to 30-June-2045.

The audit was conducted to provide a reasonable level of assurance in accordance with the criteria defined within the scope. The nature and extent of the validation activities have been designed to provide a high, but not absolute level of assurance on the data and information supporting this statement, which are by their nature historical. The level of assurance used in the audit was not less than 95% and the maximum material discrepancy in the data accepted was ±5%.

10 Verification statement

The scope of the project verification audit of the Proyecto Forestal El Dorado was to verify GHG emissions removals, implementation of activities, and their reported impact for the monitoring periods from June 30, 2015, to April 30, 2023.

The objective of the verification audit was to carry out an independent assessment of the project in order to determine:

- That the project complies with the rules and criteria of the Colombian carbon market.
- That the project, its activities, methods and procedures and results, described in the MR and its corresponding annexes, including the monitoring plan activities, comply with the criteria established in this report.
- Verify compliance in the implementation of mitigation project activities, including those associated with the methodology selected for the project.
- Assess and verify compliance with the principles of the monitoring, verification and reporting system necessary to comply with current legislation.

The following criteria were used to evaluate this project:

- Methodological Document. AFOLU Sector. Bcr0001 Quantification of GHG Removals. Afforestation, Reforestation. and Revegetation. Version 4.0. February 9, 2024.
- BCR Standard from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility. Version 3.4. June 28, 2024.
- Validation and Verification Manual Greenhouse Gas Projects. V2.4. March 23, 2024.
- Permanence and Risk Management. BCR Tool. V1.1. March 19, 2024.
- Avoiding double counting v2.0. February 7, 2024
- Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Tool. v 1. February 13, 2023.
- Biocarbon Guidelines. Baseline and Additionality BCR projects generate verified carbon credits (VCC) that represent emissions reductions, avoidance, or removals that are additional. Version 1.3. March 1, 2024.

- Sustainable Development Safeguards (SDSs) Version 1.1. July 2024
- Tool. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Version 1.0. June 2023.

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The verification activities have been specifically designed to provide a high level of assurance in the data projected and information that supports this statement, although not absolute assurance. The level of assurance used in the audit was not less than 95 per cent and the maximum material discrepancy of the accepted data was 5 per cent. The audit was performed to provide a reasonable level of assurance in accordance with the criteria defined within the scope.

AENOR can issue a positive verification opinion for verified GHG emission removals of 193,998 tCO2e for the monitoring period (30/06/2015 to 30/04/2023). AENOR has verified a reasonable level of assurance that these removals reductions have been achieved.

The project has demonstrated the contribution to SGD´s, specifically 12, 13 and 15.

The nature and extent of the verification activities have been shaped to provide a high, but not absolute level of assurance in the data and information supporting this statement, which are by nature historical. The level of assurance used in the audit was not less than 95 per cent and the maximum material discrepancy of the accepted data was 5 per cent.

AENOR considers that the project manager performs the monitoring and reporting of its GHG mitigation actions according to the results of the quantification of emission reductions are verifiable under ISO 14064-3:2020. The declaration that the GHG statement verification was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2020.

Madrid, April 2, 2025.

Team Leader Name

Claudia Polindara

11 Annexes

Annex 1. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Claudia Polindara

Claudia Polindara is a Forestry Engineer from the District University Francisco José de Caldas, specialist in Environmental Law and master's in environmental law and management from the Universidad del Rosario. She has 14 years of experience in Environmental legislation and Forestry Management, and in the last 4 years she has been working as an auditor of projects for climate change mitigation activities under different carbon standards, such as: CERCARBONO, BCR Standard, VCS and CCB, CDM. Accredited in FCPF and ARTREES.

Pablo Moreno Cerero

Pablo Moreno is a Forest Engineer, and he has a master's degree in Forest engineering and management, both carried out in Polytechnic University of Madrid. Pablo has more than 3 years of experience in forestry and sustainability. He has worked since he stated his master´s studies close to the environment in different ways. The main branch of his career has been forest management, operations management, technical analysis, working with GIS and field work as well as quality assessment and R&D development in forestry production-related topics in search of efficiency and process optimization. The other path of his career has been focused to sustainability consultancy and research and climate change. He has worked in different countries: Spain, U.S.A. and Australia. In AENOR is working with international projects, mainly in Africa and South America. He is a native Spanish speaker proficient in English and holds a basic level of French.

Joao Barata

Joao Pedro Barata is an environmental engineer from the forestry school of the technical university of Madrid. He is a native Portuguese and Spanish speaker with a high English level who has worked in several projects from different standards such as VCS, CCB, GS and others. He has received trainings and participated in projects working with GIS and currently, he works at the Climate Change Unit in AENOR and is seeking to become a validator/verifier under the ISO-14000 family requirements.

Adrián Vidal de Prados

Adrián Vidal is a Forest Engineer, with a master's degree in Forest Engineering from the Technical University on Madrid, and a Postgraduate Diploma in Climate Change from the

National University of Quilmes and the National University of Jujuy. Adrián works at the Climate Change Unit in AENOR and has more than 7 years of professional experience in forestry and sustainability. Currently, he audits projects under several international programs such as VCS, CCB and Gold Standard, and under jurisdictional programs such as the FCPF Carbon Fund of the World Bank or REDD Early Movers. Prior to joining AENOR, he worked at the Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3) carrying research in global governance, national policies, and modelling of Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU) mitigation measures. He worked at the AFOLU Unit of the Transparency division of UNFCCC, providing support to the intergovernmental climate change process on issues related to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF).

Annex 2. Clarification requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests

Finding ID	1	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 06/11/2023
Section No. General Standard				
PD/MR				
Description of finding				
Confirmation compliance with the Standard: 1. The PD is not in the format or template established by the BCR program, although this may be optional, it is important to use it to facilitate the certifier's compliance with each required item, so it is suggested to adjust the PD according to this format. Additionally, in accordance with Section 4 of the BCR Standard Version 3.0 (and 3.2), it should be noted that: "...it is considered important that the documentation contained in the public registry be submitted in English". 2. During the on-site visit, the PP indicated that the Validation and Verification process is under the BCR Standard, however, on page 3 of the PD, it established that the project "is constructed and based on the methodological processes of the Colombian Technical Standard NTC 6208 of the Mitigation Actions in the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Sector (USCUSS) at the rural level, incorporating social and biodiversity considerations." For that, the information of the PD is not coherent with the BCR Standard. Therefore, it is requested to update the relevant documentation according to BCR standard.				
Project holder response (08/08/2024)				
1. The project complies with the standards established by BCR V3.4, for which it submits two documents: - Project document - Monitoring report.				

3. The text is adjusted because the project complies with the requirements of BCR v3.4. The text related to NTC 6208 is eliminated.
Documentation provided by the project holder
- Project document in updated format complying with the requirements of BCR V3.4. In English language, in addition to the risk tools and safeguards. - Monitoring report in updated format according to BCR v3.4 requirements
CAB assessment (27/08/2024)
The Project Holder has updated the templates for both the PD and MR. Additionally, they have implemented the latest version of the tools. However, issues with these templates and tools have been identified by the audit team, as detailed in NC2, NC3. As a result, this finding will only be resolved once the noted NCs and CLs mentioned above have been addressed. NC remains open.
Project holder response (31/10/2024)
NC 2 and NC3 were adjusted.
Documentation provided by the project holder
CAB assessment (07/02/2024)
NC 2 remains open; therefore, this NC continues Open.
Project holder response (13/03/2025)
NC 2 was adjusted. This led to the update of the PDD and the monitoring report in English versions.

Documentation provided by the project holder
CAB assessment (18/03/2025)
NC/CAR 2 has been closed, therefore, The NC/CAR is closed

Finding ID	2	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 06/11/2023
Section No. 14 of the BCR0001Methodology				
Section 3.5 of the PD.				
Description of finding				
In accordance with the requirements of the BCR, Section 14 of the BCR0001Methodology, states that: "the uncertainty does not correspond to uncertainty related to the mean´s value, defined in 3.6a". A/R Tool 14". However, The PP indicates in the PD that for the estimation of the uncertainty of the calculations, the procedure of the methodological tool AR-TOOL14 V04.2 is applied. The PP must verify compliance with Section 15 of the BCR Methodology.				
Project holder response (08/08/2024)				

Following the guidelines established and recommended by BCR00001 Quantification of GHG removals, the uncertainty estimate has been adjusted.

Tabla 4. Factores de descuento por incertidumbre

Incertidumbre	Descuento (% de μ)	Cómo se aplica
μ ≤ 10%	0%	Media estimada = 60±9 t d.m/ha i.e. μ=9/60x100 = 15% Descuento=25%x9=2,25 t d.m/ha Descuento por incertidumbre: En línea base=60±2,25=62,25 t d.m/ha Con proyecto = 60-2,25=57,75 t d.m/ha
10 < μ ≤ 15	25%	
15 < μ ≤ 20	50%	
20 < μ ≤ 30	75%	
μ > 30	100%	

Documentation provided by the project holder

- Monitoring report updated.
- Carbon balance 2015-2023 in Excel format, updated.

CAB assessment (27/08/2024)

The PP must verify "Table 3. Quality discounts and applicability of GHG estimation models of the BCR0001 v4.0.".

NC remains open

Project holder response (31/10/2024)

The carbon balance tool is adjusted. The adjustment consists of making a 40% discount for the use of IPCC equations as indicated in the penultimate row of table 4. This discount is applied according to:

- In the text prior to Table 3, there are discounts for uncertainty, but this discount does not refer to what should be applied.
- Adducing the procedure set forth in footnote #19 of BCR0001 v4.0, which is consistent with table 4 of the same BCR module and where it is exemplified that the discount is made to the average statistical error of the mean, the adjustment of the average value of carbon content by stratum is made with the discount of 40% of the error.
- This adjustment also affects the values of the carbon contents in the leaf litter and dead wood component, as they are related.

Evidence this adjustment in the **Balance Final** sheet in the worksheet. V4.

Documentation provided by the project holder
- Balances de carbono_2015-2023_Dora_22_09_2023_V04_Solo_Dorado. Excel. - Adjusted monitoring report.
CAB assessment (07/02/2024)
The project has justified the information in the Monitoring Report; however, the procedure of the uncertainty management in Section 3.5 of the Project Description is not clear, given that it references "Table 3 of Chapter 15." Therefore, the PP shall clarify how it established the uncertainty for ex ante and ex post calculation. NC remains open
Project holder response (13/03/2025)
Section 3.5 of the PDD document describes the steps taken to discount the uncertainty management described in BCR0001 V4.0 for both ex-ante and ex-post estimates. The Monitoring Report, section 16.2.4, describes how uncertainty discounts were made for the quality and applicability of GHG estimation models.
Documentation provided by the project holder
- BioCarbon-PD_GHG-ElDorado_13032025_ENG_CC_Form_3.4_v4 - Carbon_Monitoring-Report-ElDorado_13032025_ENG_CC_V4 - Exante_Project_12_03_2025_Dorado - Carbon_Balance_2015-2023_Dora_13_03_2025_V04_Solo_Dorado
CAB assessment (18/03/2025)
The PP has updated the PD and the MR and has described the procedure of the uncertainty management. NC/CAR is Closed.

Finding ID	3	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 06/11/2023

General: Tools
General Tools
Description of finding
Other Tools: 1. The PP did not use the "Risk and permanence" tool of the BCR Standard, given that the PD presented the analysis of another standard. Thus, the PP does not comply with the requirements of Section 11.3 of the BCR Standard. 2. The PP did not use the "No Net Harm Environmental and Social Safeguards" Tool. Therefore, the PP does not comply with the requirements of Sections 14 and 15 of the BCR Standard.
Project holder response (08/08/2024)
1- The risk tool defined in the BCRs is used. This is in line with the requirements of the standard. *2-* In the BCR v3.4 update, the "No Net Harm Environmental and Social Safeguards" tool has been replaced by the "Safeguards and Sustainable Development" tool, see section 15 of the BCR v3
Documentation provided by the project holder
- - Project document updated with the application of BCR risk analysis. - - Monitoring report 2015-2023, updated with the application of the Safeguards and Sustainable Development (SDS). - - Risk and analysis tool. Risks_BCR_ElDorado_V01.xlxs - - Risk_Analysis__BCR_ElDorado_V01.docx - - BCR_Safeguards_SDG_ElDorado_Esp.docx See anexx 14.
CAB assessment (27/08/2024)
- The BCR risk was developed. However, However, in Section 3.6 of the PD, the project argues how it ensures the permanence of the project but does not detail the compliance with the Permanence and Risk Management tool. - The PP indicated in Section 8 of the PD that no risk was identified in Water, Biodiversity, ecosystems, Climate Change, and Labor and Working

Conditions, among others. However, the template indicates that the PP shall "Document and prove that project activities do not negatively impact the natural environment or communities" Therefore, NC remains open.
Project holder response (31/10/2024)
- Section 3.6 of the PDD is updated, stating that a periodic evaluation of risk indicators will be carried out with the technical team and the legal unit. See update in section 3.6 of the PDD. - In relation to impacts to the water component, it is shown that the areas are located outside wetlands and water source withdrawal zones. This process is verified by the environmental corporation as indicated in the project document and supported by the attached supports (annex_8_Environmental_Commitments). As can be seen, the project also has a series of protocols, processes and technical studies for the adequate and responsible use of water: • Studies for groundwater pumping. • Percolation tests • Geoelectric prospection of groundwater • Technical document for application for discharge permit • Technical document for the application for groundwater concession • Environmental Management Measures Regarding communities, as in the PD, the project is located far from population centers and areas occupied by communities. This is supported by the documents provided by the Ministry of the Interior, which certify that there are NO communities in the project areas. On the contrary, these initiatives have contributed to creating a productive alternative for the region, which was previously dedicated to extensive cattle ranching.
Documentation provided by the project holder
- PD updated - Environmental measures support. - Certificate from the Ministry of the Interior of the NO presence of communities in the project area.
CAB assessment (07/02/2024)
PP has included and updated the information according to the requirements. NC is Closed.

Finding ID	4	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 06/11/2023
Section No. 10 of the BCR0001Methodology				
Section 3 of the PD				
Description of finding				
Plots that were not part of the eligibility area project were included in the PP, as confirmed by the site inspection and the forestry inventory method. The project's PP justified that the plots are in the same area and follow the same procedure as the other verified projects for the same proponent; nonetheless, the PP must confirm whether the program (BCR) approves of this procedure.				
Project holder response (08/08/2024)				
For the 2015-2023 balances, only plots in the El Dorado project were considered. Therefore, the sample was increased and the carbon estimates were adjusted based on the new data. This avoided the inclusion of plots from other forestry projects.				
Documentation provided by the project holder				
- Shp de las parcelas en el Dorado Project. - - Database of El Dorado plots only. - - Updated carbon balances only for the plots located in the El Dorado forestry project. Carbon balance 2015-2023 in Excel format, updated. See anexx 6.				
CAB assessment (27/08/2024)				
The shapefile contains only the plots of the El Dorado Project. However, according to the GIS Protocol, it is noted that plots from other projects were considered. It was assumed that this new project would only encompass the plots within the project area. Please clarify.				

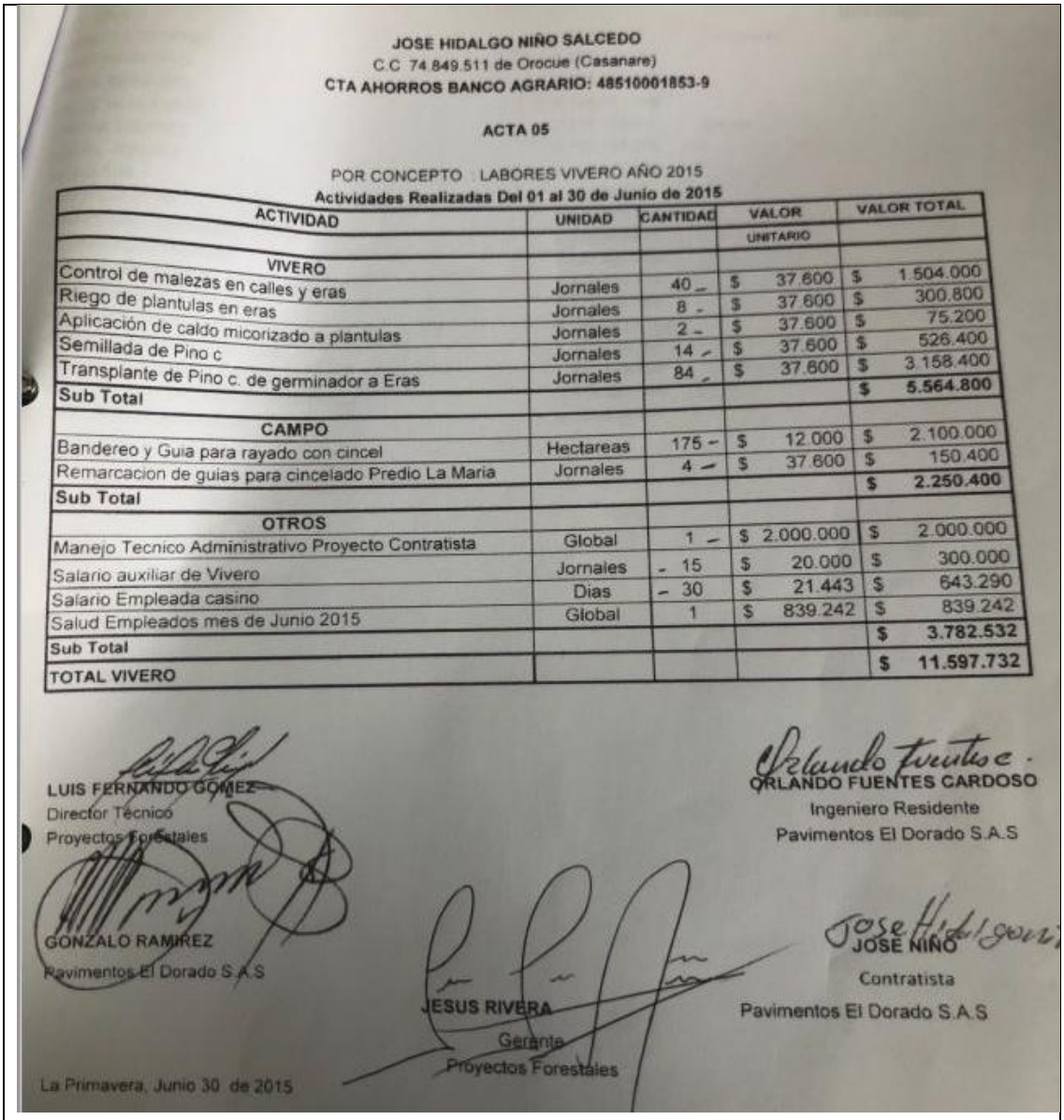
Therefore, the NC remains open.
Project holder response (31/10/2024)
- The Project is adjusted only with plots established in the El Dorado areas. - This implies a readjustment to the carbon calculations. - The project's geographic information folder is updated.
Documentation provided by the project holder
- Updated carbon balance: Excel - Updated GIS folder with parcels only in El Dorado areas. - Monitoring report update.
CAB assessment (07/02/2024)
The MR and respective annexes have been updated adequately. NC is Closed

Finding ID	5	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 06/11/2023
Section No. 11.6 BCR Standard				
Section 3.4 of the PD				
Description of finding				
The PP did not follow the guidance provided by the BCR Standard "Baseline and Additionality Guidelines". This guide is mandatory; therefore, the PP must comply with the requirement of the Additionality.				
Project holder response (08/08/2024)				
The implementation of the baseline and additionality guidelines will update the project document. This can be demonstrated in the additionality section of the PD.				

Documentation provided by the project holder
PD update.
CAB assessment (27/08/2024)
PP has updated the information in compliance with the baseline and additionality tool. NC has been Closed.

Finding ID	6	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 06/11/2023
Section No. 11.4 BCR Standard				
Section 3.4 of the PD.				
Description of finding				
According to the BCR Standard, the start date states that "project owners only certify and register, whose start date is defined within the five (5) years prior to the start of validation." The date of validation is considered by the standard once a commercial agreement has been signed with the VVB. The PP must clarify if there is some exception to this rule by the program to register the project				
Project holder response (08/08/2024)				
- The contract agreement with the audit firm is due in October 2019. This is less than 5 years from the start date in accordance with BCR v3.4.				
Documentation provided by the project holder				
Copy of audit offer approval. See anexx 9.				
CAB assessment (27/08/2024)				

Please ensure that all requirements outlined in Section 11.4 of BCR Standard 3.4 are fulfilled. The CIF serves as a document indicating the intent of the project, but considering the precise definition of the standard's start date and past project experiences, it is crucial to emphasize the commencement of activities with site preparation. Kindly include a report detailing these activities to substantiate the start date. Therefore, the NC remains open.
Project holder response (31/10/2024)
Se ajusta la evidencia en la fecha de incio basado en contratos de obra de vivero desarrollados para el mes de junio del 2015, lo que es complementario al contrato CIF. Esta evidencia esta en línea con lo solcitado como actividad de inicio del proyecto.



JOSE HIDALGO NIÑO SALCEDO
C.C 74.849.511 de Orocue (Casanare)
CTA AHORROS BANCO AGRARIO: 48510001853-9

ACTA 05

POR CONCEPTO LABORES VIVERO AÑO 2015
Actividades Realizadas Del 01 al 30 de Junio de 2015

ACTIVIDAD	UNIDAD	CANTIDAD	VALOR UNITARIO	VALOR TOTAL
VIVERO				
Control de malezas en calles y eras	Jornales	40	$ 37.600	$ 1.504.000
Riego de plantulas en eras	Jornales	8	$ 37.600	$ 300.800
Aplicación de caldo micorizado a plantulas	Jornales	2	$ 37.600	$ 75.200
Semillada de Pino c	Jornales	14	$ 37.600	$ 526.400
Transplante de Pino c. de germinador a Eras	Jornales	84	$ 37.600	$ 3.158.400
Sub Total				$ 5.564.800
CAMPO				
Bandereo y Guia para rayado con cincel	Hectareas	175	$ 12.000	$ 2.100.000
Remarcacion de guias para cincelado Predio La Maria	Jornales	4	$ 37.600	$ 150.400
Sub Total				$ 2.250.400
OTROS				
Manejo Tecnico Administrativo Proyecto Contratista	Global	1	$ 2.000.000	$ 2.000.000
Salario auxiliar de Vivero	Jornales	15	$ 20.000	$ 300.000
Salario Empleada casino	Dias	30	$ 21.443	$ 643.290
Salud Empleados mes de Junio 2015	Global	1	$ 839.242	$ 839.242
Sub Total				$ 3.782.532
TOTAL VIVERO				$ 11.597.732

LUIS FERNANDO GOMEZ
Director Técnico
Proyectos Forestales

ORLANDO FUENTES CARDOSO
Ingeniero Residente
Pavimentos El Dorado S.A.S

GONZALO RAMIREZ
Pavimentos El Dorado S.A.S

JESUS RIVERA
Gerente
Proyectos Forestales

JOSE NIÑO
Contratista
Pavimentos El Dorado S.A.S

La Primavera, Junio 30 de 2015

Documentation provided by the project holder

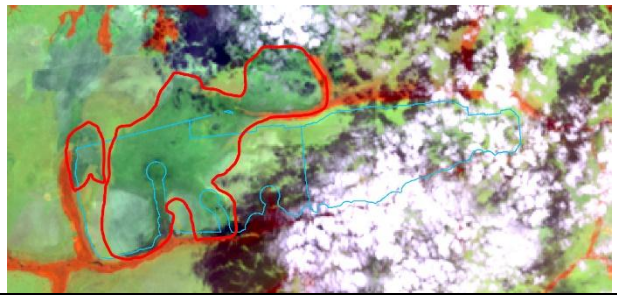
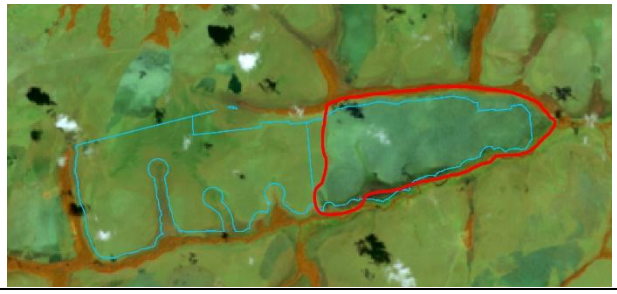
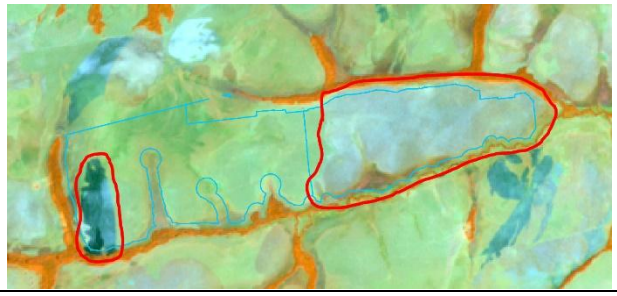
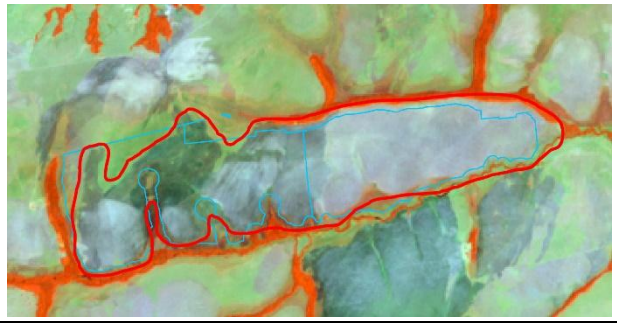
- Updated PD
- Updated monitoring report
- - Support of construction contract by June 2015

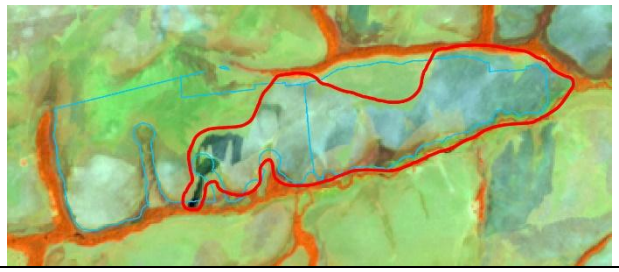
CAB assessment (07/02/2024)

The information was supplemented by the PP. NC is Closed.

Finding ID	7	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 27/08/2024
Section No. 6 of the BCR0001				
Table 7 of the PD.				
Description of finding				
Methodology applicability: While the conditions of applicability are based on the AR_ACM0003 methodology "Afforestation and reforestation of lands except for wetlands", in BCR0001 V4, some changes are evident, as added "b) Project activities do not lead to the transformation of natural ecosystems". Please adjust.				
Project holder response (31/10/2024)				
The project is developed in savanna areas that had been anthropically intervened for many years prior to the establishment of the plantation. These interventions consisted of periodic burning of savanna and pastures for vegetation renewal to adapt them to extensive cattle grazing areas. Therefore, the project does not transform natural ecosystems, since the soils had already undergone a previous change of use for cattle ranching activities. The following list of images shows evidence of periodic burns on the properties that make up the project since before its establishment in 2015.				

1		*In this satellite image of November 13, 2000, three burned areas can be seen, one of which even affected the natural forest, it can be seen to the south of the central part.*

2		*Satellite image of April 22, 2001, showing a large burn, which even affects neighboring properties and the Angelik property.*
3		*Image from November 16, 2001, showing that the burned area extends throughout the La María property.*
4		*Image of January 3, 2002, on the left in the Angelik property, a recent burn characteristic of the summer season, on the right side there is still evidence of the damage caused by the previous year's burns in the La María property.*
5		*This image from February 2002 shows that the entire project area was burned for pasture renewal, which means that any natural savanna ecosystem was lost in this process, even the gallery forests, which are not part of the eligible area of the forestry project, are preserved.*
6		*The image of November 19, 2002, is presented in a combination of far infrared, mid-infrared and green color, in order to evidence an active burn that was captured at the time the satellite image was taken, it can be identified in an intense orange color, this developed in places that had been*

		burned less than a year ago, which prevents any regenerative process of natural ecosystems.
7		*In this image from January 6, 2003, a new burning process is again evident in most of the development area of the project.*

The above images show a repetitive process of natural cover degradation for the development of extensive cattle ranching. This continued until the establishment of the project, when a more responsible maintenance of the intervened areas began, reducing emissions from burning, soil compaction, degradation of the components present in the soil and its organic matter, in addition to the protection of natural gallery forests that were affected in the past by burning.

Documentation provided by the project holder

- Set of images showing the change in cover and anthropic interventions with anthropic burning in the project areas

CAB assessment (07/02/2025)

The project proponent updated and clarified the information about the no-transformation ecosystem. However, the PP has not included in Table 7 of the PD all conditions mentioned in Section 6 of the BCR0001.v4 Methodology (e.g. (b) Project activities do not result in the transformation of natural ecosystems; (g) Project activities do not include the planting and/or management of species reported as invasive; i) Soil disturbances due to project activities, if any, are carried out following appropriate soil conservation practices and have not been repeated for less than 20 years).

The PP shall supplement the information in the PD with the respective justification.

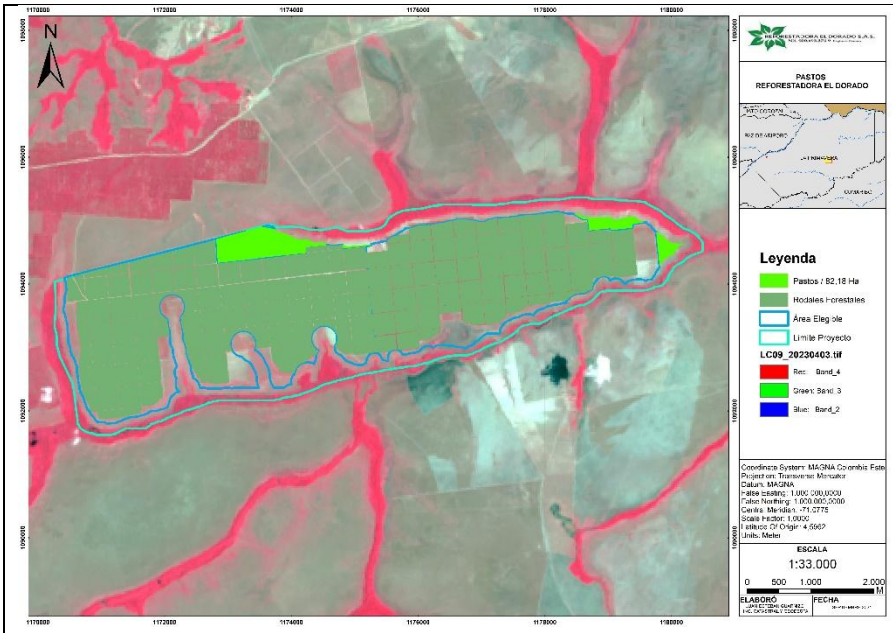
NC remains OPEN

Project holder response (13/03/2025)

The PD is adjusted with missing items

CAB assessment (18/03/2025)
The information was supplemented by the PP. NC is Closed

Finding ID	8	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 27/08/2024
Section No. 16.3 of the BCR001 methodology				
Section 3.6 of the PD				
Description of finding				
Section 3.6 of the PD. Leakage and Non-Permanence: The project is required to demonstrate its evaluation of potential leakages, or if it does not produce them, provide an explanation. This must be done considering the conditions outlined in section 16.3 of the BCR001 methodology.				
Project holder response (31/10/2024)				
According to section 16.3 paragraph a), the project reserves a specific area within the property where livestock activity is concentrated. These areas have improved pastures in order to have a higher carrying capacity than under extensive management. It should be noted that when the stands have reached an acceptable level of development, cattle are allowed access to the reforested areas. This is evidence that the project does not require altering, modifying or resorting to new land for cattle management. This space was presented to the audit during field work. MXD of the project and the specific area for livestock management is shared.				



Documentation provided by the project holder
- MXD Project File
CAB assessment (27/08/2024)
The project proponent updated and clarified the information. NC is Closed.

Finding ID	9	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 27/08/2024
Section No. Section 5.4 of the PD				
Section 5.4 of the PD				
Description of finding				

Section 5.4 of the PD. Land tenure. The CTyLs of the properties are included. While the information is confidential, the holder should submit additional documents of acquisition of property, purchase, deeds, and any additional documents to demonstrate ownership of the property.
Project holder response (31/10/2024)
he certificate of title is a document issued by the Public Instruments Registry Office and is sufficient evidence to prove the ownership of a property in Colombia for the following reasons: 1. Legal recognition: According to article 756 of the Colombian Civil Code, the tradition is the way to acquire the domain of things, and it is made through the registration in the Registry of Public Instruments. The certificate of tradition and freedom reflects precisely this registration process, guaranteeing the ownership of the person registered as the owner. 2. Publicity of legal acts: Article 2 of Law 1579 of 2012 (Statute of the Registry of Public Instruments) establishes that real estate registries are public and that any person may access them to verify the legal status of a property. This principle of publicity reinforces the idea that the certificate reflects the legal and public reality of the property. 3. Presumption of authenticity: Pursuant to Article 251 of the General Procedural Code, public documents, such as certificates issued by public offices, are presumed to be authentic. This means that it is not necessary to provide further evidence to validate the certificate of tradition and freedom, unless proven otherwise. 4. Continuous updating and accuracy: Article 25 of Law 1579 of 2012 establishes that all acts related to the constitution, modification or extinction of real rights over real estate must be recorded in the registry. This ensures that the certificate of tradition and freedom contains updated information about the property, including owners, liens, encumbrances, attachments or other rights. 5. Evidentiary value in legal proceedings: The Code of Civil Procedure (currently the General Procedural Code) recognizes the certificate of title and freedom as a valid means of proof in legal proceedings, which reaffirms its capacity to demonstrate the ownership of real estate in legal proceedings. In conclusion, the certificate of title is an official document, updated and endowed with presumption of authenticity that guarantees the publicity and legal certainty of ownership of a property, making it sufficient proof of tenure in Colombia.
Documentation provided by the project holder
- Certificado de tradición y libertad de los predios.

CAB assessment (07/02/2025)
The PP has provided the most up-to-date documents (CyTL, 2023). Therefore, NC is Closed

Finding ID	10	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 27/08/2024
Section No. 11.8 of the BCR Standard				
Section 6 of the PD				
Description of finding				
Section 6 not developed in the DP. In accordance with the BCR STANDARD, use appropriate criteria and indicators to demonstrate that the project is undertaking climate change adaptation activities and that these are derived from the GHG project activities. No applicability option indicated. You must demonstrate the requirements of Section 11.8 of the BCR Standard and follow up accordingly in the MR.				
Project holder response (31/10/2024)				
Section 6 of the PD is updated, following the guidelines developed by the national government in its climate change policy.				
Documentation provided by the project holder				
- PD updated.				
CAB assessment (27/08/2024)				
Section 6 has been updated by the PP; however, e and f literals are missing, and those relevant to the AFOLU sector, according to the BCR Standard. NC remains OPEN.				

Project holder response (13/03/2025)
The PDD is adjusted with missing literals in section
Documentation provided by the project holder
Updated PDD
CAB assessment (18/03/2025)
The information was supplemented by the PP. NC is Closed

Finding ID	11	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 27/08/2024
Section No. 9 of the PD				
Section 9 of the PD				
Description of finding				
Section 9 of the PD. The PP must include how was socialized to staff and workers operative.				
Project holder response (dd/mm/yyyy)				
The training and socialization processes are integral with workers and operating personnel, in which the topics related to the development of the project are comprehensively addressed.. This is presented in section 10, last paragraph of the Stakeholders' Consultation.				
Documentation provided by the project holder				
PD update.				
CAB assessment (07/02/2025)				

Section 9 of the PD is not complete. According to the template, PP must indicate following:

"Provide an explanation and demonstration of the stakeholder consultation process, including a comprehensive assessment of the various individuals, groups, and organizations that will be impacted by the project activities.

Ensure that the interests of the stakeholders have been considered, potential risks are identified, and appropriate mitigation measures are put in place. Document the appropriate mechanisms for stakeholders to provide feedback on the project and demonstrate how stakeholders are appropriately engaged.

The project description should include information about stakeholders' engagement.

Described the stakeholder consultation process and demonstrate how the process meets the relevant requirements:

(a) the scope of stakeholder consultations;

(b) the number of stakeholders consulted;

(c) the means used to invite interested parties to participate in the consultations;

(d) the information that was made available to stakeholders during the consultation process;

(e) the meetings, workshops and other processes developed in the framework of the stakeholder consultation;

In addition, provide documentary (or other) evidence to ensure that invitations were sent to relevant stakeholders, inviting them to comment.

The project holder must establish appropriate mechanisms for stakeholder input on the project and demonstrate effective stakeholder engagement."

Likewise, Section 9.1 refers to a document, a report of the comments received during the stakeholder consultation. Provide a complete list of the comments, including contact information for the stakeholder who made the comment. These comments include the information obtained during the consultation process. Section 9.2 is also incomplete.

In addition, although the template it does not indicate, is necessary to include in the PD the period (specific dates) of the public comments on the platform of the BCR Registry.

The PP responded only about section 10 of Monitoring Report; for this document, please, to mention annexes that support the additional information. Therefore, NC remains OPEN.
Project holder response (13/03/2025)
The consultation process and details of the parties consulted are described in section 9 of the monitoring report.
CAB assessment (18/03/2025)
The information was supplemented by the PP. NC is Closed

Finding ID	12	**Type of finding**	**Corrective action**	**Date** 27/08/2024
Section No. 5.2 of the PD				
Section 5 of the Risk Management document				
Description of finding				
The Project Plan fails to detail the method for monitoring compliance with relevant legislation and the system or procedure in place to ensure the updating of applicable laws and regulations.				
Project holder response (31/10/2024)				
Section 5.2 is added to the monitoring document, which describes the procedure to be followed to keep the project up to date in compliance with national regulations and laws. In this procedure, the technical team and the legal unit of the El Dorado are linked.				
Documentation provided by the project holder				
Monitoring report update				

CAB assessment (27/08/2024)
Please include the description for the Management System that demonstrates the PP has a system or procedure that ensures that the PP updates the applicable laws and regulations frequently. NC remains OPEN.
Project holder response (13/03/2025)
Section 5.2 of the monitoring report describes the internal procedure implemented for the continuous updating of the rules and laws applicable to the project.
Documentation provided by the project holder
Monitoring report update
CAB assessment (18/03/2025)
The information was supplemented by the PP. NC is Closed

Finding ID	1	**Type of finding**	**Clarification**	**Date** 06/11/2023
Section No. 3 of BCR001 Methodology				
Eligibility				
Description of finding				
The file "tabla_elegibilidad_bnb_temp.xls" does not clarify the value of the "area not considered", given that, is not clear that the PP excludes all the forest area (91.57 - 97.98), and neither does it understand if includes or not the "franjas" area. In the same sense, the values of the shape " elegible_dor_final" is not coherent with the "tabla_elegibilidad_bnb_temp.xls" file.				

2001					
Predio	**Área Predio**	**Bosque**	**No Bosque**	**Franjas**	**Area no considerada**
Angelik	1243,67	91,57	1096,87	266,88	55,23
La María	945,20	97,98	792,83	241,27	54,38
	2188,87				109,62
2007					
Predio	**Área Predio**	**Bosque**	**No Bosque**	**Franjas**	**Area no considerada**
Angelik	1243,67	99,66	1088,78	266,88	55,23
La María	945,20	95,31	795,50	241,27	54,38
	2188,87				
2013					
Predio	**Área Predio**	**Bosque**	**No Bosque**	**Franjas**	**Area no considerada**
Angelik	1243,67	94,92	1093,52	266,88	55,23
La María	945,20	101,44	789,38	241,27	54,38

The PP must explain the results of the "area no considerada".

Project holder response (08/08/2024)

In the file "tabla_elegibilidad_bnb_temp.xls", the value of "area not taken into accounts" corresponds to the grazing areas of the project that serve the needs of the cattle, thus avoiding possible leakage due to the establishment of the project. The eligible area is calculated by subtracting the area of the property, minus the area of the buffer strips required by the company for the establishment of forestry projects in forests, and finally subtracting the area of grazing or the area not taken into account.

The CL_01 folder of the project shared drive contains the shp of the geometries described here and also the update of the table_eligibility_bnb_temp_v2.xls file containing the value of the eligible area and the verification of the calculation described in the previous paragraph.

Documentation provided by the project holder

- tabla_elegibilidad_bnb_temp_v2.xls
- AREA_NO_CONSIDERADA_PASTOS.shp
- Dorado_lote.shp
- FRANJAS_PROTECCION_ANGELIK.shp
- FRANJAS_PROTECCION_DOR.shp
- FRANJAS_PROTECCION_LAMARIA.shp
- Lote_angelik.shp
- Lote_lamaria.shp

See anexx CL 1.

CAB assessment (27/08/2024)

The general description of PD and RM shows the species Eucalyptus pellita, and Pinus caribaea. However, the "stratificacion_6_02_2024.shp" shape contains a mixed plantation stratum, which adds the value of the species Eucalyptus pellita. Please Explain. Eucalyptus pellita 116,16 Mixto 60,01 Pinus caribaea 1177,05 Total general 1353,23 Therefore, CL remains open.
Project holder response (31/10/2024)
Two forest species were established in the project: Eucalyptus pellita and Pinus caribaea. However, in six stands a replanting was carried out due to the high initial mortality of Pinus caribaea, using the other species of the forest management, Eucalyptus pellita. As can be verified in the formats of the plots measured in the field, most of the individuals in the stands classified as "mixed" correspond to Eucalyptus pellita, so these areas are incorporated into the calculations of biomass of this species. To avoid errors or inaccurate estimates, the few individuals of Pinus caribaea are not included in the biomass calculations of these stands, ensuring that all the biomass calculated belongs only to Eucalyptus pellita. The designation "mixed" is kept in the project files to identify the stands that presented this mix of species, allowing for proper monitoring and planning of future maintenance and harvesting activities.
Documentation provided by the project holder
- Scanned field formats of field plots - Carbon balance file (Annex_6_Monitoreo_Carbono_2015_2023), where Pinus caribaea trees in "mixed" stands are not taken into account.
CAB assessment (10/02/2025)
The response is clear and enough. NC is Closed.

Finding ID	2	**Type of finding**	**Clarification**	**Date** 27/08/2024

Section No. 3 BCR 0001 Methodology

Annex Ex ante and Ex post Calculations

Description of finding

- Ex Ante and Ex post calculations do not refer to the mixed stand included in the cartography; justify the inclusion of that in the stands of Eucalyptus.
- Please ensure that the sources of the values presented in the Ex-Ante Excel, specifically in the Caribbean Projection sheet, row 5, are included.
- Additionally, in column H of the GRAPHS sheet, please indicate the count for the years 2012 to 2042, which should not correspond to the credit period.

Project holder response (31/10/2024)

- El rodal mixto no se incluye soportado en el argumento presentado en la CL ID:01.
- Se incluyen las fuentes de información en el Excel y la literatura se ingresa en una carpeta de soporte en el drive compartido.

Se ajusta la herramienta ex ante en la hoja GRAPH.

Documentation provided by the project holder

CAB assessment (10/02/2024)

The response is clear and enough.

NC is Closed.

Finding ID	3	**Type of finding**	**Clarification**	**Date** 27/08/2024
Section No.				
Description of finding				
The PP designates 1,601.6 hectares as an eligible area in Section 2 of the PD, yet the MR lists the area as 1598.08 hectares. This discrepancy is confusing since the combined areas of the stands and regeneration total only 1546.1 hectares.				
Project holder response (31/10/2024)				
Eligibility data in the PD and MR are reviewed and adjusted				
Documentation provided by the project holder				
• Updated Monitoring Document • Updated Project Document				
CAB assessment (10/02/2024)				
Documents were updated accordingly. CL is Closed.				

Annex 3. Documentation review

No	***Document Title / Version***		***Author/ Organization***	***Document provider (if applicable)***
/1/	Documento de Proyecto_BCR	BioCarbon-PD_GHG-ElDorado	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/2/	Reporte_Monitoreo_2015_2023	BioCarbon_Monitoring-Report-ElDorado	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/3/	5_Balance de Carbono_Ex_Ante	Proyecciones Ex Ante: COSARWG30_SOC_Tool_Multizones_DOR.xlsx Curva de regeneración.xlsx Proyecciones_exante_Sep_22_2023_Dorado.xlsx	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/4/	Balance_carbono:2015_2023:	1. COSARWG30_SOC_Tool_Multizones_DOR_Expost_02_2023.xlsx 2. Balances de carbono_2015-2023_Dora_22_09_2023_V04_Solo_Dorado.xlsx 3. Resultado estadísticos análisis_02_2024.docx 4. Tamaño_Muestra_Dorado_02_2024.xlsx 5. Base de Datos Parcelas 6. Porcentaje hojarasca vs Biomasa arbóera_Literatura 7. Analisis_02_2023.sgd 8.Analisis_Esta_02_2024.sgp	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/5/	6_Monitoreo_Carbono_2015_2023	1. estratificacion_DOR.jpg 2. parcelas.pdf 3. parcelas_shp 4. Estratificacion_2023 5. PARCELAS_CF	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/6/	14_Análisis de Riesgo	Riesgos_BCR_V1.1_Dorado_10_2024.xlsx	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/7/		radicado_corporacion.pdf	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/8/		Annex A. Statement. Legitimate Source of Funds and Licit Activities.pdf	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/9/		BCR_Safeguards_SDG_ElDorado_ESP.docx	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	

No	*Document Title / Version*		*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
/10/		Biotico_Ambiental: Acta disposicion residuos peligroso Ecoplanta.pdf desktop.ini Documento_p_vertimientos_DOR.pdf 4SEV EL DORADO Final Abril 15.pdf MMA_DORADO_2019_09_05.pdf medio_biotico_dor.docx 4Bombeo EL DORADO Final 15 Abril.pdf Listado_Dor.xlsx 4Perc EL DORADO Final Abril 15.pdf Documento_tecnico_aguas_subterraneas_DOR.pdf	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/11/	2_Informacion SIG	MANTENIMIENTOS_DOR: mantenimientos_dor_FINAL.shp EXCEL_MANTENIMIENTOS_DOR.xlsx	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/12/		MXD	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/13/		MAPAS: estratificacion_DOR.jpg parcelas_060224.pdf	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/14/		kml: parcelas_dor.kmz elegible_dor.kmz limite_predial_dor.kmz	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/15/		RODALES	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/16/		Coordenadas_Proyecto: coordenadas_dor.xlsx	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/17/		Proceso_SIG Protocolo_info_SIG_2023.docx	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/18/		**Elegibilidad:** tabla_elegibilidad_bnb_temp_v2.xlsx Analisis Ex-Ante_Ok: Uso del suelo Áreas Protegidas Área del proyecto KML_Dorado Adicionalidad areas_disponibles_reg_nat Elegibilidad desktop.ini	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	

No	*Document Title / Version*		*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
		Uso Potencial Forestal_OK: LA_MARIA_UPRA.jpg desktop.ini ANGELIK_UPRA.jpg UPRA **SHP:** AREA_NO_CONSIDERADA_PASTOS.shp FRANJAS_PROTECCION_LAMARIA.shp Lote_lamaria.shp FRANJAS_PROTECCION_ANGELIK.shp FRANJAS_PROTECCION_DOR.shp Lote_angelik.shp		
/19/		Estratificacion_2023: tabla_areas_estrato_060224.xlsx Shp_estratificacion	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/20/		parcelas_shp: lista_parcelas_dor_060224.xlsx shp_parcelas	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/21/		Aptitud Forestal Vichada.pdf	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/22/		RAMSAR_DOR.jpg	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/23/		humedales_nivel_1_DOR.jpg	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/24/		Restricción Propiedad Privada el Vichada.pdf	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/25/	1_Bases imagenes satelitales	LC09_20230403.tfw ndvi_LC09_20230403_DOR.prj ndvi_LC09_20230403_DOR.mgrd LC09_20230403.tif.aux.xml ndvi_LC09_20230403_DOR.sdat.ovr ndvi_LC09_20230403_DOR.sdat.aux.xml ndvi_LC09_20230403_DOR.sgrd LC09_20230403.tif ndvi_LC09_20230403_DOR.sdat LC09_20230403.tif.ovr	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/26/	3_Capacitaciones	Capacitación parcelas (1).pdf	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	

No	*Document Title / Version*		*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
/27/	8_Compromisos_Ambientales	radicado_corporacion.pdf **Biotico_Ambiental:** Acta disposicion residuos peligroso Ecoplanta.pdf MMA_DORADO_2019_09_05.pdf medio_biotico_dor.docx Documento_p_vertimientos_DOR.pdf Listado_Dor.xlsx desktop.ini Documento_tecnico_aguas_subterraneas_DOR.pdf 4Perc EL DORADO Final Abril 15.pdf 4Bombeo EL DORADO Final 15 Abril.pdf 4SEV EL DORADO Final Abril 15.pdf	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/28/	13_ODS_Dorado	BCR_Herramienta-ODS_DORADO_10_2024.xlsx	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/29/	14A_no_impactos_SDS_Salvaguardas_Dorado	BCR_Safeguards_SDS_El_Dorado_2024.docx	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/30/	10_Manejo_forestal	EXCEL_MANTENIMIENTOS_DOR_2015_2023.xlsx I. Planes de manejo forestal_ok shp	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/31/	11_Protocolos y guias	PEMF Protocolo establecimiento manejo de viveros Protocolo_manejo_residuos Protocolo control documental Equipos Calidad Plan de manejo plagas y enfermedades Protocolo_medicion_campo Protocolo_Prevención_Manejo_Incendios	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/32/	N. Plan de Monitoreo_ok	PLAN_MONITOREO_PARCELAS_protocolo_Parcelas.docx desktop.ini Capacitaciones_Calidad	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	

No	*Document Title / Version*		*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
/33/	7_Seguimiento _Componente_ social_empleos	DOR ACTAS 2017.pdf DOR ACTAS 2016.pdf DOR ACTAS 2015.pdf SOPORTES_LABORALES_2015_2023. pdf LABORAL.xlsx	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/34/	9_Documentos _legales	C.4. Decretos	Reforestadora EL Dorado S.A.S.	
/35/		C.3. Renare		
/36/		capa_vocacion		
/37/		M. Inicio de Actividades_2015		
/38/		C.6.Leyes		
/39/		O.Presencia de comunidades_Etnicas		
/40/		C.5. Corporación		
/41/		ICA		
/42/		CIF		
/43/		C.1. CIF		
/44/		A. Titularidad_ok		
/45/		CTyL.pdf		
/46/		certificado_uso_del_suelo.pdf		
/47/		Contrato_Aenor_Dorado.jpg		
/48/		camaras_comercio.pdf		
/49/		Compes CIF Vigencia 2015.pdf		
/50/	12_Literatura_ Complementar ia	Uso Potencial Forestal_OK		
/51/		Inventario Forestal Nacional		
/52/		Benitez_2002.pdf		
/53/		IPCC_2003-_GPG_-_Default_values.xls		
/54/		TrillosGualterosDaniel 2010.pdf		
/55/		11410_plan-ambiental-pda-vichadacorporinoquia-20172019.pdf		
/56/		Conif_2010_E_Pellita_densidad024.pdf		
/57/		Plan desarrollo_La Pirmavera_2016-2019.pdf		
/58/		Calderon_Solis_2012.pdf		
/59/		Yepes, et al. IDEAM. 2011.pdf Protocolo para la estimación nacional y subnacional de biomasa - carbono en Colombia	Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología, y Estudios Ambientales-IDEAM	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/273307419_Protocolo_para_la_estimacion_nacional_y_su

No	*Document Title / Version*		*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
				bnacional_de_biomasa_-_carbono_en_Colombia
/60/		Soportes_CIF_Colombia.pdf		
/61/		Amezquita_1999.pdf		
/62/		Conflicto uso del suelo_2012.pdf		
/63/		MINAGRICULTURA_2004.pdf		
/64/		Agrosavia_2007.pdf		
/65/		UPRA_Oferta_Institucional.pdf		
/66/		V4_04_Ch4_Forest_Land_IPCC_2006.pdf		
/67/		Amezquita_etal_2013.pdf		
/68/		Conif_2010.pdf. Experiencias y avances en el manejo de Eucalyptus pellita F. Muell en la Orinoquia colombiana.	Nieto Rodríguez, Víctor Manuel, 2010	Was consulted in scanned version provided by the PP. It does not available in digital version. https://bibliotecadigital.infor.cl/handle/20.500.12220/20485?show=full.
/69/		Plan_Desarrollo_Vichada_2020-2023.pdf		Was consulted in scanned version provided by the PP. It does not available in digital version.
/70/		NBI_total_municipios_30_Jun_2012.xls		Was consulted in scanned version provided by the PP. It does not available in digital version.
/71/		EucaliptoOrinoquiaMM.pdf		Was consulted in scanned version provided by the PP. It does not

No	*Document Title / Version*		*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
				available in digital version.
/72/		Suelos de LAC.pdf		Was consulted in scanned version provided by the PP. It does not available in digital version.
/73/		Duca de Lima_et al_2016.pdf		
/74/		Cartilla_Vichada_Generalidades Cabio Climatico.pdf		
/75/		Trujillo_2007.pdf Guía de Reforestación.	Enrique Trujillo Navarrete. El Semillero. 2007	Was consulted in scanned version provided by the PP. It does not available in digital version.
/76/		CONIF_1998.pdf Pinus caribaea: Guía para plantaciones forestales Comerciales. Orinoquia.	Conif, 1998. Serie de documentación técnica No 38. 1998	*Guía Para Plantaciones Forestales Comerciales En La Orinoquia*
/77/		Cartilla_Regional.pdf		Was consulted in scanned version provided by the PP. It does not available in digital version.
/78/		Defínción_Bosque_Colombia.pdf		Was consulted in scanned version provided by the PP. It does not available in digital version.
/79/		Trujillo_2011.pdf		Was consulted in scanned version provided by the PP. It does not available in digital version.
/80/	Normativity /Legal/Framework			

No	*Document Title / Version*	*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
/80.1/	CONPES 3827. Distribución de Recursos para el Certificado de Incentivo Forestal con fines comerciales (CIF De Reforestación), Vigencia 2015	Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social República de Colombia Departamento Nacional De Planeación	https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3827.pdf#:~:text=El%20presente%20documento%20pone%20a%20consideraci%C3%B3n%20del%20CONPES
/80.2/	Decreto 2448 de 2012	Presidencia República	*Decreto 2448 de 2012 – Gestor Normativo – Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)*
/80.3/	Resolución 1447 de 2018.	MINAMBIENTE	*Resolución 1447 de 2018 – (minambiente.gov.co)*
/80.4/	Decreto 1449 de 1977.	Presidencia República	*Decreto 1449 de 1977 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)*
/80.5/	Decreto 1791 de 1996	Presidencia República	*Decreto 1791 de 1996 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)*
/80.6/	Resolución Nº 0687 del 22 De Diciembre de 1997	CORPORINOQUIA	*https://corporinoquia.gov.co/images/docsPdf/Resolucion_0687_del_22_de_diciembre_de_1997.pdf*
/80.7/	DECRETO 4296 DE 2004	Presidencia República	*DECRETO 4296 DE 2004 (suin-juriscol.gov.co)*
/80.8/	Decreto 3930 de 2010	Presidencia República	*Decreto 3930 de 2010 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)*
/80.9/	Ley 139 de 1994	Congreso Colombia	*Ley 139 de 1994 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública*

No	*Document Title / Version*	*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
			(funcionpublica.gov.co)
/80.10/	Política Nacional de Cambio Climático	Minambiente	*https://www.minambiente.gov.co/documento-entidad/politica-nacional-de-cambio-climatico*
/81/	Lineamientos de política: plantaciones forestales con fines comerciales para la obtención de madera y su cadena productiva.	Minagricultura	*https://upra.gov.co/en/Documents/01_Proyectos_Normativos/201802_lineamientos.pdf*
/82/	Zonificación de aptitud para plantaciones forestales con fines comerciales	SIAC-Datos Abiertos	*Zonificación de aptitud para plantaciones forestales con fines comerciales en Colombia. | Datos Abiertos Colombia*
/83/	Documento Técnico Adjunto: Comunicado "Pinos, eucaliptos e incendios forestales: verdades y mitos", enero de 2024	Fedemaderas, 2024	*https://fedemaderas.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Documento-tecnico-comunicado-pinos-eucaliptos-e-incendio-forestales.pdf*
/84/	Evaluación de los recursos forestales mundiales 2020 – Principales resultados. Roma.	FAO. 2020.	https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8753es
/85/	Efecto de plantaciones de Pinus radiata y Eucalyptus globulus sobre el recurso agua en la Cordillera de la Costa de la región del Biobío, Chile	Bosque (Valdivia) v.31 n.3 Valdivia 2010.	http://dx.doi.org/10.4067/S0717-92002010000300006
/86/	BIODIVERSIDAD VEGETAL ASOCIADA A PLANTACIONES FORESTALES DE Pinus caribaea MORELET Y Eucalyptus pellita F. MUELL ESTABLECIDAS EN VILLANUEVA, CASANARE, COLOMBIA	Fernández Méndez, F., Camargo Martínez, Y & Sarmiento, M. (2012). Universidad Nacional de Colombia - Sede Medellín.	*https://repositorio.unal.edu.co/handle/unal/71539*
/87/	Sucesión natural bajo plantaciones de Pinus radiata D. Don (Pinaceae) y Eucalyptus globulus Labill. (Myrtaceae), en el sur del Ecuador		http://dx.doi.org/10.22497/arnaldoa.263.26306
/88/	Native Plots		PP

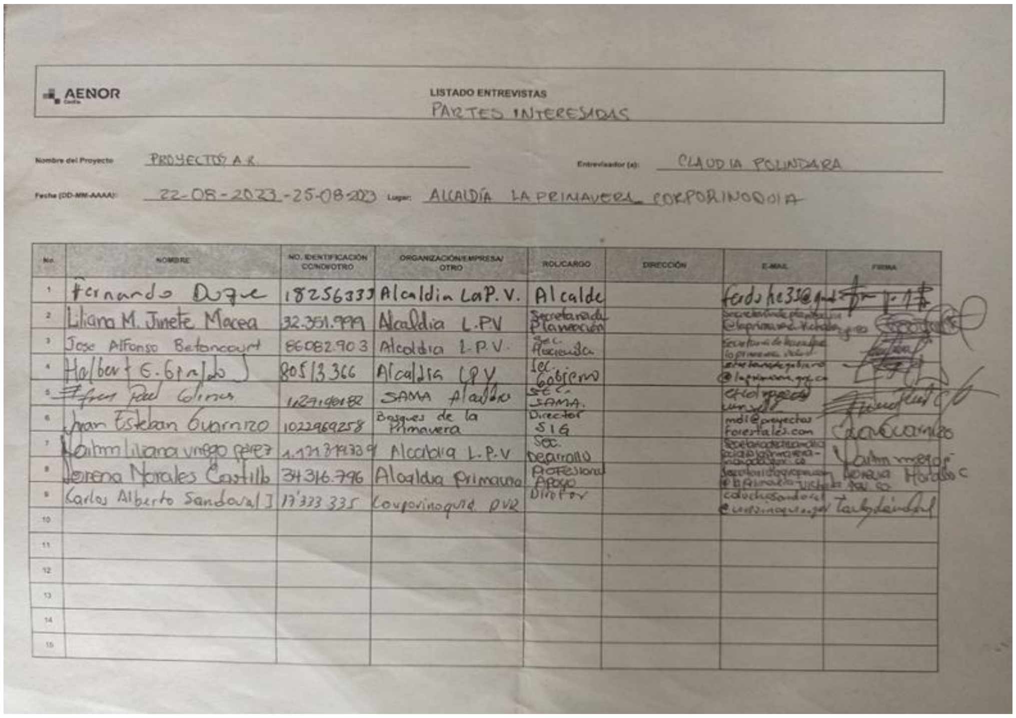
No	*Document Title / Version*		*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
/89/	Aboveground biomass models for Acacia mangium Willd. growing at the eastern plains of Colombia		Barrios, Alonso & Aguirre, Ana. (2024).	Floresta Ambient., Rio de Janeiro, 2024; 31(4): e20230021
/90/	Directrices para la selección de ecuaciones, parámetros y datos para calcular las remociones de GEI de actividades forestales. Versión 1 (6 de abril). PROCLIMA. Bogotá, Colombia. 43 p		Duque, A. 2020. PROCLIMA. Bogotá, Colombia. 43 p	https://fedemaderas.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Directrices-estimaci%C3%B3n-remociones_ProClima.pdf
/91/	Establecimiento de factores de emisión para plantaciones		Proyecto Biocarbono Orinoquia Paisajes Sostenibles Bajos en Carbono. Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MADR)	https://biocarbono.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Establecimiento-de-factores-de-emision-para-plantaciones-forestales-de-Colombia-y-en-particular-de-la-region-Orinoquia-22.12.22.pdf
/92/	La fauna de la Orinoquia		Defler, Thomas R. 1998	https://repositorio.unal.edu.co/handle/unal/10203
/93/	Advances in the knowledege of the flora of Orinoquias platform in the Departament of Vichada		Francisco Castro-Lima, 2010.	On-line version ISSN 0121-3709
/94/	Humedal Versión 2 (Versión histórica). Shapefile de Datos_Abiertos_MADS		Datos Abiertos. MADS	https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=a499da66b2814db48888343283b57cdb
/95/	El conocimiento biogeográfico de las especies y su regionalización natural		Espinosa, D.O., S.O. Ocegueda, J. Llorente, C. Aguilar & O. Flores. 2009.	http://repositorio.fciencias.unam.mx:8080/xmlui/handle/11154/140077?show=full
/96/	Humedales de la Orinoquía. Colombia - Venezuela		Carlos A Lasso, Rial, Trujillo, et al.2014	https://repository.humboldt.org.co/entities/publication/5ed96170-25b4-47bc-b33b-d4bee494cc3c
/97/	Hallazgos	NC_07: Imágenes: LE07_L1TP_005056_20021119_20200916_02_T1 LE07_L1TP_005056_20030106_20200916_02_T1		

No	*Document Title / Version*		*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
		LE07_L1TP_005056_20100109_20200911_02_T1 LE07_L1TP_005056_20020103_20200917_02_T1 LE07_L1TP_005056_20020220_20200916_02_T1 LE07_L1TP_005056_20010422_20200917_02_T1 LE07_L1TP_005056_20001113_20200918_02_T1 LC08_L1TP_005056_20140112_20200912_02_T1 LE07_L1TP_005056_20011116_20200917_02_T1		
/98/		CL_01: CL_01_v2.docx tabla_elegibilidad_bnb_temp_v2.xlsx clarificacion_01.docx SHP		
/99/		NC_08: SALIDA: PASTOS_DORADO.jpg MXD: PASTOS_DORADO.mxd		
/100/		NC_03: cer_dor_mininterior.pdf CONEXION_2002_2023.jpg		
/101/		NC_09: CTyL.pdf		
/102/		NC_06: Acta_junio_2015.JPG		
/103/	email_insistencia sobre registro de proyectos en Renare			
/104/	Other References - Baseline	Plan de Manejo de Tierras, EOT 2000	Municipio La Primavera	https://repositoriocdim.esap.edu.co/handle/20.500.14471/10909
/105/		Geografía económica de la Orinoquia	Joaquín Viloria De La Hoz. Banco de la República - Sucursal Cartagena.	https://www.banrep.gov.co/sites/default/files/publicaciones/archivos/DTSER-113.pdf
/106/		La cadena forestal y madera en Colombia: una mirada global de su estructura y dinámica 1991 – 2005.	Martínez Covaleda, Héctor J.2005. MADR.	https://repository.agrosavia.co/handle/20.500.12324/1261

No	*Document Title / Version*		*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
/107/		Estudio de tendencias y perspectivas del sector forestal en América Latina Documento de Trabajo Informe Nacional Colombia	Israel Acosta Contreras. FAO, 2004.	https://www.fao.org/4/j4192s/j4192s00.htm
/108/		CONPES 2834, 1996.	Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social República de Colombia Departamento Nacional De Planeación	https://observatorio.epacartagena.gov.co/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/DOCUMENTO-CONPES-2834-DE-1996.pdf
/109/		Formulación y evaluación integral de proyectos productivos agroforestales Para impulsar el desarrollo sostenible de la Orinoquia alta colombiana para el beneficio del mundo.	Corporación colombiana de investigación agropecuaria - AGROSAVIA	https://repository.agrosavia.co/handle/20.500.12324/12015
/110/	Other references	Bullets Sector Forestal. 2011	Minagricultura.	https://sioc.minagricultura.gov.co/Forestal/Documentos/2011-04-30%20Cifras%20Sectoriales.pdf
/111/		Los principales problemas del sector forestal colombiano y las oportunidades de mejora.	Prieto Mejía (2021)	https://repository.upb.edu.co/bitstream/handle/20.500.11912/9618/342_1%20(1).pdf?sequence=1
/112/		INFORME DE GESTIÓN. 2010	IDEAM. Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales. Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial. 2010.	http://www.ideam.gov.co/documents/24024/84386/Informe+de+Gestion+2010+IDEAM.pdf

No	*Document Title / Version*		*Author/ Organization*	*Document provider (if applicable)*
/113/		Global Wood Density Database	Zanne AE, Lopez-Gonzalez G, Coomes DA, Ilic J, Jansen S, Lewis SL, Miller RB, Swenson NG, Wiemann MC, Chave J (2009)	https://zenodo.org/records/13322441
/114/		Aportes técnicos del Sistema de Monitoreo de Bosques y Carbono a la propuesta de preparación de Colombia para REDD+: datos de actividad y factores de emisión	IDEAM 2014. Phillips et al, 2014.	https://www.ideam.gov.co/web/ecosistemas/monitoreo-del-carbono-forestal
/115/		Root biomass allocation in the world's upland forests	Cairns, Michael & Brown, Sandra & Helmer, E. & Baumgardner, Greg. (1997).	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/225488798_Root_biomass_allocation_in_the_world's_upland_forests

Annex 4. Interviews

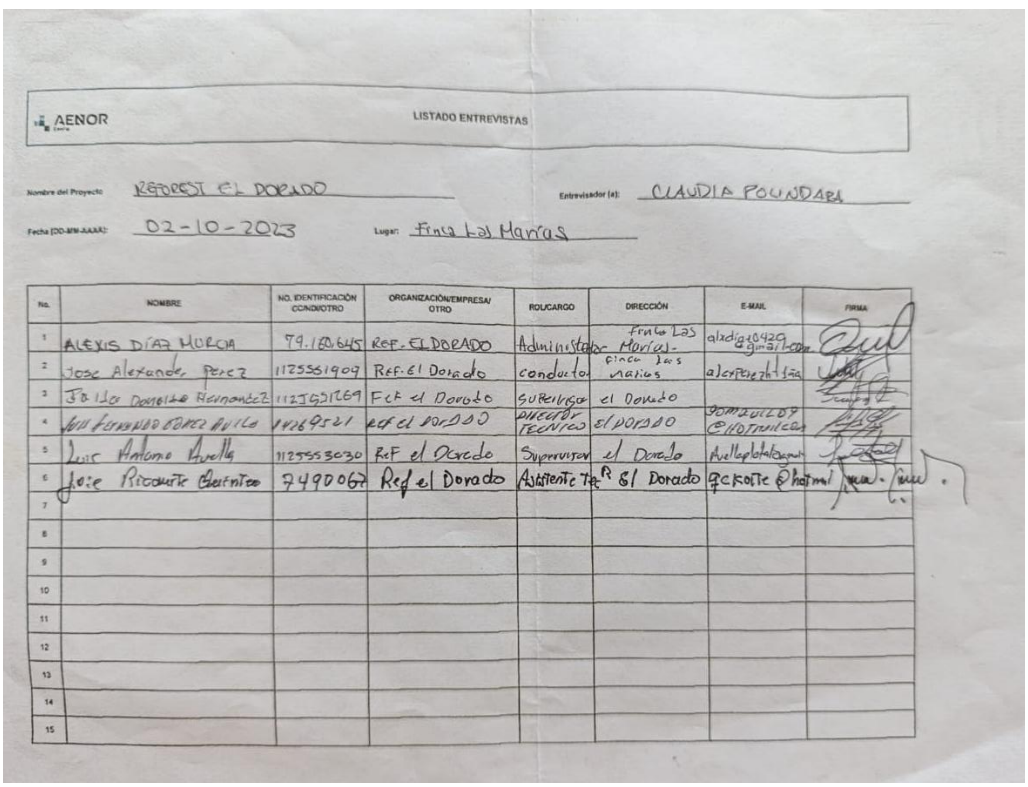


AENOR

LISTADO ENTREVISTAS
PARTES INTERESADAS

Nombre del Proyecto: PROYECTOS A.R.
Entrevisador (a): CLAUDIA POLINDARA
Fecha (DD-MM-AAAA): 22-08-2023 - 25-08-2023
Lugar: ALCALDÍA LA PRIMAVERA CORPORINOQUIA

No.	NOMBRE	NO. IDENTIFICACIÓN CC/NO/OTRO	ORGANIZACIÓN/EMPRESA/ OTRO	ROL/CARGO	DIRECCIÓN	E-MAIL	FIRMA
1	Fernando Duque	18256333	Alcaldia La P. V.	Alcalde		ferdo he3[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Liliana M. Jinete Macea	32.351.999	Alcaldia L.PV	Secretaria de Planeación		[illegible] @laprimavera-vichada.gov.co	[illegible]
3	Jose Alfonso Betancourt	86082.903	Alcaldia L.P.V.	Sec. Hacienda		[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Halbert G. Giraldo J	80513366	Alcaldia LPV	Sec. Gobierno		[illegible] @laprimavera.gov.co	[illegible]
5	[illegible] Paul Colimes	1129196182	SAMA Alcaldia	Sec. SAMA.		[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Juan Esteban Guarnizo	1022969258	Bosques de la Primavera	Director SIG		mdl@proyectos forestales.com	[illegible]
7	Yaimm Liliana Vriego Pérez	1.121319139	Alcaldia L.P.V	Sec. Desarrollo		[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Lorena Morales Castillo	34316.796	Alcaldia Primavera	Profesional Apoyo		[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Carlos Alberto Sandoval J	17'333 335	Corporinoquia PVR	Director		[illegible] @corporinoquia.gov	[illegible]
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							



AENOR

LISTADO ENTREVISTAS

Nombre del Proyecto: REFOREST EL DORADO
Entrevisador (a): CLAUDIA POLINDARA
Fecha (DD-MM-AAAA): 02-10-2023
Lugar: Finca Las Marías

No.	NOMBRE	NO. IDENTIFICACIÓN CC/NO/OTRO	ORGANIZACIÓN/EMPRESA/ OTRO	ROL/CARGO	DIRECCIÓN	E-MAIL	FIRMA
1	ALEXIS DÍAZ MURCIA	79.160.645	REF. EL DORADO	Administrador	Finca Las Marías	alxdiaz0429 @gmail.com	[illegible]
2	Jose Alexander Perez	1125561909	Ref. El Dorado	conductor	Finca las marias	alexperez[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible] Hernandez	1125531269	Fcf el Dorado	supervisor	el Dorado		[illegible]
4	[illegible] Gomez Avila	14269521	ref el DORADO	DIRECTOR TECNICO	El DORADO	gomzavil[illegible] @hotmail.com	[illegible]
5	Luis Antonio Avella	1125553030	Ref el Dorado	Supervisor	el Dorado	Avella[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Jose Ricaurte [illegible]	7490067	Ref el Dorado	Asistente Tec.	El Dorado	[illegible] @hotmail	[illegible]
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

Annex 5. Check points Visit and Re-measurement Plots.

Checkpoints

FID	time	name	X1	y
0	2023/10/02 18:57:27.000	P1-28	-69.488.138	5.441.771
1	2023/10/02 19:09:21.000	P1-28CORR	-69.488.146	5.441.712
2	2023/10/02 21:04:15.000	P1-45 EUC	-69.534.722	5.443.051
3	2023/10/02 19:24:11.000	150	-694.899	5.441.961
4	2023/10/02 20:43:25.000	P_1-44	-69.528.482	5.442.165
5	2023/10/02 18:27:01.000	p-140	-69.478.273	5.442.799
6	2023/10/02 20:28:16.000	151	-69.496.283	5.449.645
7	2023/10/02 20:28:58.000	152	-69.496.286	5.449.696
8	2023/10/02 17:45:23.000	P1-6DOR	-69.474.326	5.443.025

Data_Source:

Geographic Coordinate System:	GCS_WGS_1984
Datum:	D_WGS_1984
Prime Meridian:	Greenwich
Angular Unit:	Degree

Measures Results:

Difference in diameter measurements corresponds to an average of 0.40 giving an error of 2.92%, without considering the changes by the normal growth of individuals between the date of inventory and the date of sampling during the audit.

Parcela	Promedio de DAP (cm)	Promedio de DAP AUDITORIA	Diferencia	Error
PARCELA 1-28	16,70	17,30	0,59	3,44
PARCELA 1-40	15,27	15,77	0,51	3,21
PARCELA 1-44	10,64	11,27	0,63	5,57
PARCELA 1-45	8,32	8,40	0,09	1,05
PARCELA 1-6	17,15	17,55	0,40	2,29
Total	13,33	13,74	0,40	2,92

Annex 6. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	***Full texts***
AFOLU	*Agriculture, forestry, and Other Land Use*
AR	*Afforestation Reforestation*
AR-ACM	*Afforestation/Reforestation Large-scale CDM Consolidated Methodology*
BCR	*BioCarbon Registry*
CDM	*Clean Development Mechanism*
GHG	*Greenhouse Gases*
IPCC	*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*
MR	*Monitoring Report*
SDG´s	*Sustainable Development Goals*