

## REPORT OF VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

Aire de Vida Project “FIIVE JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+” Monochoa REDD+

Document Elaborated by



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<b>Name of the project</b>	Air of Life Project “FIIVE JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+” monochoa REDD+
<b>Customer</b>	CARBO SOSTENIBLE SAS TERRA COMMODITIES SAS YAUTO VISSO CONSULTANTS
<b>Event</b>	Validation and 1st verification
<b>Period of quantification of the reductions of emissions of GHG</b>	17-January-2018 to 16-Jan-2048
<b>Period of monitoring</b>	17 of January of 2018 to 30 of June of 2021
<b>Expected GHG reductions during the period of quantification of the reductions of emissions of GHG</b>	13,923,383 tCO <sub>2</sub> e
<b>Reductions of GHG during the period of monitoring</b>	2,670,717 tCO <sub>2</sub> e
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<b>Approved by</b>	José Luis Fuentes
<b>Equipment auditor</b>	Auditor boss: Ruby Acosta Bastidas Auditor: Javier Cocera Auditor: Marine Arroyo Reviewer technical: Juan Carlos Gomez
<b>Criteria of audit/Referential</b>	ProClima Standard v3.0 October 2020, May 13, 2021. Document methodological of ProClimate for the Sector AFOLU v2.2, February of 2021.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Objective

The objective of the audit of validation and verification was carry to cape a assessment independent of the project for determine:

- That the project meets all the requirements of the referential.
- That the PdD and additional Information comply with the requirements of the rule ISO 14064- 2 and of the Frame Colombian Legal.
- That the project meets with the methodology of ProClimate v3.0 of 13 of May 2021.
- That the project meets with the rules and criteria of the market of carbon of Colombia.
- That the project, their activities, methods and procedures, described in the document of PdD and the Monitoring Report (IM) and its corresponding annexes, including the monitoring plan, comply with the criteria established in the Section 1.2 of this report;
- That activities, methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures have been implemented in accordance with the PdD; and the readjustment of the baseline to include degradation and information about the national regulations that apply to mitigation initiatives of climate change.
- That the reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported for the period of monitoring are materially accurate.
- Verify compliance in the implementation of the mitigation project activities, including the associated to the methodology selected for the project.
- Evaluate and verify compliance with the principles of the monitoring, verification and report necessary to comply with the legislation currently.

### Scope and criteria

The scope of the auditory of validation and verification was:

- 1) validate the project activities, its monitoring plan, its GHG sources, sinks and/or deposits, its quantification period for GHG emission reductions, its recovery scenario line base, their processes of management of requirements legal and of the information, potential maximum of mitigation and the guidelines and documents methodological ProClimate.
- 2) verify the reductions and/or removals of emissions of GHG, the implementation of the activities and their reported impact for the monitoring periods from January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021.

In concrete, they used the criteria of the following document for evaluate this project:

- Document methodological Sector AFOLU "Quantification of the reductions of emissions or removals of GHG of Projects REDD+" v2.2 of ProClimate of the 5 of February of 2021.
- Standard ProClimate v3.0 of 13 of May 2021.
- Guidelines of the Program of Mitigation of GHG.
- Normativity national: decree 926 of 2017, Law 1931 of 2018 "Law of Change Climate" and Resolution 1447 of the 01 of August of 2018 of the Ministry of Environment and Development Sustainable.

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

- Guidelines of the IPCC of 2006 for the National Inventories of GHG.
- Good Practice Guidance for Land Use Land-Use Change and Forestry (2003).
- NERF National Circumstances Addendum V.8 Colombia
- ISO 14064:2019
  - Part 2: Specification with guidance, at the project level for quantification, the follow-up and the report of the reduction of emissions either he increase in the removals of gasses from effect greenhouse.
  - Part 3: Specification with orientation for the check and validation of statements of gasses from greenhouse effect (2019)
- ISO 14065:2013 (ES) Greenhouse gasses – Requirements for organisms that perform the validation and the verification of greenhouse gasses, for its use in accreditation other forms of recognition.

## 1.2. Level of assurance and materiality

The audit was performed to provide a reasonable level of assurance in accordance with the criteria defined within the scope and fulfillment of the requirement of the Certification program of ProClima numeral 7, the sampling plan was based on the revision of the Non-forest Forest layers provided by the project owner, which are based on IDEAM's SMByC reports. Baseline data were analyzed by reviewing spreadsheets taking into account the relationship between the analysis of the GIS and the compliance of the Colombian normativity, especially Resolution 1447 and the NREF. The data and formulas used by the headline of the project ensuring that the estimates were conservative and was necessary an adjustment in the reference area so that the comparability parameters between the area of project and the reference area, the licensee adjusted the reference area, as well as the leak area, to avoid overlapping between other projects developed in the area. Likewise, a sampling was carried out in the field to verify the line basics and the analysis of drives made by the headline of the project.

Based on the findings of the audit, a statement of assessment positive ensures reasonably that the project meets with the criteria established in the Section 1.2 and the statement of GHG is materially correct and credible.

The nature and extension of the activities of validation and verification were agreed to sections 11.1 and 11.2 of the ProClima validation and verification manual. For all cases, the following criteria they have had in account for projects REDD+ the following criteria:

- g) The level of assurance of the validation and verification of Projects REDD+ has not to be lower to the 95%. The errors that were found in the spreadsheets were corrected, those errors never exceeded the 5% of mistakes, with regard to the reduction of emissions. The level of assurance is not lower to the 95%
- a) The material discrepancy between the data that supports the baseline of the project and the estimate of the GHG emission reductions or removals may be up to +-5%. The calculations were evaluated, those mistakes never were greater than 5%, AENOR assured that there was not discrepancy material in the data of calculation, having as base the maps of Forest No Forest of the SMByC of the IDEAM.
- b) The consistency of the line base of the project REDD+ with the NREF that was applied according to the normativity.
- c) The quantification of the results of mitigation forehead to the line base validated, of agreement with it established in the regulations national current and/or the methodology applied according to corresponds
- d) The assessment of co-benefits and the indicators related with the SDGs.

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e) In a qualitative way, the issues related to the document management and control system were also resolved during the audit, and errors in reporting current information in the PdD were corrected, ensuring that the information presented in the PdD is truthful, as required by the standard of ProClimate.

The process of validation and verification through the revision of documents and the on-site audit assured that there were no quantitative and qualitative discrepancies in a material way that affected the calculation of the reduction of emissions.

### 1.3. Summary of the project

The Aire de Vida Project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+ is a project of reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) based on economic incentives for carbon capture. The project area corresponds to 353,583 ha of forest. The territory of Monochoa Indigenous Reserve (RI Monochoa) is located in the Municipality of Solano, in the Department of Caqueta. In this Reserve you can find the community of Tiribita, the community of Caño Negro and the Sainí settlement; approximately the area is inhabited by 33 families, however, more than 50% of the population has emigrated in search of economic opportunities. The reservation was legally constituted by Resolution 031 of April 6, 1988 issued by the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform (INCORA), today the Colombian Institute of Rural Development (INCODER), in which ownership of 229,440 hectares was granted. Subsequently, it was expanded in 33,653.41 ha through Resolution 031 of December 15, 2004 issued by the INCORA and in 154,790.56 ha through the agreement 025 of the 2017 issued by the Agency National of Land (ANT). The area total rises to 417,883.97 ha.

The conservation initiative is part of the AFOLU sector, in the category of Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+). The main objective of the project is to Contribute to the sustainable development of the communities and to conserve the existing forests in the territory of the Monochoa Indigenous Reservation, in the municipality of Solano (Caqueta). The specific objectives are focused on a) Develop productive systems compatible with the conservation of nature and the community well-being, helping to guarantee food security. b) Contribute to improve the living conditions of the communities that inhabit the indigenous reservation. c) Strengthen identity culture and territorial governance and d) Strengthen the monitoring and conservation of biodiversity present in the area of the indigenous reserve.

The project has a start date of January 17, 2018 and an expected completion date of January 16, 2048; 30 years, in which it intends to avoid the emissions of about 13.9 million credits of Carbon verified (CCV) during the period of accreditation of 30 years (13,841,631 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by deforestation avoided and 81,751 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by degradation avoided), with a annual average of 464,024 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The monitoring period was established from the start date on 17 of January of 2018 until the 30 of June of 2021. In this period, they verify the reduction of 2,665,311 tCO<sub>2</sub>e from deforestation, 5,406 tCO<sub>2</sub>e from degradation with a 15% buffer for a total of 2,270,110 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The project used the NREF data as factors of issue for the biome of the amazon and the adjustment by circumstances nationals. The area of leaks and zone reference was adjusted according to the criteria of the methodology, in this way the change in the surface of forest by year (CSBf, year) to leave off the trend of the period 2007-2017.

The certificates carbon of the project are oriented to the market national of carbon (No causation of the tax to the carbon and compensation voluntary) and potentially to the market internationally. Through the commercialization of CCVs, economic resources will be obtained to ensure the development of REDD+ activities and achieve short- and long-term objectives, such as also contributing to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are addressed through the project.

The formulation and implementation of the project were started by the communities and the developers of the project, involving the active leadership and representatives of the IR Monochoa. Continuous work has been done to strengthen interest, commitment in the participation and guidance of all members involved so that both the design and the implementation of project activities and objectives are carried out properly. The participation of community members in all stages of project development has facilitated the understanding and appropriation of the initiative to local level.

AENOR issues an opinion positive verification for verified GHG emission reductions of 2,670,717 tCO<sub>2</sub> (17-January-2018 to June 30, 2021); it that supposed 2,270,110 tCO<sub>2</sub>e of compensations marketable and a booking of

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compensations No marketable of 400,608tCO<sub>2</sub> tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

## 2. PROCESS OF AUDIT

### 2.1. Equipment auditor

The equipment auditor consisted of the following members:

Name	Position
Ruby Acosta	Auditor boss
Javier Cocera	Auditor
Marina Arroyo	Auditor
Juan Carlos Gomez	Reviewer technical

Ruby Acosta Bastidas is an Agricultural Engineer and has more than 20 years of professional experience in Projects of climate change, of development sustainable with communities natives, afro and peasants, is an expert in REDD. She has worked for MADS, SINCHI, IDEAM, PNN and in recent eleven years, specifically in REDD supporting the construction of the strategy national in Colombia. She has worked up in adaptation to the effects of the climate change and forestry community, in the last 4 years she has worked as an auditor and technical reviewer of projects and activity programs of mitigation under different carbon standards, such as: VCS, CCB, ProClima, NTC 6208 among others.

Javier Cócera is a forestry engineer from the Polytechnic University of Madrid. He has a Master's in Forest Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Madrid with a stay at the University of Freiburg of Breisgau. Javier has 3 years of experience, which always have gone bound to the management forestry and sustainability. He has worked in forest consulting companies, carrying out projects of management of forests and forest resources, as well as work on forest inventories and application of GIS systems and LiDAR.

Marina Arroyo is an environmental geographer with a Master's Degree in Engineering and Environmental Management. Has further of 5 years of experience professional in climate change so much in the field of the mitigation as of the adaptation, with Projects in all the world. At the moment works in AENOR auditing Projects Energy CDM, VCS and GS and LUF in Africa and other regions. Because she has developed other Projects low GS, understands perfectly the aspects technicians of this standard.

Juan Carlos Gómez has more than 7 years of professional experience in climate change. He is an engineer forestry from the Polytechnic University of Madrid and has a Master's Degree in Sustainable Development and Responsibility corporate by the School of Organization Industrial. He has developed all his career professional in the field of climate change and carbon management policies and strategies. Is expert in the development of climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and has worked in LATAM and African countries, auditing REDD+ initiatives in VCS+CCB and forestry projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the Joint Implementation (JI).

## 2.2. Method and considerations

The validation and verification audit was performed through a combination of desk review, on-site and virtual interviews with institutions, field visits in the project area, and meetings with the communities of the project. The conformity of the project was evaluated with the criteria described in Section 1.2 of this report. As described later, it issued findings for guarantee that the project fulfilled all the requirements.

AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of the spreadsheets in the Excel Calculations file for the ex ante estimates, during the quantification period of GHG emission reductions and the ex post estimates for the period from January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021 for the deforestation and degradation.

The boundaries of the project and the areas deforested in the area of the project and the area of reference for the period of reference and the period of monitoring were verified to the 100% using the base of data GIS.

Changes in carbon pools and forest classes in the project area were verified 100%. For the data provided for the reference region, AENOR carried out a reasonable sampling of the data.

In addition to the review of compliance with the ISO 14064-2 standard, the development of the validation/verification understands the analysis strategic and of risks, being evaluated by part of the equipment auditor the questions indicated in the rule ISO 14064-3.

AENOR considers that the owners of the project and other technical collaborators have the knowledge necessary for the development of Projects REDD, activities of monitoring and the references regulations requested by the standard ProClimate v.3 for Projects AFOLU are accomplished by part of the project owners however, AENOR performed the following sampling:

The activities in which the risks were evaluated were the evaluations of the monitoring (data flow, data control procedures, etc.) but mainly the quality of raw data, as well as sources and calculations from spreadsheets. AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of the sheets attached to the PdD and the IM and the other spreadsheets for the periods of monitoring for the area of the project.

Also it was verified to 100% of the boundaries of the project and the changes in the zone of the project, using the base of data from GIS.

Changes in carbon stocks and land use in the project area also were verified of 100%, using the sources cited in the IM.

Regarding the data provided for the reference region, its correspondence with the national official documents and more updated.

AENOR carried out a thorough and meticulous review of the spreadsheets to verify the correct application of the methodology (equations, spreadsheets) and verified that the data necessary for the calculation of GHG removals and reductions were adequately provided. Based on the evaluation carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of certainty that the reductions and carbon capture of emissions claimed are free of mistakes, omissions or inaccuracies are important.

AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence of the reported GHG reductions was submitted and that exists a process of audit clear that contains the evidence and records that validate the figure declared in this report of check from so:

- Sufficient evidence is available: PP provided 100% of the data used in the calculations to reach the final amount of GHG emission reductions and removals notified.



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- Nature of evidence: Raw data was collected from reliable sources. They are detailed in the documents of the project and they have been checked during the interviews.
- Cross tests: AENOR verified the information collected through interviews with the interested and calculations.

Some errors were identified and later corrected. These findings are detailed in the Annex 3. All the not conformities closed with success.

Based on the evaluation carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of assurance that the project meets with the standard of ProClimate and the methodology ProClimate used; that the requested emission reductions are free from material errors, omissions or misrepresentations wrong.

Therefore, AENOR confirms that the figures indicated in the Monitoring Report are correct and confirm that it is able to certify the reductions anthropogenic net of GHG requested in base to evidence verifiable and credible.

### 2.3. Revision of documents

The Report of monitoring IM, accounts with enough documentation that were reviewed carefully to verify compliance with the validation and verification criteria. The team auditor examined the leaves of calculation of reduction to obtain the results that those who appear in the MI.

Also, they evaluated the completeness of the base of data of the project. The Annex 1 of this report details the list of documents provided by the project owner and reviewed by AENOR during the process of verification.




The project PdD also has supporting documentation, with evidence on the date of initiation, additionality, as well as evidence of community participation in the formulation of the project.

### 2.4. Interviews and Inspection *on-site*



The objectives of the audit were to assess the status of implementation of the project, in accordance with the monitoring plan, and evaluate if the project activities are implemented in accordance with the PdD, the quality of the field data collection techniques, the opinion of the parties involved and owners of the participating properties regarding the project, their knowledge of it and their perception of its benefits, thus guaranteeing the level of assurance required by ProClima. The attendance lists of the meetings are attached in Annex 2.

The following table lists the parties consulted and the topics discussed during the validation and verification process.



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OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDITORY	RECORD PHOTOGRAPHIC
<p><b>Place:</b> Tour of the Caquetá river with the accompaniment of the equipment technical and community.</p> <p><b>Date:</b> 13 of November of 2021</p> <p><b>Coordinates:</b> X: 5041264 , Y: 1484906</p> <p>Tour of the Caqueta river, the area of the project, evidence that the community of Tiribita accounts with good water supply for human consumption and the natural resources are in good state, there exists very little intervention anthropic to leave or use the floor for chagras and community villages. In some points of the river Caqueta out of the area of the project they observed rafts of extraction illegal of gold, which affects the quality of water and contaminates rivers and wildlife. The indigenous population has been affected by this contamination. In the photo you can observe Alicia Micolta, a professional from Yauto, Mauricio Camacho professional of Carbo Sostenible and Andres Paitecudo leader of the community of Tiribita, Marine Suaroque Leader of the community of Tiribita part of the equipment of the holders of the project.</p>	
<p><b>Place:</b> Monochoa Reserve</p> <p><b>Date:</b> 13 of November of 2021</p> <p><b>Coordinates:</b> -X: 5058950 Y: 1491866</p> <p>The route to the communities was accompanied by the leaders and authorities of the Puerto Zábalo and Monochoa reservations to clarify doubts to the equipment auditor about the process of construction of the project, all supporting the different meetings and field trips. In the photo you can see the leaders Luis Alberto Fiagama president of the association ACIBAC and the Grandmother Celina Paitacudo leader of the women and promotion of health, Marino Zafirecudo, Gustavo Rodríguez Paqui.</p>	
<p><b>Place:</b> Caño Paugil place of spawning of the boas and place spiritual.</p> <p><b>Date:</b> 14 of November of 2021</p> <p><b>Coordinates:</b> X: 5062176 Y:1495401</p> <p>They visited places sacred to the community that are also key places of biodiversity and with ecotourism potential, activity that the project aims to develop in the future. In the photo Andrés Felipe Paitecudo leader of youth indigenous and the Elderly Camilo Guirina mention that</p>	

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OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDITORY	RECORD PHOTOGRAPHIC
<p>It's important to continue conserving these sites. This zone is that further It has quality water resources for the consumption human in the rest communities there are seasons of shortages of water.</p>	
<p><b>Place:</b> Monochoa Reserve in Community of Tiribita  <b>Date:</b> 13 of November of 2021  <b>Coordinates:</b> -X: 4940048 Y:1505014</p> <p>Evening session of mambadero in the community maloca. The meeting started at 6 pm and finished at 10 pm. He was asked to the community to talk about the process of construction of the project REDD+, the communities they spoke of the different workshops that they had done for the construction participatory of the project, in each one of the communities, the women who gave their opinion about the distribution of benefits and priorities existing in the community, they stated that on the issue of production sustainable and chagra is led by the women is he issue of priority and that want include to the youths with he issue of rescue of knowledge ancestral. annexed list of assistance at the meeting.</p>	
<p><b>Place:</b> Reseve Monochoa Community of Tiribita  <b>Date:</b> 13 of November of 2021  <b>Coordinates:</b> X: 5041264, AND: 1484906</p> <p>A tour of the populated area was carried out to corroborate the social conditions introduce themselves and ask some questions to the community about he process of participation and knowledge in the project, So as the issue of education, facilities educational, supply of water, for corroborate the information registered in the PdD, a visit to the production area was made close to the community, childhood in this moment account with only a school of high school nearby and almost all young people that want continue studying have that move to the community of Araracuara and walk away of their families, in the photo superior girls Soliei y Guendii Hernandez Mutucui sisters from the community of Tiribita.</p>	


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OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDITORY	RECORD PHOTOGRAPHIC
<p><b>Place:</b> Route by the river community of Trivita  <b>Date:</b> 13 of November of 2021  <b>Coordinates:</b> X: 5041264 , Y: 1484906</p> <p>Interview with the Elderly Camilo Guirina of the community of Tiribita</p> <p>He spoke of the importance of the REDD+ project for rescue the knowledge, applications and traditions of the community, especially he considers that the migration of the indigenous population to other places destabilized a lot the families and the traditions natives, So same the loss of many grandparents due to the issue and health and the lack of interest of young people for the knowledge ancestral. All this problem is causing a loss of culture. The migration of the inhabitants has led to the lack of productive opportunities to be able to have a good life in the territory. The elderly Camilo considers that the project is an opportunity not only to protect the territory but also for that many families return to the territory and rescue the ancestral knowledge.</p>	
<p><b>Place:</b> Route by the river settlement saini  <b>Date:</b> 14 of November of 2021  <b>Coordinates:</b> X: 5028585 Y:1496287</p> <p>Interview with the leader of women Elisa Paitecudo from the Resguardo Monochoa, settlement saini. She spoke of the importance of participation of women in health issues and chagra. She mentioned that until recently the women are empowering different topics, not only the chagra, she talked about the importance of strengthening systems local production, so as not to allow the young people to continue to migrate from their territories and the importance of basic educational training and professionals that help to strengthen the local processes. I ask him how she had been the project formulation process REDD+, she mentions that she participated in almost all the workshops that were held and that had been including to all the community in the call, although many people do not participated in the 100% due to others activities as the careful of the chagra, cultural activities and impact of COVID 19.</p>	

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OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDITORY	RECORD PHOTOGRAPHIC
<p><b>Location:</b> Chagra near the settlement of saini  <b>Date:</b> 14 of November of 2021  <b>Coordinates:</b> X: 5012066 Y:1498308</p> <p>The chagras carried out by the communities for the autonomy food familiar are areas of less than 5 ha, however they destroy large trees and it is carried out slash and burn, which damages the quality of the soil due to the loss of microorganisms, is important have in account that the increase of the population can cause degradation of the areas of forest close to the communities, which is why a more sustainable management of the areas of the chagras, since the community shows that many of the areas cannot be returned to use because the soil loses productivity with a alone intervention, a time used they abandon and looking for a new area it that drives the degradation of the ecosystems.</p>	
<p><b>Place:</b> Chagra of Mrs Nieves Cabrera In the community of Puerto Mosco  <b>Date:</b> fifteen of November of 2021  <b>Coordinates:</b> X: 5059840 Y:1494407</p> <p>Mrs Nieves is an indigenous leader on the issue of autonomy food, mentions several species that have been recovering and multiplying in the chagra that handles his family for the past 5 years, talks about the times when it makes the slash at the beginning of year and the burning between April and March depending the regime of rains. Exists a community chagra where the food for community events which one works at minga. All his family works in the rescue of the seeds ancestral that at the moment are very scarce since the new generations do not plant this type of species, she says that with the REDD+ project, the people have dedicated to this work they can help to other communities to carry out the same rescue of seeds and know.</p>	

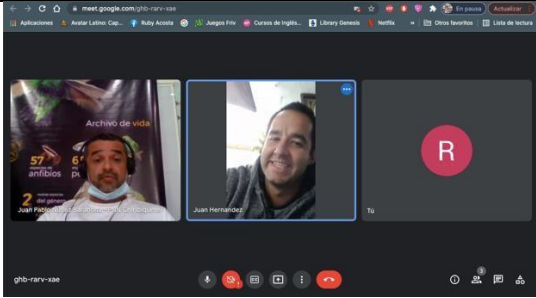
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OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDITORY	RECORD PHOTOGRAPHIC
<p><b>Place:</b> Route to different chagras in the community of Puerto Mosco  <b>Date:</b> 15 of November of 2021  <b>Coordinates:</b> X: 5061286 Y:1493965</p> <p>We can evidence of the deforestation of forests for the establishment of the chagras for food autonomy. In Puerto Mosco they observed areas with good fertility of soils, which makes the proactivity of the chagra is greater and for longer than use. The community mentions that a process of recovery of the areas after the chagra could be done with the planting of timber trees to promote the restoration of the jungle, but that program they need support and training on the subject. Others topics talked in the route of field were</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Role of the woman in the project</li> <li>● Stake of the youths and</li> <li>● Lines of investment</li> <li>● Productive projects.</li> <li>● Administrative scheme of the project.</li> <li>● Community participation in the project construction process.</li> <li>● Institutional relationship.</li> </ul>	

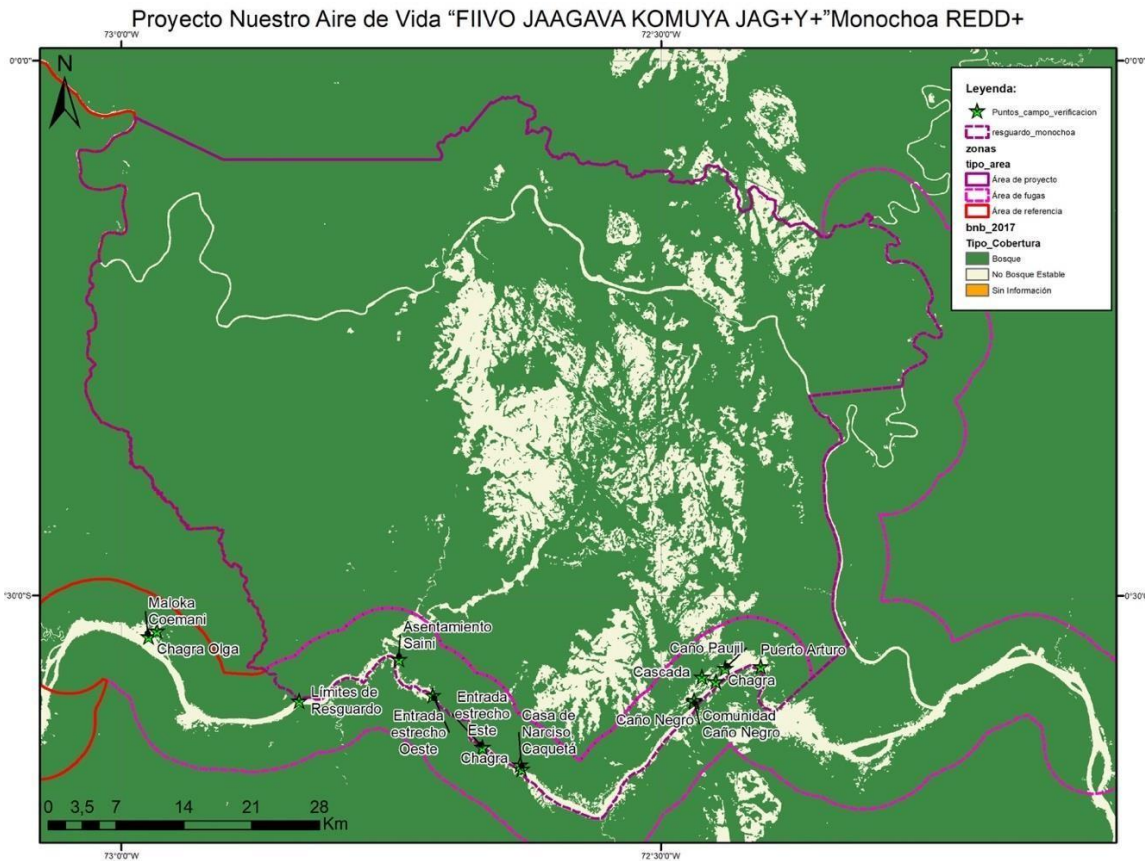
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OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDITORY	RECORD PHOTOGRAPHIC
<p><b>Place:</b> Chagra of Narciso Cabrera in community of Puerto Mosco  <b>Date:</b> 15 of November of 2021  <b>Coordinates:</b> X: 5041264 Y: 1484906</p> <p>Narciso Perdomo Cabrera is a young community leader who, although he has been trained in forest conservation, chagra seed recovery and beekeeping, has not been able to study a technical or university career due to lack of opportunities and economic resources. He is a young man who leads technical and social issues, he talks a lot about carrying out the REDD process with transparency and avoiding corruption, he has helped young people to empower projects and ecological knowledge and works in the recovery of the chagra and its ancestral species with his family, he spoke of the different productive projects that the communities have shown as promising, although he also said that what is most needed are job opportunities and environmental training to live well as indigenous peoples within their territory for him that is what true governance is all about.</p>	
<p><b>Place :</b> Resguardo Monochoa community of Puerto Mosco House of Nieves, production of Honey with local bees.  <b>Date:</b> 15 of November of 2021</p> <p>The production of native honey bees is born of CRIMA and an Amazon Vision project. They are neighbors with the IR of Monochoa and although they are not part of this project they participated in training and with the knowledge and their own initiative. The Cabrera family makes the honeycombs and started without no support economically with the beekeeping project with local bees, at this moment it already has arias hives and intends to continue increasing the number of diapiers. This type of entrepreneurship is required to carry out a training of the rest of the families and to start a small company of Honey, that would also support the conservation of the species beekeeping area.</p>	

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OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDITORY	RECORD PHOTOGRAPHIC
<p>Interview Virtual with the proponents of the project and with PNNSCH.  <b>Date:</b> 27 of November of 2022</p> <p>A virtual interview was conducted with the professional of the Serranía del Chiribiquete National Natural Park, Juan Pablo Núñez. The professional talked about the historical work that the PNNSCH has done with the reservation in the framework of the Expansion of the PNNSCH, and the difficulties that have had to be solved along the way due to public order issues, and social conditions within the territory, both the project and the park professional showed their interest in articulating actions for joint work towards caring for the forests and ecosystems of the area while strengthening the capacities of the communities for monitoring, control and surveillance of the bordering areas.</p>	

In the map is located the points visited in the process of validation and verification in the area of the project.





## 2.5. Resolution not conformities

As a result of the process of validation and verification, the equipment auditor identifies a series of findings, stated as Non conformities (NC) due to:

- Breach of the criteria established in Section 1.2.
- Compliance of the methodology of ProClimate and the beginning of comparability and conservatism for the region of reference which impacted on the calculations of emission reductions.
- Evidence of the start date.
- Evidence provided insufficient to prove the conformity.
- Management of the documentation.
- Compliance legal.
- Adjustment of the leaks by other Projects REDD neighbors.
- Evidence of registration in RENARE.
- Evidence of the start of the activities REDD.
- Mapping.
- Calculations of carbon emissions and reductions.

All the NCs (7 in total) for the validation and for the verification of these monitoring periods are included in this report, as well as a 5 CL (clarifications) issued (see Annex 3 of this report) and were closed before the emission of statements of credits of carbon.

All the findings of the AENOR audit team during the validation and verification process have been closed.

## 3. FINDINGS OF VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

### 3.1. Name of the Project

Aire de Vida Project "FIIVE JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+.

### 3.2. Area of project

The territory of the Monochoa Indigenous Reserve (RI Monochoa) is located in the Municipality of Solano, in the Department of Caquetá. The Tiribita community, the Caño Negro community, and the Sainí settlement are located in this reserve. The reserve was legally established by Resolution 031 of April 6, 1988 issued by the Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform (INCORA), now the Colombian Institute of Rural Development (INCODER), which granted title to 229,440 hectares. Subsequently, the area of the reserve was expanded by 33,653.41 ha through Resolution 031 of December 15, 2004 issued by INCORA and by 154,790.56 ha through Agreement 025 of 2017 issued by the National Land Agency (ANT), bringing the total area of the reserve to 417,883.97 ha. The project area corresponds to 353,583 ha of forest which corresponds to the forest area at the beginning of the project. The conservation initiative falls under the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, in the category of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+).

At the start of the project, (January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021), of the 353,583.19 ha of the project area, 5,600.42 ha were deforested.

### 3.3. Location of the project

The project is developed in the territory of the IR Monochoa that has an area total of 417,883.97 ha and It is located

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in the municipality of Solano, to the southeast of the department of Caquetá. Limits to north with the forest reserve zone of the department of Caqueta and with the National Natural Park of Chiribiquete. To the East limits the Reserve Mesay and Aduché. To the south it has a zone of control and surveillance in the margin right of the river Caqueta, in the reserve Predio Putumayo. To the west it borders the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos reservation. The IR is conformed by the communities of:

Dept.	Municipality	community	Coordinates	
			X	Y
Amazon	Solano	Caño Negro	5058950	1491866
		Tirivita	4940048	1505014
		Settlement Saini	5028585	1496287

The geographical limits of the area were presented by the person in charge of the project on scale maps appropriate and it is included in a GIS with each of the communities geo referenced (system of UTM coordinates).

### 3.4. Description of the project

The project has a start date of January 17, 2018 and an expected completion date of January 16, 2048, the project area corresponds to 353,583 ha of forest and the conservation initiative is framed in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, in the category of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+). The owners of the project are four communities that make up the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, CARBO Sostenible S.A.S., Terra Commodities S.A.S., Yauto S.A.S. and VISSO Consultores S.A.S. The owners are responsible for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and registration of the initiative.

The main objective of the project is to contribute to the sustainable development of the communities and conserve the existing forests in the territory of the Monochoa Indigenous Reserve in the municipality of Solano (Caquetá). The specific objectives of the Aire de Vida Project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+, are focused on a) Developing productive systems compatible with nature conservation and community welfare, helping to ensure food security. b) Contributing to improve the living conditions of the communities living in the indigenous reservation. c) Strengthening cultural identity and territorial governance and d) Strengthening the monitoring and conservation of biodiversity present in the area of the indigenous reservation.

The project is mainly oriented to the national carbon market through the commercialization of carbon credits for carbon tax exemption, as well as the eventual commercialization in international instances.

The owners of the project are 3 communities that make up the Monochoa Indigenous Reserve, CARBO Sostenible S.A.S., Terra Commodities S.A.S., Yauto S.A.S. and VISSO Consultores S.A.S., and in paragraph 1.6 of the PdD the owners clarify the responsibilities of each one in the formulation and execution of the project as follows::

Name of the headline	responsibilities
1. Communities that make up the Indigenous Reservation of Monochoa, Caño Negro, Tiribita Saini settlement.	Participatory joint project development Implementation of activities

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2. Carbo Sostenible SAS	Project Developer Support in implementation activities Carbon credit trading Financing of activities
3. Terra Commodities S.A.S.,	Project Developer Support in implementation activities Carbon credit trading Financing of activities
4. Yauto SAS	Project Developer Support in implementation activities Carbon credit trading Financing of activities
5. VISSO Consultores SAS	Project Developer Financing of activities

The project is expected to generate about 13.9 million Verified Carbon Credits (CCV) during the 30-year crediting period (13,841,631 tCO<sub>2</sub>e from avoided deforestation and 81,751 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by degradation avoided), with a annual average of 464,024 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The project's carbon certificates are aimed at the domestic carbon market (carbon tax exemption and voluntary compensation) and potentially the international market. Through the commercialization of the CCVs, economic resources will be obtained to ensure the development of REDD+ activities and achieve short- and long-term objectives, as well as to contribute to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) addressed through the project.

The formulation and implementation of the project has been the responsibility of the communities and the project developers, involving the active participation of the leaders and representatives of the Monochoa IR. The project area consists of the communities of Caño Negro, Tiribita Saini settlement. These communities are inhabited by approximately 33 families, representing at least 182 people belonging to the Uitoto and Muinane ethnic groups. The titleholders demonstrated land ownership (see Annex 4 Extension Agreement Resolution 677 of April 17, 2006 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development).

We have continuously worked to strengthen the interest, commitment to participation and orientation of all the members involved so that both the design and implementation of the project's activities and objectives are properly carried out. The participation of community members in all stages of project development has facilitated understanding and ownership of the initiative at the local level.

In the first verification of the project a retroactivity of 4 years is expected, being the monitoring period from January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021, the Monitoring Report evidences a reduction by deforestation of 2,665,311tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and the reduction by degradation is 5,406tCO<sub>2</sub>e, for monitoring period using an Uncertainty of 9.3% given by the NREF, according to the Certification and Registration Program for GHG Mitigation Initiatives and Other Greenhouse Gas Projects. PROCLIMA PROGRAM. Version 3.0. May 13, 2021, GHG mitigation initiative holders must maintain a 15% reserve on the total quantified GHG reductions or removals for each verified period. As a risk management measure.

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For the calculation of avoided emissions, the baseline projection in the project area was considered, minus project emissions (from deforestation and degradation in the project area) minus leakage (from deforestation and degradation in the leakage belt) minus the uncertainty of 9.3% given by the NREF. Finally, a 15% permanence risk reserve was discounted and maintained on the total GHG reductions quantified for the verified period.

The above steps are detailed in greater detail in the corresponding sections of this report.

AENOR has verified that the MI, which includes the baseline adjustment calculations, accurately reflects the proposed project, which consists of the implementation of activities to avoid deforestation and degradation, as well as to conserve existing forests and promote sustainable livelihoods among the communities involved in the project. Through interviews with key actors and stakeholders of the project, the audit team ratified the main objectives of the project activity.

AENOR, after the review of the supporting documents and the information gathered in the on-site visit process, considers that the implementation of the project has been correct with respect to the Project Design. During this verification the activities carried out by the project were implemented.

After review of the evidence provided, consultations with stakeholders and communications with the project owner, 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 (Annex 5. QC-QA Procedure Monochoa v1.docx). The details of the information flow control with defined delivery, review and approval responsible and the key aspects for document management and control were verified, as well as the structuring of files and documentation. This information was contrasted during the audit process in discussions with the project development team to ensure that the ex post GHG reductions resulting from the project activity can be reported and verified in accordance with the principles of the MRV System and the accounting rules established in the applied Methodology.

### 3.5. Estimated costs of the Project

Annex 17. Financial Model (Análisis financiero Monochoa REDD+ v1.xlsx) justifies the costs associated with the implementation of the project and the economic resources necessary for the formulation and the different processes of socialization, implementation of activities, validation and verification of the project. AENOR verified the information and it was verified in an interview with the Headlines of the project

### 3.6. Start date and duration of the project

The Air of Life Project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+ has a start date of January 17, 2018 and a duration of 30 years with a completion date of January 16, 2048.

The start date of the project corresponds to the moment when a Letter of Intent and Exclusivity was signed by the representative of the resguardo and the project developers, an event that occurred on January 17, 2018 (12.1 Letter of Intent Development and Sale of Carbon\_Monochoa\_17022018.pdf, located in Annex 12, Start Date folder). After a process of management and community consultation, the community's interest and commitment to develop a REDD+ project was formalized, with the understanding that they would receive economic resources as an incentive to protect the forest and reduce deforestation. From this moment on, a series of activities directly motivated by the community's commitment to participate in the REDD+ project continue. These implemented activities are reported in the Monitoring Report according to the schedule, actors, follow-up methodologies and other planning parameters defined in the monitoring plan, which is based on the requirements of the ProClima methodology.

The monitoring report also highlights the activities, improvement of the chagra and recovery of traditional seeds, among other activities that the communities have developed to strengthen their own government and culture.

AENOR, after reviewing the supporting documents and the information gathered during the desk and field audit process, considers that the project start date and duration is adequate.

### 3.7. Description of the activities for reduce the deforestation and degradation

The project proponents describe the activities in section 8 of the PdP, which incorporate territorial management (governance), combined with activities that discourage deforestation activities and promote conservation. The project activities have been agreed with the community and in accordance with the objectives and components of the Environmental Management Plan (See Annex 11, 11.1. Plan de Manejo Ambiental Monochoa\_2016.pdf) established by the community, the guidelines of the Safeguard Plan (See Annex 14 Plan de Salvaguarda 2012 Pueblo Uitoto Araracuara.pdf) and the Plan de Acción contra la Deforestación en el Municipio de Solano (Annex 11, file 11.2).

The audit team evaluated the 19 project activities in terms of whether they are projected to result in (a) Reduced emissions due to deforestation and (b) Reduced emissions due to forest degradation". Contribute to the sustainable development of the communities and reduction of deforestation and forest degradation in the territory of the Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos Indigenous Reservation, in the department of Caquetá.

Climate objective: Mitigate the climate change through the reduction of degradation and deforestation of the woods and the restoration forest of areas degraded.

Biodiversity objective: Contribute to the conservation and monitoring of existing biodiversity in the territory indigenous.

Objective for the community: Promote the sustainable development of local communities and improve the conditions of life, considering the following items:

- Strengthen self-government, ancestral knowledge and spirituality of the communities.
- Develop productive systems compatible with nature conservation and community well-being.
- Strengthen territorial planning.
- Strengthen mechanisms to guarantee food security for the communities living in the reserve.
- Contribute to improving the living conditions of the communities living in the reserve.

The activities were evaluated against the pressures and threats evidenced in the reference area and the analysis of the causes and agents of deforestation in the project area, in addition, the socioeconomic conditions evidenced in the field were taken into account during visits to the project area, field interviews were conducted with communities and social leaders and project technicians to corroborate that the actions were consistent with the historical and current conditions of the project, (b) Transparency and effectiveness of governance structures (c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, seeking to maximize environmental and social benefits and control the risks of reversion in the implementation of the project.

The project owner provided a detailed description of the activities and their relationship with the cause of deforestation that it intends to counteract and their relationship with the Resguardo's Life Plan and ethno-development plan, the community consultation mechanism for their design, those responsible for the execution of the activity and a set of indicators for monitoring, defining the timeline for their implementation. In addition, at the same time the project owner evaluated the contribution of the activities to the achievement of the SDGs and the integration of safeguards within the implementation of the activities, this detailed description is presented in paragraph 8.6 of the PdD. With respect to the MI, progress is reported in 13 of the activities 19 designed in the PoD (A1, A2, A5, A5, A6, A7, A9, A10, A11, A 14 A15, A17, A18 and A19), among the activities developed in the verification period (January 17, 2017 to June 30, 2021) are training actions, improvement of sustainable

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productive systems, The field audit corroborated the implementation of these actions through meetings with community members, field visits and interviews with key actors in the Monitoring Report.

The design of the project included participatory workshops with the communities to identify the activities or investments that are being carried out within the framework of local and regional development plans and programs, which are planned for the future, and that can generate a change in the current dynamics of forest use and contribute to its protection in the long term (see Annex 2).

The distribution of benefits in the four pillars (components) of the Project was carried out in a participatory manner during the community workshops and the record of the agreements that were established were documented in the following files:

- 1.2.7. Workshop 2\_Budget Distribution.pdf (located in folder 1.2 Workshop 2): shows the distribution of the budget among the four lines of action of the project, according to the needs of each community.1.2.8. Workshop 2\_Final Budget Distribution.pdf (located in folder 1.2 Workshop 2): the summary of the budget distribution among the lines of action in each community and the average for the entire project is shown.
- 1.3.1. Workshop 3\_Meeting Minutes.pdf (located in subfolder 1.3 Workshop 3): page 2 of the document shows the ratification of the benefit sharing agreement between the reserve and the developers, as well as the distribution of the indigenous investment resources among the four lines of action of the project.

Section 8.6 of the PdD describes each of the REDD+ activities. Evidence of progress in the implementation of these activities during the monitoring period can be found in the Monitoring Report. AENOR was able to verify that the activities developed and to be developed have the support of the communities living within the project area, are in line with the socio-cultural and environmental reality of the project area and are aligned with the causes of deforestation in the area.

In this sense, AENOR concludes that both the design of the activities in the PdD and the activities developed in the first verification period will contribute to reducing degradation and deforestation, as well as contribute to the project's objectives and comply with the safeguards.

Furthermore, AENOR states that the activities reported as completed in the MI were carried out and that the project owners provided evidence of their implementation.

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### 3.8. Environmental conditions in the project area

Following the documentary review and the information and documentation collected by the audit team during the audit process, it was verified that the information collected in these sections comes from official and reliable sources from recognized research entities such as the Amazonian Scientific Research Institute Sinchi, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development MADS, IDEAM, Von Humboldt Institute, Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute, Colombian Geological Service, CORPOAMAZONIA, Government of the Amazon, as well as field analysis conducted by the project owner. Therefore, AENOR considers that the information expressed in relation to environmental conditions is credible and sufficient.

### 3.9. Social conditions in the project area

Section 5.2 of the PdD describes the characteristics of the communities of the Monochoa indigenous reservation. Section 7. Context describes the territorial, socio-cultural, historical and economic conditions in the project area, both of which provide information relevant to the conditions in which the communities inhabit the territory, their cultural component, their food autonomy, infrastructure needs, the social and economic pressures and threats as well as the pressures by armed external agents in the territory that have been part of the history of public order in the region, the number of families and people that make up each of the communities as well as the description of social infrastructure, schools, health centers, malocas among others, family income and productive systems as well as the ethnic groups that inhabit the territory.

AENOR reviewed the information contained in these sections and their annexes and considers that the information expressed in relation to social conditions is credible and sufficient.

### 3.10. Monitoring Plan and Monitoring Report

Chapter 11, Monitoring Plan in the PoD describes the procedures for proper monitoring of project activities, compliance with safeguards and reduction of GHG emissions in the project boundary. The plan foresees collecting relevant information and data for:

- a) Verify the applicability conditions listed in section 2 Applicability of the methodology.
- b) Verify carbon stock changes in selected pools.
- c) Verify project emissions and leakage.
- d) The temporal and spatial boundaries of the project monitoring process are also determined,
- e) as well as the parameters and indicators for monitoring compliance with REDD activities.
- f) The methodology, frequency, indicators, related actors, etc. are determined.

The monitoring plan presented in the PdD meets the requirements established in the standard of ProClimate and the calculation methodology used for REDD+ Projects of the sector AFOLU of ProClima. The procedures set forth in the PdP for monitoring project activities were verified in both the PdP and the MI, where compliance with safeguards and GHG emission reductions in the scope of the project were reviewed.

It was verified that the monitoring plan is sufficient to collect all the data necessary to comply with the applicability conditions of the ProClima methodology used; the project holder provides sufficient information on changes in carbon stocks in the selected reservoirs; the information is sufficient to estimate project emissions and leakage.

The audit team compared all parameters and indicators presented in the monitoring plan with the requirements of the methodology. For the monitoring of carbon stock changes, the requirements and list of parameters were followed according to ProClima's "Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions or Removals from REDD+ Projects" methodology.

The monitoring plan correctly presented the activities corresponding to the lines of action defined by the communities that make up the project, and indicators and support for monitoring these activities were presented, as well as the periodicity of measurement and the related actors.

All activities to be implemented by the project and how relevant indicators will be tracked to verify that activity implementation targets have been met, to verify changes in forest areas and changes in carbon stocks in selected pools, and to verify project emissions and leakage were recorded.

After the AENOR audit team conducted the review of the evidence provided in the document base, the PoD and the MI provided by the project owner, conducted stakeholder consultations and communications with the project owner, the AENOR audit team confirms that the monitoring methodology 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 as well as the procedures described for monitoring and evaluation.

During the verification and Verification process, the project holders submitted the monitoring report in accordance with the monitoring plan. The information provided meets the criteria of accuracy and/or completeness. AENOR, based on the execution of the monitoring plan and the evaluation of the estimated GHG reductions or removals and the baseline scenario, determines that the calculations are in accordance with the methodology used by the GHG mitigation initiative holder.

This information was cross-checked during the audit process in discussions with the project development team to ensure that the ex post GHG reductions resulting from the project activity can be reported and verified in accordance with the principles of the MRV System and the accounting rules set out in the methodology applied.

### 3.11. Quantification of the reductions and removals of GHG

#### 3.11.1. Methodologies of quantification

For the validation and verification of the project, the holder applied and followed the methodology of the ProClima International, 2021 Version 2.2 program (February 2021) as follows:

- In the identification of the baseline scenario and additionality described in paragraph 9 of the ProClima methodology, the project holder follows the methodology and the ProClima 2021 Version 2.2 standard (February 2021) integrally, in section 6 of the PoD Baseline Scenario and Additionality Analysis, the methodology used is described, the application of the methodology starts in section 2, and continues in all chapters.
- In addition, the project holders used the Amazon biome data from the most recent (2019) Colombia NREF, and performed the methodological reconstruction of the NREF in the project area in both temporal and physical boundaries, The Amazon biome values from the NREF were used in terms of emission factors and adjustment for national circumstances. The project holder adjusted the leakage area following the criteria of the methodology and comparability analysis. In addition, emission reductions from avoided degradation are added..

AENOR verified the relevance of these methodologies for the baseline, emissions reduction, project emissions and leakage. This verification was based on information provided by the project developer, contrasted during the audit process.



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The quantification of mitigation results is presented in calendar year vintages.

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 characteristics of the ProClima Standard; it follows the guidelines dictated by the UNFCCC regarding REDD+; it has a mechanism for managing and monitoring leakage and a mechanism for managing the risk of non-permanence, which is 15% as a reserve on the carbon estimates for the verified period.

### 3.11.2. Additionality

AENOR considers that the project meets the additionality criteria for REDD+ projects established in the applied methodology by producing a net benefit to the atmosphere in terms of reduced emissions and that the mitigation outcome would not have occurred in its absence. A justification of the additionality of the project according to ProClima's proposed methodology is provided in PdD Numeral 6.

AENOR considers that the project complies with these guidelines in relation to carbon stock changes, within the project boundaries by identifying the most likely land use at the start of the project and correctly applying the steps of the ProClima methodology.

Additionally, AENOR has been able to verify through documentary evidence and testimonies obtained from interested parties that the project is not a product of environmental license compensation activities, concessions or timber harvesting requests or requests for subtraction of national forest reserves; nor is it a product of preservation and restoration activities in strategic areas and ecosystems for which payments for environmental services for GHG reduction and capture are accessed.

### 3.11.3. Eligibility of lands

According to the methodology, the eligible areas for an emission reduction project due to REDD+ activities are the areas covered by forests for at least ten years prior to the start of the project.

AENOR verified that the project boundaries are correctly determined and comply with the eligibility requirements mentioned.

Section 8 of the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document "Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions or Removals from REDD+ Projects" v2.2 of ProClima, establishes that the eligible areas for an emission reduction project due to REDD+ activities are the areas covered by forests for at least ten years prior to the start of the project.

AENOR verified that the areas in the geographical boundaries of the project correspond to the forest category at the beginning of the project activities and ten years before the project start date and confirmed through the Geodatabase that the project boundaries are correctly determined and comply with the eligibility requirements of ProClima. Since spatial information on land use was provided by IDEAM for all project analyses, the land use change analysis for land eligibility determination ensures that the eligible area is of official character, meets the definition of forest applicable for Colombia, and will also be categorized as forest by 2007, according to the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System.

At the start of the project (January 17, 2018) of the 353,583 of the project area, 330.33 ha have been lost with a total deforestation of 2% per year.

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Change of land use in the project area	Area (ha)
Forest	353,252.86
No forest	330.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,583.19</b>

The land eligibility analysis is documented in section 5.1 of the PdD, and the GIS information is found in Annex 9 and is complemented with its annexes in 9.1.

AENOR verified that the project boundaries are correctly determined and comply with the above eligibility requirements.

### 3.11.4. Scenery of reference for Actions REDD+

The reference region was constructed taking into account the guidelines set forth in the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document "Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions or Removals from REDD+ Projects" V2.2, thus complying with the principles of comparability and conservatism.

The methodology proposed in the PdD to define the boundaries of the reference area was reviewed and validated with data from the vector shape file layers provided by the project developer. AENOR verified that the reference scenario is correctly determined and complies with the guidelines of the ProClima methodology used for the project.

The reference region is defined as the area in which the land use change and deforestation agents are analyzed. The selection of the reference region was made taking into account the guidelines set out in the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document "Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions or Removals from REDD+ Projects" V2.2 (numeral 8.2).

For the definition of reference area, the project holder considered that:

- The proposed reference region is similar in biophysical terms (slope and altitude range, forest cover type and climate) and includes the entire project area; for which access, agents, drivers of deforestation, forest types, post-deforestation uses, land tenure, political context and enforceable regulations were verified.
- The agents and drivers of deforestation that were identified can access and have an interest in the project area.
- Land tenure and land use rights are represented in the reference region, after excluding the project area.
- The exclusion of areas of restricted access to agents and drivers of deforestation and degradation was performed.
- Absence of overlap with other REDD+ forestry projects, national park areas, black communities and indigenous reserves..

The exact dates for the baseline land use change comparison are for the entire year (January 1 to December 31) for each year in comparison 2007 and 2017, as indicated by the IDEAM methodology for detecting change due to deforestation for the 10-year period, and is also based on spatial information provided by that institution.

Considering the above, the reference region for the calculation of the potential deforestation rate in the project area and land use change has an area of 1,734,022 ha (excludes the project area), with a forest area of 1,677,026 ha at the beginning of the project, with a forest loss of 56,995.4 ha in a period of 10 years (01/01/2007 to 31/12/2017). Thus, for the calculation of the baseline, a deforestation rate of 0.33% per year was considered in the reference area (average annual forest loss 5,699.54 ha). The analysis of the baseline scenario is documented in section 5.4 of the PdD, and is complemented by its Annexes 9 and 13.

The methodology proposed in the PoD to define the boundaries of the reference area was reviewed and validated with the data from the vector shape layers provided by the project developer. AENOR verified that the reference scenario is correctly determined and complies with the requirements of the ProClima methodology used for the project.

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### 3.11.5. Consideration of carbon deposits

In the following table are the carbon pools used to account for carbon stocks in the Our Air of Life Project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+ Project, in line with the ProClima Methodology V2.2. "Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions or Removals from REDD+ Projects".

Carbon deposits	Is it included?	Justification
Aerial biomass Arboreal vegetation	Yes	Represents the largest carbon pool resulting from the implementation of project activities.
Aerial biomass Non-tree vegetation	No	This deposit is not included considering that productive activities, based on semi-annual and annual agricultural species, are planned to be developed.
Subway biomass	Yes	It is a representative carbon pool derived from the implementation of project activities.
Dead wood and leaf litter	No	This reservoir is conservatively excluded, as it is not expected to increase in the post-deforestation scenario.
Soil organic carbon	Yes	It is a reservoir whose carbon content is expected to change in the project scenario.

#### Carbon emission factor in total biomass

Total biomass (BT) is estimated from the sum of aboveground biomass (BA) and belowground biomass (BS). The carbon content of total biomass (CBF) is the product of the BT and the carbon fraction of dry matter (FC). The estimation of CBF<sub>eq</sub> is calculated according to the equation:

$$CBF_{eq} = BT \times FC \times 12/44$$

Where:

*CBF<sub>eq</sub>* = Equivalent carbon dioxide contained in the total biomass; tCO<sub>2</sub>e ha<sup>-1</sup>

*BT* = Biomass total; you ha<sup>-1</sup>

*FC* = Fraction of carbon of the matter dry (0.47)

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According to the NREF assumptions, it is assumed that all carbon contained in the above-ground and below-ground biomass pool is emitted in the same year that the deforestation event occurs.

For the total biomass carbon emission factor  $CB_{Feq}$  ( $tCO_2e/ha$ ) the Amazon value ( $CB_{Feq}$ ) established in the NREF Colombia 2019 is taken, as for the soil carbon emission factor.

AENOR verified the use of updated data and official sources through the documentation submitted. The adjustment of the baseline with the Proposed Reference level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia for REDD+ Payment for Results under the UNFCCC 2019 was also verified. The application of the most updated NREF over the geographical area of the project was verified, both in the MI and in its annexes for calculating GHG emission reductions. Therefore, the uncertainty of the information for the calculation of the baseline is subject to the methodology applied.

AENOR considers that the methodological rigor and consistency in terms of the national GHG inventory and the national reference level, as well as the IDEAM information for the non-forest forest analysis, are covered by the source of information used by the project developer for the calculation of the baseline, which is the most updated and comes from official sources.

### 3.11.6. Estimation of ex ante reductions and removals.

The validation and verification team performed an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the criteria set forth in Section 3.4 of the IM and the calculation methodology employed.

The project manager provided conversion factors, formulas and calculations in spreadsheet format to ensure that all formulas were accessible for review. The project manager also provided a step-by-step description of the calculations to ensure that the audit team understood the approach and could confirm consistency with the methodologies. Where applicable, references for analysis methods or default values were verified with the appropriate source.

The following table summarizes the data and parameters used by the project owner to calculate the ex-ante GHG emission reductions over the GHG emission reduction quantification period and which have been assessed by AENOR:

Data/Parameter available for validation	Value	Purpose of data/parameter	Procedure of assessment
Reference region forest area in 2007	1,734,022.36 ha	Estimated change in area covered by forest in the project area in the without-project scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value consistent with GIS database.</li> <li>Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>
Reference region forest area in 2017	1,677,026.9 ha	Estimated change in area covered by forest in the project area in the without-project scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value consistent with GIS database.</li> <li>Correctly entered in the spreadsheet</li> </ul>

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Data/Parameter available for validation	Worth	purpose of data/parameter	Procedure of assessment
CSByear (ha) + %CN the reference region between 2007 and 2017.	5,699.5 ha +31.77% in 2018; +38.58% in 2019; +44.59% in 2020; +49.62% in 2021	Deforestation historical annual in the region of reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculation of the Change in the surface covered by forest in the baseline</li> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>
Project area _ (forest) 2018.	353,583.19 ha	Estimated emissions in the baseline scenario..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value consistent with GIS database.</li> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>
Projected annual deforested area under the REDD+ project scenario	1,464.2 ha in 2018; 1,605.5 ha in 2019; 1,669.62 ha in 2020; 1,722.02 ha in 2021	Estimated emissions in the baseline scenario..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculation of the reproduced value.</li> </ul>
Total biomass in the project area:	315 t/ha	Estimated emission reductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed Reference level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia for REDD+ Payment for Results under UNFCCC 2019.</li> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>
Soil carbon content	74 t/ha	Estimated emission reductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>
Carbon fraction of dry matter (CF)	0.47	Estimation of carbon content in biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NREFF Colombia and methodology of ProClimate.</li> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>
Annual historical primary degradation in the project area in the baseline, DFi,lb,year (ha)	16.26 has Deg. Primary: 8.18 ha SDR. secondary	Estimated emission reductions due to avoided degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value consistent with GIS database.</li> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>
Annual historical primary degradation in the leakage area in the baseline, DFi,lb,year (ha)	7.61 ha SDR. Primary; 15.22 SDR. secondary	Estimated emission reductions due to avoided degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value consistent with GIS database.</li> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>
Factor of the management of risk of permanence	15%	Quantification of net results of mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>





coverages 2008/2018		M	M	V			F		Forest dense high of land firm	Forest dense low of land firm		F	gr	g	gra	g	
Rivers (fifty m)					1.4 %	98%											
Forest fragmented with pastures and crops		30.4 %		6.3%			63.29 %										
Forest fragmented with vegetation secondary		2.37 %		1.43%			76.9%		18 %								0.95 %
bushland dense				0.16%				99%									
dense forest high of Earth firm		0.00 1%	0.003 %	0.02%		0.00 2%	0.01%		99 %	0.01%	0.01 %				0.02%	0.06%	0.01 %
Forest dense underground firm							0.02%		0.0 3%	75.73 %		23.85 %	0.02%	0.04%	0.31%		
grassland open rocky											100 %						



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dense forest high floodable heterogeneous										99.90 %	0.10%				
dense grassland of land firm wooded												100.00%			
dense grassland of land firm with shrubbery								0.11%	0.12%				99.77%		
dense grassland of land firm No wooded											74.06%				25.94%
grassland dense floodable not wooded															100%

Calculation of final potential removals

Analyses were performed using the formulas to calculate reductions from avoided deforestation processes throughout the project area. These include the corresponding leakage projected in the ex ante analysis for the entire period 2018 to 2048. The data found in the table were determined from the following formulas (Methodological Document AFOLU Sector - ProClima v2.2):

- Total carbon emission factor

$$CTeq = CBFeq + COSeq$$

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Where:

$CTeq$  = Total carbon dioxide equivalent; tCO<sub>2</sub>e ha<sup>-1</sup>

$CBFeq$  = Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in the total biomass; tCO<sub>2</sub>e ha<sup>-1</sup>

$COSeq$  = Carbon dioxide equivalent contained in soils; tCO<sub>2</sub>e ha<sup>-1</sup>

- GHG emissions in the analysis period

The annual emission from deforestation in the without-project scenario is calculated according to Eq.

$$EAlb = CSBlb \times CT_{eq}$$

Where:

$EAlb$  = Annual emission in the without-project scenario; tCO<sub>2</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup>.

$CSBlb$  = Annual historical deforestation in the without-project scenario; ha

$CTeq$  = Total carbon dioxide equivalent; tCO<sub>2</sub>e ha<sup>-1</sup>.

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

$$EAim = CSBim \times CT_{eq}$$

Where:

$EAim$  = Annual emission in the scenario with project; tCO<sub>2</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup>.

$CSBim$  = Annual projected deforestation with REDD project; ha

$CTeq$  = Total carbon dioxide equivalent; tCO<sub>2</sub>e ha<sup>-1</sup>

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

$$EAf = CSBf \times CT_{eq}$$

Where:

$EAf$  = Annual emission in the leakage area; tCO<sub>2</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup>.

$CSBf$  = Annual projected deforestation in the leakage area; ha.

$CTeq$  = Total carbon dioxide equivalent; tCO<sub>2</sub>e ha<sup>-1</sup>.

- GHG emission reductions expected with the implementation of REDD+ activities.

Emission reductions from avoided deforestation in the with-project scenario are estimated according to eq:

$$RE = (t_2 - t_1) \times (EAlb - EAim - EAf)$$

Where:

$RE$  = Emission reductions from avoided deforestation in the scenario with project; tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

$t_2$  = Final year of the reference period.

$t_1$  = Start year of reference period.

$EAlb$  = Annual emission from deforestation in the baseline scenario; tCO<sub>2</sub>e

$EAim$  = Annual emission from deforestation in the project area; tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

$EAf$  = Annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area; CO<sub>2</sub>e.

With a result for the credited period as follows:

N.º. year	Year	Reductions emissions deforestation net (tCO2e)	Reductions emissions def. avoided net cumulative with project (tCO2e)	Reductions emissions degradation avoided net annual with project (tCO2e)	Reductions emissions degradation avoided net cumulative with project (tCO2e)	Total Reductions Project net annual (deforestation + degradation avoided)
1	2018	567,868.3	567,868.3	2,606.48	2,606.5	570,474.8
2	2019	622,821.6	1,190,689.9	2,725.91	5,332.4	625,547.5
3	2020	647,852.8	1,838,542.7	2,725.85	8,058.2	650,578.6
4	2021	668,310.2	2,506,852.9	2,725.79	10,784.0	671,036.0
5	2022	683,700.8	3,190,553.7	2,725.72	13,509.7	686,426.5
6	2023	442,459.2	3,633,012.9	2,725.66	16,235.4	445,184.9
7	2024	440,995.4	4,074,008.3	2,725.60	18,961.0	443,721.0
8	2025	439,536.4	4,513,544.7	2,725.53	21,686.5	442,262.0
9	2026	438,082.2	4,951,627.0	2,725.47	24,412.0	440,807.7
10	2027	436,632.8	5,388,259.8	2,725.41	27,137.4	439,358.3
11	2028	435,188.2	5,823,448.0	2,725.35	29,862.8	437,913.6
12	2029	433,748.3	6,257,196.4	2,725.28	32,588.0	436,473.6
13	2030	432,313.2	6,689,509.6	2,725.22	35,313.3	435,038.4
14	2031	430,882.8	7,120,392.4	2,725.16	38,038.4	433,608.0
15	2032	429,457.1	7,549,849.6	2,725.09	40,763.5	432,182.2
16	2033	428,036.1	7,977,885.7	2,725.03	43,488.5	430,761.2
17	2034	426,619.8	8,404,505.5	2,724.97	46,213.5	429,344.8
18	2035	425,208.1	8,829,713.6	2,724.90	48,938.4	427,933.0
19	2036	423,801.1	9,253,514.7	2,724.84	51,663.3	426,526.0
20	2037	422,398.7	9,675,913.5	2,724.78	54,388.0	425,123.5
21	2038	421,001.0	10,096,914.5	2,724.71	57,112.8	423,725.7
22	2039	419,607.8	10,516,522.3	2,724.65	59,837.4	422,332.5
23	2040	418,219.2	10,934,741.5	2,724.59	62,562.0	420,943.8
24	2041	416,835.2	11,351,576.8	2,724.53	65,286.5	419,559.8
25	2042	415,455.8	11,767,032.6	2,724.46	68,011.0	418,180.3
26	2043	414,080.9	12,181,113.5	2,724.40	70,735.4	416,805.3
27	2044	412,710.5	12,593,824.0	2,724.34	73,459.7	415,434.8
28	2045	411,344.6	13,005,168.6	2,724.27	76,184.0	414,068.9
29	2046	409,983.3	13,415,151.9	2,724.21	78,908.2	412,707.5
30	2047	408,626.4	13,823,778.3	2,724.15	81,632.3	411,350.5
31	2048	17,853.1	13,841,631.4	119.41	81,751.8	17,972.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,841,631.4</b>	<b>13,841,631.4</b>	<b>81,751.8</b>	<b>81,751.8</b>	<b>13,923,383.1</b>

GHG emission reductions as a result of the project's REDD+ activities were quantified ex ante is 13,923,383 tCO2e for the GHG emission reduction quantification period (2018-2048).

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AENOR reproduced the calculations and obtained the same results, and therefore considers that they are clearly and correctly represented in the spreadsheets provided. The formulas used comply with the monitoring plan and as reflected in the PbD document, and the methodology and default values used are appropriate. Therefore, the net amount of GHG emission reductions estimated ex ante is considered accurate and realistic.

AENOR checked the parameters available in the validation and the references to documents where they are used or explained, by reviewing, reproducing and cross-checking the evidence provided by the project owner. AENOR verified that the values of these parameters are appropriate and used correctly in the equations.

AENOR verified that the list of parameters used in the ex ante estimation is complete and consistent and considers this list validated.

AENOR found no inconsistencies between the information in the PoD, the technical annexes and the spreadsheets.

After a thorough and exhaustive review and reproduction of the calculations, AENOR considers that the parameters available in the validation are correct, credible and consistent and that the estimates are consistent with the emission factors and activity data of the national inventories. The quantification complies with that expressed in the PoD, the calculations provided and the methodology applied. Therefore, AENOR considers that the ex-ante estimation results shown in the PoD are credible, consistent and accurate.

### 3.12. Double accounting

The project area and leakage belt were verified to identify possible overlaps, consulting databases such as RENARE. The project developer provided geographic documentary evidence that justifies the non-overlap with natural parks or other indigenous reserves and with the REDD+ Monochoa project.

In addition to the above, AENOR found no evidence of double counting in the carbon calculations and verified that the project owner correctly applied the ProClima methodology.

AENOR found 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.

### 3.13. Assessment of the No permanence

The GHG initiative holders applied the ProClima Standard v3, in session 11.4 of the PoD the project holder identified the permanence risks of the project applying numeral 14.4 of the ProClima methodological document identifying the biophysical and socioeconomic risks, and described a plan for its monitoring with mitigation measures and indicators for the monitoring and reporting procedure. In addition, in the IM in Table 3,4 the initiative holders present the Permanence assessment for the Air of Life Project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+, where the indicators and reporting procedures for the project and the respective result are evidenced. Among the permanence risks assessed by the owner are fires, floods, land tenure disputes, conflicts between project stakeholders, non-appropriation of project activities, lack of governance and community participation, each of these risks has its mitigation measure, indicators for monitoring and the procedure and frequency for monitoring.

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The non-permanence assessment is a tool whose essential objective is to analyze the risk of a project against biophysical and socioeconomic risks, determine the impact on the development of the project, which may be reflected in the number of credits that a project must deposit in the reserve. The audit team conducted an exhaustive document review to corroborate that the risk assessment and mitigation measures designed by the licensee were consistent with what was seen in the field audit and interviews with local and institutional stakeholders.

The AENOR audit team declares that the project holder complies with numeral 10.8 Certification and Registration Program for GHG Mitigation Initiatives and Other Greenhouse Gas Projects. PROCLIMA PROGRAM. Version 3.0. May 13, 2021 and that it applied a methodology to ensure the permanence of the project activities, as well as the project holder has a scheme for monitoring project activities during the quantification period in both the PoD and the MI. The project owner discounted 15% of the total ex post quantified GHG emission reductions attributable to the project activity to be held as a reserve, with the intention of covering the risk management aspects of permanence and uncertainty. This reserve amount of GHG reductions is equivalent to 400,608 tCO<sub>2</sub>e estimated for the monitoring period.

### 3.14. Evaluation of co-benefits and contribution to the SDGs.

The co-benefits of the project are mentioned in paragraph 8.5 of the PdD, in the description of REDD+ activities, where it is summarized in quantitative terms of the benefits in biodiversity, ecosystem services, social and economic generated by the activities carried out during the verification period in the categories, indicating the source of data collection and presentation.

Regarding the measurement of co-benefits, the project developer indicates in paragraph 11 of the PdD that the monitoring plan presents the procedures for adequate monitoring of project activities, compliance with safeguards and reduction of GHG emissions in the scope of the project. The plan foresees collecting relevant information and data for:

- i) Verify the conditions of applicability enumerated in the section 2 Applicability of the methodology.
- ii) Verify the changes in the Bookings of carbon of the deposits selected.
- iii) Verify the emissions of the project and the leaks.

A review of the contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals with which the Project is aligned is provided in section 11.2 of the PoD.

The GHG project owners conducted an assessment on the contribution of the mitigation and GHG initiative to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This assessment is recorded in numeral 11.2 of the PoD, the project holder demonstrated compliance with this requirement, developing the definition of relevant criteria and indicators for monitoring and mentions the contribution of the project to the Sustainable Development Goals, applicable to the project activities proposed in both the PoD and the MI in its section 3.2 where each SDG to be met is indicated.

AENOR through the review of the documents that support the above described and the verification during the audit process, considers that the information provided is real and coherent so the project holder demonstrates the contribution to the SDGs with the fulfillment of the project activities.

### 3.15. Management of requirements legal and possession of the land

#### 3.15.1. Compliance with national legislation

The project owner demonstrated compliance with national legislation related and applicable to the activities carried out in the field of GHG mitigation according to the Certification and Registration Program numeral 10.10, the procedure is documented in Annex 7 of the PdD includes the legal compliance matrix, the owner identified the applicable legislation and compliance with it and has access, on an ongoing basis, to the relevant legislation and regulations, demonstrating that it has a procedure to periodically review compliance with them. The matrix also shows the route for evidence of compliance, as well as who is responsible for compliance with legislation within the project owners and when to follow up

To ensure compliance with Resolution 1447 of August 1, 2018 and its Articles 40 and 41, the project includes the

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values of the NREF emissions estimate "Proposed reference level of forest emissions from deforestation in Colombia for payment for REDD+ results under the UNFCCC" submitted by Colombia in December 2019. Also present in the AFOLU-PROCLIMA Sector Methodological Document V2.2.

AENOR considers that the project holder has procedures in place to periodically assess compliance with legal requirements.

AENOR did not detect any non-compliance with laws and regulations during the on-site audit or documentary review.

Taking into account the above, AENOR considers that the project complies with Resolution 1447 and the legal requirements related to REDD+ projects..

### 3.15.2. Rights about he carbon

The territory of the Indigenous Reserve covers 417,883.97 ha in the municipality of Solano (department of Caquetá), on the northern bank of the Caquetá River and is made up of the communities of Caño Negro, Tirivita, and Saini settlement. These communities are inhabited by approximately 33 families, representing at least 182 people belonging to the Uitoto and Muinane ethnic groups. The titleholders demonstrated land ownership (see Annex 4 Extension Agreement Resolution 677 of April 17, 2006 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development).

The audit team verified 100% of the administrative acts provided by the project owner and contrasted the information with the Geodatabase, confirming that the sources of information used for its construction were the official ones since they are the cartographic bases provided by the National Land Agency ANT, this also corroborates that the project area does not overlap with another indigenous reservation, the polygon provided by the project owner was compared with the ANT polygon and it was corroborated that it is the same cartographic base. Therefore, it considers that the information provided corroborates the legal quality of the land tenure and land use rights and the area present in the AFOLU-PROCLIMA Sector Methodological Document v.3.0.

Taking into account the above, the AENOR audit team declares that the project complies with the requirements of the referential related to full legal ownership of the CCVs, with the agreements, documents and evidence provided in the project documentation, and the audit team also verified in the field the evidence provided through tours, interviews with stakeholders and meetings with the communities living in the project area, all of which guarantees that the requirement is met.

### 3.16. Document management system

The project owner has a database that includes all relevant information for the proper monitoring of the implementation of its activities and the GHG emission reductions attributable to them. The audit team reviewed the documentation corresponding to this database and found it to be comprehensive, consistent, complete and in accordance with the requirements established by the ProClima standard.

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Interviews with key stakeholders in the territory and inspection of data and results demonstrated that those responsible for the project possess all the competencies required to accurately monitor and report GHG emission reductions. The data presented to the audit team was clear and consistent and the processing steps could be traced back to the relevant sections of the monitoring methodology and plan with transparency.

The project holder complies with the quality control and quality assurance procedures of Section 14.6 of the Certification Program, as it designed a quality management and quality assurance system to ensure the good management, quality and reliability of the information. The Quality Control/Assurance Control (QA/QC) system was designed to comply with IPCC recommendations. To provide consistency in the processes, the owner developed protocols and manuals that were verified in section 11.6 of the PdD and annexes 7 of the documentation of the Air of Life Project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+.

AENOR verified that there are documented information management procedures to systematize the storage of information and ensure its quality.

AENOR was able to verify through on-site interviews that key personnel are fully trained and that quality control and quality assurance procedures to identify, review and manage inconsistencies found are strict and adequately implemented.

### 3.17. Safeguards

The monitoring report for REDD+ safeguards was conducted for the period January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021. For compliance with the safeguards, indicators were selected as shown in the tables developed in section 3.3 of the MI.

The applicable safeguards for the monitoring period and for which progress and compliance is presented in the MI are the 15 safeguards, the MI describes the safeguard, provides clarity on compliance, mentions the files and documents related to the evidence of compliance, and also the actors related to compliance with said safeguard, the AENOR audit team corroborated that the information reported in numeral 3.3 of the MI was consistent and truthful.

FACTOR	SAFEGUARD OF CANCUN	ELEMENTS OF SAFEGUARDS	OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDIT TEAM
	A. In accordance with national forestry programs and international agreements.	1. Correspondence with national legislation	<p>The GHG mitigation project Air of Life Project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+, is part of the initiatives that the National Program for Integrated Management of Deforestation led by the MADS approved for Colombia, The project is registered in the Renare platform and has complied with the regulations of Resolution 1447 and the NREF for the baseline and its Ex-Post and Ex-Ante estimates.</p> <p>AUDIT TEAM CONCLUSION: The initiative's owners are in compliance with the evaluated safeguard.</p>

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FACTOR	SAFEGUARD OF CANCUN	ELEMENTS OF SAFEGUARDS	OBSERVATIONS OF THE EQUIPMENT AUDITOR
	B. Transparency and effectiveness of forest governance structures	2. Transparency and access to the Information	<p><b>In the audit the three communities Caño Negro, Tirivita Saini settlement have been consulted and that in the processes of collective construction of the project have been carried out in a participatory manner, both in the diagnosis and formulation stage, likewise many activities proposed from the PdD support capacity building and methods of participation and consultation.</b></p> <p>CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM: after reviewing the supports provided, it was possible to verify that there is evidence that the 3 communities that make up the Indigenous Reserve have been part of the socialization processes.</p>
		3. Accountability	<p>Based on the information provided by the owner of the initiative, it was possible to verify that the investments made for the development of REDD activities by the project owners are supported by field evidence and through interviews with local stakeholders, there is an administrative channel for monitoring and control. The distribution of the general benefits between the communities and the project developer are supported by contracts and the sale of carbon credits reaches a trust structure for its expenditure.</p> <p>CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM The proponent complies with the evaluated safeguard.</p>
		4. Recognition of Forest Governance Structures	<p>The communities have a social and legal representation structure that is elected by popular vote; in addition, assemblies are held to ensure the space for community participation and make decisions regarding REDD+ activities. However, in terms of forest governance it is recommended that the proponent can manage a Community Forestry project with Sustainable Management Plans so that the wood consumption required for the construction of social infrastructure and housing improvements proposed as project activities is not a driver of degradation within the project area, and a restoration plan should be proposed for the abandoned chagras areas.</p>



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FACTOR	SAFEGUARD OF CANCUN	ELEMENTS OF SAFEGUARDS	OBSERVATIONS OF THE EQUIPMENT AUDITOR
			<p>CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM The GHG mitigation project holder complies with the assessed safeguard, but needs to improve forest governance structures.</p>
		5. Capacity building	<p>The project owners propose several activities for capacity building and provide sufficient evidence in the documentation of the collective construction of the project of training sessions on REDD issues, logical framework, analysis of drivers, among others, which is part of the knowledge and capacity building of the communities that make up the project area.</p> <p>CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM: The proponent complies with the safeguard</p>
	C. Respect for the traditional knowledge and rights of communities	6. Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	<p>In the field visits, meetings and interviews conducted by the audit team, it was verified that the different stages and processes of the project have been socialized with the communities, in addition to the REDD+ activities and the Theory of Change responds to the prioritization of interventions that the members recognized and confirmed during the structuring sessions that were held in the territory. The project was approved in the framework of a community assembly, which is the highest decision-making body.</p> <p>CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM: The proponent complies with the safeguard.</p>
		7. Respect for Traditional Knowledge	<p>The project proponent demonstrates respect for the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and their own governance structure.</p> <p>AUDIT TEAM CONCLUSION: The proponent complies with the evaluated safeguard.</p>
		8. Profit sharing	<p>The distribution of benefits is transparent in the sense that it has been constructed and socialized with the communities and community leaders, and the project proponent monitors and controls it through the REDD project management system.</p> <p>CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM: The proponent complies with the evaluated safeguard, but a tool must be built to ensure transparency in the prioritization of the projects in which the benefits will be invested so that the equitable and tool that ensures transparency in the prioritization of the projects in which the benefits will be invested in order to ensure an equitable and transparent</p>

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			distribution among the communities and generate the greatest social and environmental benefit.

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FACTOR	SAFEGUARD OF CANCUN	ELEMENTS OF SAFEGUARDS	OBSERVATIONS OF THE EQUIPMENT AUDITOR
		9. Land Rights	The project holder demonstrates compliance with territorial rights and has an investment line for strengthening governance, which seeks to improve the full use of territorial rights. AUDIT TEAM CONCLUSION: The proponent complies with the evaluated safeguard.
	D. Full and effective participation	10. Participation	During the course of the audit it was verified that the right of participation of all segments of the elderly, youth and children in all project processes was complied with, and specifically that women participated in all phases of the project. CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM: The proponent complies with the evaluated safeguard.
	E. Conservation and benefits	11. Forest conservation and biodiversity	Actions have been implemented to improve the productivity of the chagra and for good soil management, as well as the production of honey from beekeeping with bees native to the region. CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM The proponent complies with the evaluated safeguard.
		12. Provision of Environmental Goods and Services	The sustainable productive projects planned to be implemented in degraded areas contribute to the improvement of the provision of ecosystem services and increase community resilience to disturbances caused by the effects of climate change, especially the management processes of traditional farms. CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM The proponent complies with the evaluated safeguard, but should improve the activities proposed for the restoration of degraded ecosystems.

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FACTOR	SAFEGUARD OF CANCUN	ELEMENTS OF SAFEGUARDS	OBSERVATIONS OF THE EQUIPMENT AUDITOR
		13. Environmental and Land Management	The design and implementation of the project has taken into account the land and environmental management instruments of the indigenous community, applicable programs and plans. <b>CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM:</b> The proponent complies with the evaluated safeguard.
	F. Prevent reversion risks	14. Sector Planning	The project is weak in sectoral planning, as no work has been done with the sectoral institutions and deforestation agents that exert a threat or pressure in the reference area; however, all the activities proposed in the implementation of the project take into account the sectoral planning instruments. <b>CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT TEAM:</b> The proponent complies with the evaluated safeguard but should develop articulation actions with sectoral planning.
	G.Avoidance of emissions displacement	15. Forestry Control and Surveillance to prevent displacement of emissions	The project proposes to strengthen capacities to improve forest monitoring and surveillance, which will also be complemented by the social control exercised by community members. It also defined a leakage area that recognizes the dynamics of mobilization of deforestation agents and established schemes for monitoring the permanence of the project, as well as the forest cover associated with the project boundaries. <b>AUDIT TEAM CONCLUSION:</b> The proponent does not comply with the evaluated safeguard.

AENOR was able to check the progress of compliance with the goals with the documents presented in the Monitoring Report.

In the field audit, the full and effective participation of the owners was verified through interviews, in addition to the evidence of the socialization process (Annex 1 Workshops). For compliance with safeguarding the risks of reversion and leakage, the project establishes emission displacement measures according to ProClima guidelines.

Therefore, after the documentary review and the audit process, by the audit team, AENOR considers that the information expressed in relation to the safeguards is credible and correct and that the project complies with the safeguards for REDD+ submitted by Colombia to the UNFCCC.

## FINDINGS OF CHECK

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### 3.18. Monitoring period

The verification corresponds to the first monitoring period of the project from January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021.

### 3.19. Measurement and data collection

AENOR reviewed the monitoring documentation, as part of the MI, in addition to the GIS database and considered that they are in accordance with the procedures described in the validated monitoring plan and the monitoring plan and checked if there were any differences that could cause an increase in the estimates of GHG emission reductions in the actual monitoring periods.

AENOR has confirmed that there are no significant material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system and the monitoring plan set out in the IM and the methodologies applied, so there is no overestimation of the requested reductions. In addition, the project holder effectively monitors the parameters required to determine the project reductions, as required by the monitoring plan and applicable methodology.

The reported parameters, including their source, monitoring frequency and review criteria, as indicated in the IM, were verified as correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan update. Necessary management system procedures, including responsibility and authority for monitoring activities, have been verified to be consistent with the IM. The knowledge of personnel associated with the project monitoring activities was considered satisfactory by the audit team.

### 3.20. Quantification of ex post reductions and removals

The validation and verification team performed a review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the criteria established in the calculation methodology used and the MI.

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

The following table summarizes the data and parameters used by the project owner to calculate the ex-post GHG emission reductions for the monitoring period and which have been evaluated by AENOR:

Data/Parameter available for verification	Value	Purpose of the data/parameter	Procedure of assessment
Area deforested annually under the project scenario in the monitoring period CSBproy	94.38 ha/year	Estimated emissions in the project scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Values consistent with the GIS database.</li> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>
Deforested area in the leakage belt under the project scenario in the monitoring period.	37.76 ha/year	Estimated emissions in the project scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Values consistent with the GIS database.</li> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>
Area degraded annually under the project scenario in the monitoring period.	9.65 ha SDR. Primary: 3 has Deg. secondary	Estimated emissions in the project scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Values consistent with the GIS database.</li> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>

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Data/Parameter available for check	Worth	purpose of data/parameter	Procedure of assessment
Degraded area in the leakage belt under the project scenario in the monitoring period.	2.15 has Deg. Primary; 6.54 deg. secondary	Estimated emissions in the project scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Values consistent with the GIS database.</li> <li>• Correctly entered in the spreadsheet.</li> </ul>

The calculation procedure used by the project holder for ex post quantification of GHG reductions as a result of project implementation during the monitoring period and its outcome is summarized below.

- Baseline emissions

Validated baseline values are taken.

- Emissions from deforestation in the monitoring period.
- Emissions from degradation in the monitoring period.

The emission reduction units calculated by avoiding deforestation and degradation in the project area also include the discount of the leakage emitted by the project identified in the ex-post evaluation in the period January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021. A 10% conservative estimate was added to the calculation of emissions from ex-ante leakage according to the ProClima methodology.

Thus, for the calculation of avoided emissions ex-post in the period, the baseline projection in the project area was considered, minus project emissions (due to deforestation and degradation in the project area) minus leakage (due to deforestation and degradation in the leakage belt) in the monitoring period.

The monitoring of the project's emissions was carried out in accordance with the methodology established in numeral 14.5. The calculations can be found in the calculations annex of the Air of Life Project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+, in the Excel workbook "2. Calculations\_LB\_Monitoring\_2020\_v2" sheet 4 Monitoring\_2020 and sheet 5 Summary\_Monitoring\_2020. The following table shows the reductions from avoided deforestation and avoided degradation for the period January 17, 2021 to June 30, 2021 and the reductions from emission reductions for the 2018-2021 monitoring period.

YEAR	DEFORESTATION AVOIDED (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	DEGRADATION AVOIDED (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	TOTAL (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
<b>2018</b>	692,820	1,544	694,365
<b>2019</b>	764,238	1,544	765,783
<b>2020</b>	796,668	1,544	798,212
<b>2021</b>	411,585	772	412,358
<b>TOTAL (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	2,665,311	5,406	<b>2,670,717</b>

GHG emission reductions as a result of the project's REDD+ activities were quantified ex post at 2,670,717 net tCO<sub>2</sub>e for the first degradation monitoring period and with deforestation monitoring included (January 17, 2018- June 30, 2021).

AENOR reproduced the calculations and obtained the same results, and therefore considers that they are clearly and correctly represented in the spreadsheets provided. The formulas used comply with the monitoring plan and as reflected in the MI, and the methodology and default values used are appropriate. Therefore, the net amount of GHG emission reductions estimated ex ante is considered accurate and realistic.

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AENOR verified that the list of parameters to be monitored is complete and consistent with the information in the monitoring plan.

AENOR found no inconsistencies between the information in the MI, the technical annexes and the spreadsheets.

After a thorough and exhaustive review and reproduction of the calculations, AENOR considers that the parameters monitored and available in the validation are correct, credible and consistent and that the estimates present consistency with the emission factors and activity data from the national inventories. The monitoring information complies with the MI, the calculations provided and the methodology applied. Therefore, AENOR considers that the results shown in the monitoring report are credible, consistent and accurate..

CONCEPT / ACTIVITY	DEFORESTATION AVOIDED	DEGRADATION AVOIDED	TOTAL
Total GHG reductions for the monitoring period (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2,938,601	5,960	2,944,561
Reductions – Uncertainty 9.3% (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	273,290	554	273,844
Total net reductions for the monitoring period (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2,665,311	5,406	2,670,717
Tradable GHG reductions for the monitoring period (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2,265,515	4,595	2,270,110
<b>TOTAL, NET</b>	<b>2,665,311</b>	<b>5,406</b>	<b>2,670,717</b>

The calculation procedure used by the project holder for ex post quantification of GHG reductions as a result of project implementation during the monitoring period and its outcome is summarized below.

- Baseline emissions

Validated baseline values are taken (Section 3.11.6).

- Emissions from deforestation in the monitoring period

Regarding project emissions, based on the baseline information of forest and non-forest maps available and published by IDEAM, the change analysis was performed and it was found that deforestation in the project area was 330.33 hectares for the verified period January 17, 2018 to June 30, 2021. For the calculation of ex post removals, these hectares were equally divided between the monitoring years.

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The emission reduction units calculated by avoiding deforestation in the project area include the discount of leakage emitted by the project identified in the ex-post evaluation in the period 17 January 2018 to 30 June 2021. For this purpose, the change in land use (forest - non-forest) in the leakage belt in the period was calculated, which was 132.16 hectares (85,564.03 to 85,431.86 ha) and was considered for the purpose of the emission reduction calculation to discount the negative effect of leakage on the project.

Thus, for the calculation of ex post avoided emissions in the period, the baseline projection in the project area was considered, minus project emissions (due to deforestation in the project area) minus leakage (due to deforestation in the leakage belt) in the monitoring period. The increase due to national circumstances was discounted. The data found in the table were determined from the following formulas (Methodological Document AFOLU Sector - ProClima v2.2):

Annual emission from deforestation in the project area is calculated following the equation.

Where: 
$$EA_{im, m} = CSB_{im, m} \times CT_{eq}$$

$EA_{im, m}$  = Emisión anual en el área de proyecto; tCO<sub>2</sub> ha-1  
 $CSB_{im, m}$  = Deforestation annual in the area of the project; ha  
 $CT_{eq}$  = dioxide total carbon equivalent; tCO<sub>2</sub>e ha-1

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

$$EA_{fm} = (CSB_{fm} \times CT_{eq}) - EA_{f, m}$$

Where:  
 $EA_{fm}$  = Annual emission in the leakage area; tCO<sub>2</sub> ha-1  
 $CSB_{fm}$  = Annual deforestation in the leakage area; ha  
 $CT_{eq}$  = Total carbon dioxide equivalent; tCO<sub>2</sub>e ha-1  
 $EA_{f, m}$  = Annual emission in the leakage area; tCO<sub>2</sub> ha-1

Emission reductions from avoided deforestation in the monitoring period are estimated according to the equation:

$$RE_m = (t_2 - t_1) \times (EAL_b - EA_{im, m} - EA_{f, m})$$

Where:  
 $RE_m$  = Reduction of emissions by deforestation avoided in the period monitoring; tCO<sub>2</sub>e  
 $t_2$  = final year of the period of monitoring  
 $t_1$  = Year Of start of the period of monitoring  
 $EAL_b$  = Issue annual of the deforestation in the scenery of line base; tCO<sub>2</sub>e  
 $EA_{im, m}$  = Annual emission from deforestation in the project area for the monitored period; tCO<sub>2</sub>e  
 $EA_{f, m}$  = Annual emission from deforestation in the leakage area in the baseline scenario; tCO<sub>2</sub>e

The following table shows the values of the estimation of the reduction of deforestation in the period of monitoring of the Air of Life Project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" monochoa REDD+. With information of emissions annual by deforestation, leaks and management of risk of permanence.



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Year	DEFORESTATION ON HISTORICAL ANNUAL (ha)	PRIMARY DEGRADATION (ha)	SECONDARY DEGRADATION (ha)	TOTAL EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Gross emission reductions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
2018	94.38	9.65	3.00	765,562.06	694,364.79
2019	94.38	9.65	3.00	844,302.92	765,782.75
2020	94.38	9.65	3.00	880,057.37	798,212.03
2021	47.19	4.82	1.50	454,638.93	412,357.51
<b>Total</b>					<b>2,670,717.08</b>

GHG emission reductions as a result of the project's REDD+ activities were quantified ex post at 2,670,717 tCO<sub>2</sub>e for the first monitoring period (January 17, 2018- June 30, 2021). With a 15% set-aside of carbon credits as a risk management measure for the permanence of REDD+ activities (400,608 tCO<sub>2</sub>e), (January 17, 2018- June 30, 2021).

AENOR reproduced the calculations and obtained the same results, and therefore considers that they are clearly and correctly represented in the spreadsheets provided. The formulas used comply with the monitoring plan and what is reflected in the PbD document, and the methodology and default values used are appropriate. Therefore, the net amount of GHG emission reductions estimated ex ante is considered accurate and realistic.

AENOR checked the parameters available in the validation and the references to documents where they are used or explained, by reviewing, reproducing and cross-checking the evidence provided by the project holder. AENOR verified that the values of these parameters are appropriate and used correctly in the equations.

AENOR verified that the list of parameters to be monitored is complete and consistent with the information in the monitoring plan.

AENOR found no inconsistencies between the information in the PoD, the technical annexes and the spreadsheets.

After a thorough and exhaustive review and reproduction of the calculations, AENOR considers that the parameters monitored and available in the validation are correct, credible and consistent and that the estimates present consistency with the emission factors and activity data of the national inventories. The monitoring information complies with the PoD, the calculations provided and the methodology applied. Therefore, AENOR considers that the results shown in the monitoring report are credible, consistent and accurate.

#### 4. CONCLUSION OF VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

AENOR has validated and verified that the Air of Life Project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+ complies with the PROCLIMA standard. 2021. Version 3.0. The project has been implemented in accordance with the Project Description and the information included in the Monitoring Report.

The validation and verification process was performed based on all ProClima requirements. 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 issuance of the final validation and verification report and opinion. During the course of the validation and verification process, clarifying and corrective actions were raised; all have been successfully closed as explained in the validation protocol annexed to this report.

The review of the Monitoring Report documentation and additional documents related to the ex ante estimation and monitoring methodology; and subsequent background research, follow-up interviews and review of party comments have provided AENOR with sufficient evidence to validate compliance with the established criteria.

In detail, the validation findings can be summarized as follows:

- The project is in line with all ProClima criteria.
- The additionality of the project is sufficiently justified in the MI.

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- The Monitoring Plan is transparent and adequate.
- The ex-ante analysis of the project's GHG reductions has been carried out in an accurate, transparent and conservative manner, being estimated at a total of 13,923,383 tCO<sub>2</sub>e for a GHG emission reduction quantification period of 30 years.

AENOR considers that the project manager performs the monitoring and reporting of its GHG mitigation actions in accordance with the principles of the MRV System and the accounting rules established in Resolution 1447 and that the results of the quantification of emission reductions are verifiable under ISO 14064-3:2019.

AENOR can issue a positive verification opinion for verified GHG emission reductions of 2,670,717.08 net tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e for the monitoring period 17-Jan-2018 to 30-June-2021.

AENOR has verified a reasonable level of assurance that these reductions have been achieved.  
Madrid, April 26, 2022.

**Ruby acosta bastidas**  
Auditor boss

## ANNEXES OF THE PROJECT
































### Annex 1: Documentary evidence

No.	Evidence
Documentation complete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Documento de Diseño de Proyecto</li> <li>2. Informe de Monitoreo</li> <li>Anexo 1. Talleres con participación comunitaria</li> <li>Anexo 2. Encuestas y Entrevistas RI</li> <li>Anexo 3. Acuerdos y documentos confidenciales</li> <li>Anexo 4. Representación Legal y Tenencia del Resguardo</li> <li>Anexo 5. Procedimiento de Control de Calidad</li> <li>Anexo 6. Evidencias Monitoreo</li> <li>Anexo 7. Cumplimiento Legal</li> <li>Anexo 8. Salvaguardas REDD+</li> <li>Anexo 9. Mapas y Geodatabase</li> <li>Anexo 10. Registro RENARE</li> <li>Anexo 11. Planes Institucionales y del RI</li> <li>Anexo 12. Fecha de Inicio</li> <li>Anexo 13. Cálculos reducciones</li> <li>Anexo 14. Documentos de interés general</li> <li>Anexo 15. Esquema Administración</li> <li>Anexo 16. Comunicaciones</li> <li>Anexo 17. Modelo financiero</li> </ul>



























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No.	Evidence
<p>Annex 1</p> <p>workshops with community participation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.15. Taller 1_Registro Fotográfico</li> <li>Documentos PDF               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.1. Taller 1_Caño Negro_acta 1.pdf</li> <li>1.1.2. Taller 1_Caño Negro_acta 2.pdf</li> <li>1.1.3. Taller 1_Listado de asistencia 19-07-2021.pdf</li> <li>1.1.4. Taller 1_Listado de asistencia 20-07-2021.pdf</li> <li>1.1.5. Taller 1_Caño Negro_Árbol de problemas.pdf</li> <li>1.1.6. Taller 1_Caño Negro_Árbol de soluciones.pdf</li> <li>1.1.7. Taller 1_Caño Negro_Mapeo territorial.pdf</li> <li>1.1.8. Taller 1_Caño Negro_Matriz de proyecto.pdf</li> <li>1.1.9. Taller 1_Caño Negro_Modos y medios de vida.pdf</li> <li>1.1.10. Taller 1_Tirivita_Árbol de problemas.pdf</li> <li>1.1.11. Taller 1_Tirivita_Árbol de soluciones.pdf</li> <li>1.1.12. Taller 1_Tirivita_Mapeo territorial.pdf</li> <li>1.1.13. Taller 1_Tirivita_Matriz de proyecto.pdf</li> <li>1.1.14. Taller 1_Tirivita_Modos y medios de vida.pdf</li> </ul> </li> <li>1.2.10. Taller 2_Registro Fotográfico</li> <li>Documentos PDF               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.1. Taller 2_Acta de reunión.pdf</li> <li>1.2.2. Taller 2_Acta de reunión_mujeres.pdf</li> <li>1.2.3. Taller 2_Listado de Asistencia.pdf</li> <li>1.2.4. Taller 2_Alternativas Rentables Productivas.pdf</li> <li>1.2.5. Taller 2_Inversion Social.pdf</li> <li>1.2.6. Taller 2_Acciones de Mitigación.pdf</li> <li>1.2.7. Taller 2_Distribución del Presupuesto.pdf</li> <li>1.2.8. Taller 2_Distribución Final del Presupuesto.pdf</li> <li>1.2.9. Taller 2_Mapa de Fugas.pdf</li> </ul> </li> <li>1.3.6. Taller 3_Registro Fotográfico</li> <li>Documentos PDF               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.3.1. Taller 3_Acta de Reunión.pdf</li> <li>1.3.2. Taller 3_Listado de Asistencia.pdf</li> <li>1.3.3. Taller 3_Acta de elección comité REDD+.pdf</li> <li>1.3.4. Taller 3_Comité REDD+.pdf</li> <li>1.3.5. Taller 3_Cartografía Social y Zonas de Implementación e Intervención.pdf</li> </ul> </li> <li>Taller_4_Monochoa_Acta_Lectura_Pdd.pdf</li> <li>Taller_4_Monochoa_Estatutos_Consejo_Redd+.pdf</li> <li>Taller_4_Monochoa_Lista_Asistencia.pdf</li> <li>Taller_4_Monochoa_Mapeo_Cronograma.pdf</li> </ul>
<p>Annex 2</p> <p>surveys and interviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Encuestas  Encuestas_Resguardo_Monochoa.pdf</li> <li>2.2. Entrevistas (material audiovisual) </li> <li>2.3. Relatorías </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Encuestas  Relatoría María Nieves y Narciso.pdf</li> <li>2.2. Entrevistas (material audiovisual) </li> <li>2.3. Relatorías </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Encuestas  7 Ernesto saini.mp4</li> <li>2.2. Entrevistas (material audiovisual)  8 FIAGAMA 1.mp4</li> <li>2.3. Relatorías  9 FIAGAMA 2.mp4</li> </ul>
<p>Annex 3</p> <p>Agreements and confidential documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acta_1_Reunion_Yauto_Resguardos_Acuerdos.pdf</li> <li>Carta de Intención - RI Monochoa.pdf</li> <li>Contrato_Mandato_Monochoa y Yauto.pdf</li> </ul>

INFORME DE VALIDACIÓN Y VERIFICACIÓN	Proyecto Aire de Vida "FIIVOJAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+
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No.	Evidence
Annex 4  Legal Representation and Tenure of the Resguardo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Acta_Posecion_046_Caño_Negro_Monochoa.pdf</li> <li> Acta_Posecion_057_Tiribita_Monochoa.pdf</li> <li> Estatutos_Acibac.pdf</li> <li> Resolucion_677_Resguardo_Monochoa.pdf</li> </ul>
Annex 5 Quality Control Procedure	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Procedimiento QC-QA Monochoa v1.docx</li> <li>Carpetas</li> <li style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 2px;">Formatos y plantillas</li> <li>Documentos PDF</li> <li> Procedimiento QC-QA Monochoa v1.pdf</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Formato Bitácora PQR_v1.docx</li> <li> LISTA PARTICIPANTES v1.docx</li> </ul> </div> </div>
Annex 6  Evidence Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 6.1. Informe de Gestion...020 Instituto SINCHI.pdf</li> <li> 6.3. Informe Avance Mo...reo Monochoa 2020.pdf</li> <li> 6.4. ACT 2018 Reporte Anual.pdf</li> <li> 6.5. Reporte de Resultados GEF 2015 - 2019.pdf</li> <li> 6.8 Reporte actividades...oyo Yauto_1202021.pdf</li> <li> 6.9 Recuperación espe...Monochoa_12-2020.pdf</li> </ul> <p>Videos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 6.6. Entrevista Narciso Perdomo_28012022.mp4</li> <li> 6.7. Entrevista María Ni...Cabrera_28012022.mp4</li> </ul>
Annex 7  Legal Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Matriz Cumplimiento Legal_Proyecto REDD+ Monochoa_v1.xlsx</li> </ul>
Annex 8  Safeguards REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Matriz evidencia Salvaguardas_Proyecto REDD+ Monochoa_Oct2021.xlsx</li> </ul>
Annex 9  Maps and geodatabase	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Documentos PDF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Monochoa_vert_hidrografia_feb19_2017(1).pdf</li> <li> Monochoa_vert_zonas_uso_feb19_2017(1).pdf</li> <li> Monochoa_zoom_hidrografia_feb19_2017.pdf</li> <li> Monochoa_zoom_zonas_uso_feb19_2017(1).pdf</li> </ul> <p>Hojas de cálculo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 9.1. Matriz cambio de coberturas_Monochoa.xlsx</li> <li> 9.2. Estadísticas_Fragmentacion.xlsx</li> </ul> <p>Desarrollador</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> MONOCHOA_KML.kml</li> </ul> <p>Otro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> MONOCHOA_KMZ.kmz</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Reconstrucción NREF</p> <p>Shapefile Monochoa_V2</p> <p>Imágenes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> FRAGMENTACION_2007.jpg</li> <li> FRAGMENTACION_2014.jpg</li> <li> FRAGMENTACION_2017.jpg</li> <li> FRAGMENTACION_2021.jpg</li> </ul> </div> </div>
Annex 10  RENARE Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Registro RENARE - REDD+ RI Monochoa.pdf</li> </ul>

INFORME DE VALIDACIÓN Y VERIFICACIÓN	Proyecto Aire de Vida "FIIVOJAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+
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No.	Evidence
Annex 11 Institutional and IR Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 11.1. Plan de Manejo A...tal Monochoa_2016.pdf</li> <li> 11.9. PMTR del Municipio de Solano.pdf</li> <li> 11.11. Plan de Acción...ZONIA - 2020 a 2023.pdf</li> <li> 11.12. Plan de Acción...ZONIA - 2016 a 2019.pdf</li> </ul>
Annex 12 Start date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 12.1 Carta de Intención Desarrollo y Venta carbono_Monochoa_17022018.pdf</li> </ul>
Annex 13 calculations reductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 13.1. Calculos_Línea base y Monitoreo Monochoa_v5.xlsx</li> </ul>
Annex 14 Documents of general interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> 170330 MPPI-PPI GEFCA Sichi.pdf</li> <li> Analisis Político y Económico Deforestacion_2020 KPMG.pdf</li> <li> Carbo Sostenible_NREF_respuesta Proclima 2021.pdf</li> <li> Cuestionario_Mataven_MinAmbiente.pdf</li> <li> Documento Final Ordenamiento Ambiental CRIMA.pdf</li> <li> Estado del arte Deforestación Caqueta_Tesis 2021.pdf</li> <li> Informe Ejecutivo PNIS No. 19 - 2019.pdf</li> <li> Monitoreo de territorios afectados (2018) UNODC.pdf</li> <li> Plan de Salvaguarda 2012 Pueblo Uitoto Araracuara.pdf</li> <li> Presentacion IDEAM deforestacion 2019.pdf</li> <li> Rodrigo-Botero_Deforestación reciente amazonia 2020.pdf</li> </ul>
Annex 15 Management Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Esquema Administración Proyecto REDD+ Monochoa.docx</li> <li>Documentos PDF</li> <li> Esquema Administración Proyecto REDD+ Monochoa.pdf</li> </ul>
Annex 16 Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Carta Alcaldía Solano_R...onochoa 13122021.jpg</li> <li>Documentos PDF</li> <li> Acta PNN - Carbo Terra 10112021.pdf</li> <li> Carta Corporamazonia 012022.pdf.pdf</li> <li> Carta para Asuntos Indi...Caquetá_03112021.pdf</li> <li> Carta para Gobernador Caquetá_12-2021.pdf.pdf</li> <li> Oficio CORPOAMAZONIA_26012022.pdf</li> </ul>
Annex 17 Financial Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Análisis financiero Monochoa REDD+ v1.xlsx</li> </ul>

INFORME DE VALIDACIÓN Y VERIFICACIÓN	Proyecto Aire de Vida "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+
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Annex 2: Field audit

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA		Yauto SAS	Carbo	
Lugar	Maloka Tirivita y Caño Negro		Fecha	13 de Nov - Noche
Nombre del proyecto	14 de Noviembre Caño Negro - Aire de Vida			
Ubicación del proyecto	Caquetá			
Hora de inicio	Dois días	Hora de finalización	14 de Noviembre	

No	NOMBRE	EDAD	COMUNIDAD	CEDULA	HUELLA/FIRMA
1	Victor Ortiz Hernandez	61	Tirivita	49.402404	[Firma]
2	GARY B. S. ...	59	TIRIVITA	15875401	[Firma]
3	Gustavo Rodriguez Patsy	57	Caño Negro	15875334	[Firma]
4	Rafael Rodriguez	51	Caño Negro	2700709	[Firma]
5	Ramiro Hernandez	52	Tirivita	15875162	[Firma]
6	[Firma]	58	Comunidad ...	4904094	[Firma]
7	Eisanto Alcutuy	53	Chukita	1723180516	[Firma]
8	GUSTAVO ANDRES RODRIGUEZ F...	28	Caño NEGRO	1-119-581.531	[Firma]
9	Floriano Zuerke Mendez	36	TIRIVITA	113315204	[Firma]
10	HARRY ROJAS GONZALEZ	35	TIRIVITA	17690417	Harry
11	Jesús Moisés Suroque Mendez	38	Tirivita	1122266587	[Firma]
12	Carlos I. Rodriguez	54	Caño Negro	15975306	[Firma]
13	Zulma Eliana SORCE ROY	28	Tirivita	1151196020	Zulma SORCE
14	Rosa Rodriguez	73	TIRIVITA		Rosa Rodri
15	Carlos Darwin Muxtoy Hernandez	24	Tirivita	97091322	[Firma]

INFORME DE VALIDACIÓN Y VERIFICACIÓN	Proyecto Aire de Vida "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+
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## Exhibit 3: Findings

### NO CONFORMIDADES (NCS)

<b>NC ID:</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>Date:</b> 12/14/2021
<b>Description of NC</b>		
<p>The boundaries of the Aire de Vida "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+ project are not consistent with current national regulations and the ProClima standard.</p> <p>1. Reference area. - According to resolution 1447 of August 1, 2018, in its Chapter 11 raises the specific conditions of the reference levels for GHG programs, the holder shall clarify why it made reference region for the estimates of carbon emission reductions of the project. - The proponent shall demonstrate compliance with the ProClima benchmark in numeral 8.2 sub-numerals b) c) and d).</p> <p>2. Project area. - According to Resolution 31 of 1988 the resguardo has 417,939.34 ha according to ANT, and according to the PdD the project area (pg. 11 PdD) is reported to be 417,883.97 ha, the owner should clarify why the areas do not match.</p> <p>3. Leakage area</p> <p>The PdD document numeral 5.5 page 43 does not specify the mobility analysis methodology that the project holder carried out to estimate the leakage area and there is no evidence of compliance with numeral 8.3 of the ProClima methodology (Footnote page 14 page 20 of the Sector Afolu ProClima Methodological Document, The mobility distance of the agents can be determined from secondary studies or from primary information gathering (participatory rural appraisal).</p>		
<b>Response from project owner</b>		<b>Date:</b> 02/11/2022
<p>According to Res. 1447 of 2018, Article 34 establishes that, within the options for the formulation of GHG mitigation projects, methodologies must be used that have been developed by GHG certification programs, submitted to public consultation and be verifiable under ISO 14064-2. They must also contain a mechanism for managing the risk of leakage and non-permanence of GHG reductions, management of uncertainty in baseline quantification and mitigation results. In order to comply with the stipulations of the Resolution, the Proclima v2.2 (2021) methodology was used to formulate the Monochoa REDD+ Project, which meets all the requirements. This methodology also establishes the need to delimit a reference region for the estimation of deforestation/degradation that could occur in the project area in the without-project scenario (section 8.2). To define the reference region, it was necessary to identify areas that proved to be similar to the project area, taking into account a combination of geographic variables and attributes, agents and drivers of deforestation, mobility of agents, access to areas, climatological and geomorphological variables. The consistency with the regulatory framework of this methodological approach is evident in the communication developed by the Ministry of Environment in relation to the MATAVEN case (see Questionnaire_Mataven_MinAmbiente.pdf, located in Annex 14).</p> <p>In order to maintain a conservative approach and demonstrate that the reference region is comparable to the project area, a decision was made to make an adjustment to the initially proposed boundaries. The adjustment consisted of eliminating areas of subtraction from the Ley Segunda Forest Reserve (areas with high historical pressure on the forests, which are also present in the Monochoa Indigenous Reserve) and reducing the extension on the northwestern side of the polygon to avoid including areas with strong impacts on forest cover (see section 5.4 of the PDD and GDB located in Annex 9). Section 5.4 of the PDD describes the process to identify the reference region and the adjusted results, where it is shown that this region is indeed a representation of the trend and pressure on forests in areas such as the project area and that the deforestation agents acting in the reference region are regional in scope and permeate the territory of the Monochoa indigenous reservation.</p>		

INFORME DE VALIDACIÓN Y VERIFICACIÓN	Proyecto Aire de Vida "FIIVOJAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+
<p>1.2. Regarding the access of deforestation agents and drivers to the territory of the reserve (paragraph b of section 8.2 Proclima), the analysis process begins by identifying the main access routes to the reserve, which correspond to the Yará River on the eastern side and the Caquetá River on the southern side (see file Monochoa_vert_hidrografia_feb19_2017(1).pdf in Annex 9 folder). The mobilization of deforestation agents occurs through these two large rivers (see file 1.2.9. Workshop 2_Leakage Map.pdf in subfolder Workshop 2 in Annex 1). In order to select the reference region, the access routes were considered to be the same. For this reason, the main rivers in the reference region are the Caquetá and the Yará, along with two other tributaries of the Caquetá river, the Ortegusa and the Caguán rivers. The drivers and agents of deforestation in the municipalities of Solano and Cartagena del Chaira are similar, but vary in intensity from one area to another. Armed actors and settlers involved in illegal economies and expansion of the agricultural frontier are present in the territory of the Resguardo, demonstrating that in effect the main agents are shared between the project and the region of reference. This also demonstrates that the actors have an interest in this region. According to the territorial political project that the armed groups manifest according to their historical and current distribution ranges, there is a special interest in these zones due to the connection with border areas and the low presence of the state (see file Rodrigo-Botero_Recent deforestation amazonia 2020.pdf located in Annex 14). The constant presence of these groups in the territory represents a growing threat to ecosystem stability and the advance of practices that cause high rates of deforestation, such as illicit crops, the expansion of the agricultural frontier and colonization processes. Regarding the land tenure figures, in order to select the reference region, the territories of the neighboring indigenous reserves were included, namely Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos and a part of the Putumayo Estate on the western and southern side, and areas of the Andoque de Aduche and Villazul reserves on the eastern side. In this way, the land tenure and land use rights of the project area are represented in the reference region in order to comply with the methodological reference.</p>	



2. Resolution 31 of 1988 indicates that the total area of the resguardo corresponds to 263.093 hectares + 4138 m<sup>2</sup> (see file Resolution 031 of April 6, 1988 Monochoa.pdf located in the folder Annex 4. Legal Representation and Tenure of the Resguardo). The resguardo was subsequently expanded in accordance with the provisions of Agreement 025 of 2017 (see file ACUERDO 025-2017 - AMPLIACION RESGUARDO MONOCHOA.pdf located in the folder Annex 4. Legal Representation and Tenure of the Resguardo), by which the Monochoa Indigenous Resguardo is expanded, on page 18 describes that the final area of the resguardo corresponds to 417.883 hectares + 9794 m<sup>2</sup>. The reference polygon to locate the boundaries of the IR corresponds to the one managed by the National Land Agency (ANT), which is 417,883.9 ha. Therefore, there is consistency between the titling document and the ANT cartographic information used in the project.

3. The identification of deforestation agents was done in a participatory manner with the community and also used studies on deforestation in the region (see files 1.1.13. Workshop 1\_Tiribita\_Project Matrix.pdf in subfolder Workshop 1 in Annex 1 folder; file 1.2. Workshop 2\_Leakage Map.pdf in subfolder Workshop 2 in Annex 1; file 9.1. Cover Change Matrix\_Monochoa.xlsx located in Annex 9; State of the Art Deforestation Caqueta\_Thesis 2021.pdf located in Annex 14; Rodrigo-Botero\_Recent Deforestation amazonia 2020.pdf located in Annex 14). The forest harvesting agents and activities are mainly associated with the riverbanks at a walking distance that does not usually exceed 5 km. The harvested timber is dragged and taken to the boat located on the river for later transport to the market. In some areas where trails are created due to regular harvesting, incursions can be made at a greater distance, however, the journey is still made on foot, which limits the mobilization of the timber to the walking distance. Small, medium or large logs can be harvested for sale. Traveling by river represents a very high fuel cost, which limits the distance traveled to find the forest resource and obtain profits from marketing it. Taking into account the most common type of boat used in the area (3 to 15 HP motors) and conversations with people from the resguardo's communities, it was estimated that a two-hour trip to the logging site is a real limit for river travel in search of the timber of interest, which results in a trip of approximately 20 km. Based on these land and river travel limits and the travel routes, the project's potential leakage zone was defined. On the western margin of the resguardo, the river travel distance was not considered to prevent the leakage area from overlapping with the leakage area of the REDD+ Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos project, which is a neighbor of this project. This information was included in the PDD v2, in section 5.5.

INFORME DE VALIDACIÓN Y VERIFICACIÓN	Proyecto Aire de Vida "FIIVOJAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+
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**Documentation provided by owner of the project**

*Questionnaire\_Mataven\_MinAmbiente.pdf*, located in he *Exhibit 14*.  
*1.1.13. Workshop 1\_Tiribita\_Matrix of project.pdf* in subfolder *Workshop 1* of the file *Exhibit 1*  
*1.2.9. Workshop 2\_Map of Leaks.pdf* in subfolder *Workshop 2* in he *Exhibit 1*  
*9.1. Matrix change of toppings\_Monochoa.xlsx* located in *Annex 9*  
*State of the art Deforestation Caqueta\_Tesis 2021.pdf* located in *Annex 14 Rodrigo-Botero\_Recent Amazon deforestation 2020.pdf* located in *Annex 14 Resolution 031 of the 6 of April of 1988 Monochoa.pdf* located in Folder *Exhibit 4*  
*AGREEMENT 025-2017 - EXTENSION OF THE MONOCHOA RECEIPT.pdf* located in the *Annex folder 4*

**Assessment of OEC**

**Date: 02/16/2022**

The owner of the project made the corrections and attached the pertinent documentation to comply with the ProClima referential and Resolution 1447, therefore, NC 01 is declared CLOSED.

**NC ID:**

**02**

**Date: 12/14/2021**

**Description of NC**

According to Resolution 1447 of 2018 in Article 12, paragraph 3, and ProCLima's methodology in paragraph 6, regarding the start of the REDD+ initiative, the start date of the project proposed in the PdD is January 1, 2018 and is not consistent with the evidence provided, which records a start of activities from 2019. Likewise, the PdD has in different sections start dates of January 1, 2018 or January 15, 2018.

INFORME DE VALIDACIÓN Y VERIFICACIÓN	Proyecto Aire de Vida "FIIVOJAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+
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<b>Response from project owner</b>	<b>Date:</b> 02/11/2022
<p>Attached is evidence of the start date of the project corresponding to the Letter of Intent and Exclusivity signed by the project owners with the company Yauto SAS. on January 17, 2018 (see 12.1 Letter of Intent Development and Sale of Carbon_Monochoa_17022018.pdf, located in Annex 12.) This letter constitutes the field activity that formalizes the community decision to participate in the carbon markets and receive the economic incentive for protecting their forests and avoiding deforestation of their territory. This is the first action developed in the territory to start the implementation of the REDD+ project.</p> <p>Subsequent to this action, activities have been carried out in the territory aimed at monitoring fauna and flora species in the area comprising the Monochoa Indigenous Reserve, with the support of the Amazon Conservation Team (ACT). The construction of the pilot baseline for community monitoring was also carried out, incorporating preparatory activities (training, workshops, preparation, meetings and preliminary identification), to subsequently conduct expeditions in the territory to carry out baseline surveys of forest topography and biodiversity, delimit the ancestral territories and provide training to local indigenous teams in the management of tools and good monitoring practices (see Annex 6, document 6.4. ACT 2018 Annual Report.pdf and audiovisual record 6.6. Interview Narciso Perdomo_28012022.mp4). As a result of this activity, the booklet "Ethnoecological characterization and development of guidelines for community monitoring exercises in the Monochoa Indigenous Reservation and its control and surveillance zone" was generated (see Annex 6, document 6.2. Ethnoecological Characterization Monochoa Community Monitoring (ACT).pdf)</p> <p>All activities subsequent to the signing of the letter of intent are part of the structural elements of the REDD+ Project. Therefore, the progress and results of these activities carried out from January 2018 to June 2021 correspond to the first implementation period of the project and are described in the Monitoring Report, which also shows the impact on emissions reductions and reports the progress according to the schedule, actors, follow-up methodologies and other planning parameters defined in the monitoring plan, which is based on the requirements of the ProClima methodology. Finally, the PDD is presented with the adjustments made with respect to the start date of the project, located in folder 1.</p>	
<b>Documentation provided by owner of the project</b>	
<p>File <i>12.1 Letter of Intent Development and Sale carbon_Monochoa_17022018.pdf</i> , located at <i>Annex folder 12. Date of Start</i></p> <p>File <i>6.2. Ethnoecological Characterization Monochoa Community Monitor (ACT).pdf</i> , <i>6.4. ACT 2018 Annual Report.pdf</i> , <i>6.6. Interview Narciso Perdomo_28012022.mp4</i> , located in the folder <i>Annex 6. evidence monitoring</i></p>	
<b>Assessment of OEC</b>	<b>Date:</b> 02/16/2022
<p>The owner attached solid evidence of the start date of the project, thus complying with the ProClima referential and Resolution 1447, so NC 02 is considered CLOSED by the audit team..</p>	

<b>NC ID:</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>Date:</b> 12/14/2021
<b>Description of NC</b>		

INFORME DE VALIDACIÓN Y VERIFICACIÓN	Proyecto Aire de Vida "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+
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The following Non conformities they have been found with relationship to the Report of monitoring of the project air of Life "FIIVO JAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" monochoa REDD+.

- The project does not mention how it intends to comply with Articles 28 and 34 of the Resolution 1447 and to be referential, in handling and monitoring of the leaks.
- There is no evidence of how the project will manage and monitor leaks and agents of deforestation in the zone of leaks that HE overlap between the Projects "Project REDD+ Puerto Zábalo Los Monos and the Aire de Vida project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+" Therefore, the owners of the projects must arrange the management and monitoring of leaks, this aspect must be reflected in the monitoring plan of the project.
- The project owner does not mention how compliance with the safeguards will be monitored socio-environmental, as is he case of the surrender of accounts, he strengthening of capabilities, he I respect to the knowledge traditional, the distribution of benefits, the participation, forest conservation and its biodiversity, forest control and surveillance for avoid the displacement of emissions, etc (numeral 12 of the methodology of ProClimate).

**Answer of headline of the project**

**Date:** 02/11/2022

1. The methodology ProClimate v2.2 (2021) is a methodology that was subjected to consultation public, is verifiable under ISO 14064-2, has a mechanism for managing the risk of leaks and does not permanence of GHG reductions, management of uncertainty in line quantification base and mitigation results, complying with the requirements found in the article 34 of Res. 1447 of 2018 (Article 28 is similar and applies to REDD+ programs). At the level of REDD+ Project addresses each of these aspects and its specific development is in accordance with the following manner:

- i. Non-permanence risk mechanism: section 11.4 of the PDD describes the risks, the measures of mitigation, the indicators of monitoring, the procedure of report and the frequency of monitoring. Section 3.4 of the Monitoring Report shows the follow-up of the risks of No permanence during the first period of implementation. As additional measure, it counts with a buffer equivalent at 15% of the total of the reductions of emissions of the project, being this a warranty in view of possible events that compromise the permanence of the mitigation results reported in this initial period.
- ii. The management and monitoring of leaks is based on three elements: i) Monitoring the coverage of forest present in the area of leakage (indicator A-15.4). ii) Involve members of the community in the productive activities of the project, to reduce the need for participate in processes of deforestation inside and out of the territory and contribute to the ownership of the project (Activities A-2 and A-3; monitoring of Safeguards 8 and 10 to through the indicators SVG-8.1 and SVG-10.1). iii) Articulate the ordering exercises territorial, frame normative sectorial and carry out Actions of control and surveillance according to corresponds (monitoring through indicators SVG-11.1, SVG-13.1, SVG-14.1, SVG- 15.1). This description was included in the section 5.5 of the PD.
- iii. He driving and calculation of the uncertainty of the estimates is reported in the section 10.1 of the PDD and included in the estimates of reductions in the Monitoring Report in the section 3.5.3.3.
- iv. The mitigation results were estimated following the equations proposed by proclimate v2.2. The results *ex ante* HE describe in the section 5.6.5 of the PDD and the results *ex post* se find in the section 3.5.3 of the Report of monitoring. Also HE

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<p>attached the file <i>Baseline Calculations and Monitoring Monochoa_v5.xlsx</i> as support for the process of calculation of the estimates of Project mitigation.</p> <p>2. To define the management of the leakage area with the REDD+ Project of the Puerto Zábalo reservation and Los Monos, with the developers of the project, defined a new limit to avoid areas overlap and likewise, monitoring activities are circumscribed to these new boundaries geographically. HE adjusted the area of leaks of the project (see <i>SHP_Leaks Monochoa.shp</i>, located in the folder <i>Annex 9. Maps and Geodatabase</i>), as well as the monitoring of forests and changes to your coverage. Monitoring is recorded through indicators A-15.4 and SVG-15.1. For strengthen the Plan of monitoring in the activity A-15 HE included he indicator A-15.5 and So carry out Follow-up on meetings with public or private entities that have the purpose of reviewing the trend of deforestation in the boundaries of the project, as part of the joint regional that HE requires for tackle the problem of the deforestation.</p> <p>3. The monitoring of the safeguards is defined in the following points: accountability is the SVG-3.1 indicator; capacity building is addressed through indicators A-9.4, A-13.1, A-13.2, A-14.1, A-14.2, A-16.1, A-16.2, A-17.1, SVG-5.1; he I respect to the knowledge traditional HE finds as a axis cross due to that all the activities will be object of consultation and community decision, as established in the Project Administration Scheme (see annex <i>Monochoa REDD+ Project Administration Scheme_v1.pdf</i>, in Annex 15 folder.) and also relates to the activity A-18 and indicators SVG-4.1, SVG-6.1, SVG-7.1; the distribution of benefits HE monitors through he indicator SVG-8, So as through the implementation of the Scheme of Administration of the Project; the stake HE monitors specifically through the indicators SVG-6.1 and SVG10.1, as also through the application of the Project Administration Scheme; the conservation of the forest and its biodiversity is monitored through indicators A-15.1, A-15.4, A-15.6, SVG-13.1 and SVG-14.1; and Finally, the control, surveillance and displacement of emissions are associated with all the indicators from Activity 14 (6 indicators) along with A-15.1, A-15.3, A-15.4 and SVG 15.1. The non-permanence risk indicators also contribute to monitoring problems or risks associates to the lack of stake community (M-8, M-9, M-11 and M-12), deficit of governance (M- 10) and possible conflicts between project stakeholders (M-7). Additionally, the file is presented <i>Matrix evidence Safeguards_Project REDD+ Monochoa_Oct2021.xlsx</i> in the file correspondent to the <i>Exhibit 8</i>, where HE presents he monitoring of each socio-environmental safeguard.</p>	
<b>Documentation provided by owner of the project</b>	
<p><i>SHP_Leaks Monochoa.shp</i>, located in <i>Annex</i> folder 9</p> <p>Report monitoring v2</p> <p>PDD v2</p> <p><i>Scheme of Administration Project REDD+ monochoa v1.pdf</i>, located in <i>Annex</i> folder <i>fifteen</i></p> <p><i>Matrix evidence Safeguards_Project REDD+ Monochoa_Oct2021.xlsx</i>, located in the file <i>Exhibit 8</i></p>	
<b>Assessment of OEC</b>	<b>Date:</b> 02/16/2022
The project owner made the changes both in the Leakage Region and in the Monitoring Report, therefore, NC 03 is considered CLOSED.	

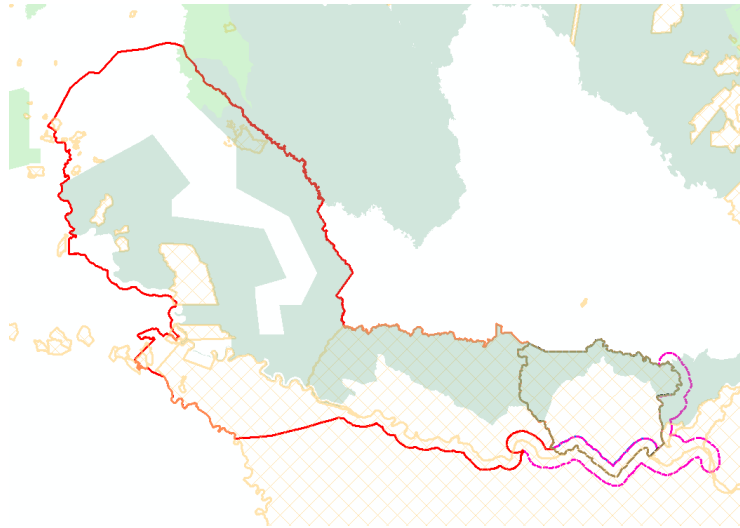
<b>NC ID:</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Date:</b> 12/06/2021
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## Description of NC

The spatial limits of the project do not ensure compliance with the legal requirements of the Resolution 1447 of 2018 neither the methodology ProClimate in he numeral 8.2 in how much to the determination comparability for the determination of the Region of Reference, neither with he principle of conservatism.

- The rate of deforestation of the area of reference is reference is very superior to the proposal by the NREF for Colombia V8, for the Amazon biome, which creates an overestimation in the emission reductions of the project (5,629,591 Tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e from the 1st of January 2018 to June 30, 2021, in a total forest area of 417,883.65 ha of forest, where inhabit 88 families according to data from PS)
- The reference region of the project does not comply with numeral 8.2 of the methodology in how much to the comparability of the area of project and region of reference in the characterization of agents and causes of deforestation, since in the project area there are no livestock extensive, processes of they would hoard of Earth, the tenure of the land and it's not comparable.
- The comparability between the environmental management figures is not met either, since Most of the deforestation occurs in the subtraction of the forest reserve of Law Second of 1959, and he area of the project No presents subtraction of the booking forest.



## Answer of headline of the project

Date: 02/11/2022

1. In order to maintain a conservative approach and show that the reference region is comparable with the project area, the decision was made to make an adjustment of the limits that they proposed initially. He adjustment consisted in eliminate areas of subtraction of the Booking Forest Second Law (areas with high historical pressure on forests) and the extension was reduced in the northwest side of the polygon to prevent areas with strong coverage effects forest will remain included (see section 5.4 of the PDD v2 and GDB located in Annex 9).

The observed results of the deforestation rate in the reference region correspond to the parameter that was applied to the project area as baseline deforestation, following the Orientation of the Proclima v.2.2 methodology. Regarding the NREF of IDEAM (2019), it is important to keep in mind that it corresponds to an average deforestation rate for the entire biome Amazon (about 40 million hectares). Within the biome there are areas with high, medium, low, or non-existent pressure by deforestation. Of agreement with he concept of the Ministry of Atmosphere and Development Sustainable (see archive *Questionnaire mataven MinAmbiente.pdf* , located in file

*Annex 9. Maps and Geodatabase , NREF Reconstruction* subfolder ), when working at scale of a REDD+ project, the area of analysis to estimate reference deforestation is carried out at a small fraction of the entire biome, following the guidelines for the selection of the area that establishes the referential methodological. To give compliance to the articles 40 and 41 of the Resolution 1447 of 2018, the project carried out the methodological reconstruction that these articles deal with, using the same variables and approach methodological used by the IDEAM for building the NREF.

The reconstruction of the FREL started with the use of the same definition of forest to delimit the area of the project REDD+. According to the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Studies environmental (IDEAM), the forest corresponds to a land occupied mainly by trees that can contain shrubbery, palms, guaduas, herbs and lianas, in the that predominates the coverage arboreal with a density minimal of canopy of 30%, a height minimal of the canopy (in if you) of 5 meters to the moment of its identification, and a minimum area of 1.0 ha. This definition excludes the tree cover of commercial forest plantations, palm crops and trees planted for agricultural production. Likewise, it is consistent with the criteria defined by the UNFCCC in its decision 11/CP.7, with the definition adopted by Colombia before the Kyoto Protocol and with the definition of the coverage of forest natural used for the estimate and report of the Inventory national of gases of greenhouse effect and the one included in the adaptation for Colombia of the legend of the methodology CORINE country cover Colombia (CLC). Another important variable consists in the concept of deforestation, which is defined as the direct or induced conversion of forest cover to another type of land cover in a given period of time (MINAMBIENTE and IDEAM, 2019).

In accordance with these definitions, the Forest – Non-Forest (BNB) categories were established. for the boundaries of the project, then HE downloaded the maps of BNB elaborate by the System of Forest and Carbon Monitoring (SMBYC) that correspond to the same source of information cartographic that use the IDEAM. A time HE defined the areas wooded of the region of reference, the project area and the leakage area, according to the methodological orientation of Proclima, the combined the data of the activity with the content of carbon of the forests (factor of issue) defined in the NREF for the Amazon region, since the project is located in this region. The emission factor for the deposit of aerial biomass is 258 (t/ha), the underground biomass (BS) It is 57 (t/ha) and the carbon organic floor It is 74 CO<sub>2</sub>/ha.

For the calculation of the FREL HE assumes as supposed that all the carbon content in the deposit of aboveground and belowground biomass is emitted the same year that the deforestation event occurs. In the case of emissions from the soil carbon pool, a gross emission is assumed where the soil carbon content (SOC) is emitted in equal proportions over 20 years once deforestation occurs. These assumptions were taken into account for the estimation of the emissions and reductions of carbon of the project.

For the interpretation of the Forest - Non-Forest areas of the reference period, the Digital Image Processing Protocol for the Quantification of Deforestation in Colombia V.2 From Ideam 2014 (Galindo *et al* 2014). Images in TIFF format of Forest do not Forest for the years 2007, 2014 and 2017 were downloaded from the pages of the System of Environmental Information of Colombia (SIAC) **Invalid font specified.** and IDEAM **Source specified No valid.** . Of agreement with the protocol HE established activities of Pre- prosecution that HE list to continuation:

- stacking of the bands
- Correction geometric
- Conversion of the data to Surface of reflectance
- masking of clouds and water
- Standardization radiometric
- Obtaining of the compounds of images

A time obtained the images preprocessed HE makes he prosecution of the images:

- Detection of change: In where HE establish the following classification
  - Forest Stable
  - No Forest Stable
  - Without Information (corresponds to data masked)
- check visual of the changes detected by of the interpreter
- Control of quality and settings during the process
- Assessment of the thematic accuracy of the map of change
- Report of data

Finally, to leave this interpretation, HE gets the map of Forest – No Forest for the series historical period, based on the identification of forest areas, in the region of reference, leakage area and project area, 10 years before the project start date and analyzing his evolution in the period historical of reference.

Of this manner, the estimates of emissions and reductions of carbon of the project are consistent and compatible with he FREL, already that HE they used the same variables that behold the IDEAM methodology. This is consistent with the position of the Proclima Standard (see file *Carbo Sustainable\_FREL\_response proclimate 2021.pdf*, in file *Exhibit 9. maps and Geodatabase*, *Reconstruction* subfolder *FREL*).

Taking into account the above elements, the REDD+ project complies with the provisions of the articles 40 and 41 of Resolution 1447, and the selection and use of the Proclima methodology it also conforms to the requirements of the same Resolution. As a conclusion, the following considerations:

- a) the methodological reconstruction corresponds to the use of the variables used by the IDEAM applicable to the level of the project.
- b) The selection and use of the Proclima methodology for the development of the REDD+ Project is consistent with the methodological process for building the NREF IDEAM.
- c) The methodology of proclimate was in process of public consultation and he MADS contributed comments, HE adjusted according to the orientation received and subsequently HE public for be used as guide for Projects that seek to reduce emissions associated to the deforestation.
- d) The Proclima methodology has been widely used for the development of REDD+ Projects in Colombia, as HE can notice in the record of the standard.

The difference in the deforestation rate calculated for the reference region with respect to the observed in the Amazon biome, occurs only because they are different geographical spaces. The rate of deforestation No is an overestimation, simply corresponds to a unit geographical difference. The region of reference HE he chose to leave of the observation of the address in the that keep it up the deforestation in the region where HE locate the project, the trends of occupation and use of the land that are on the borders of the indigenous reservation, the type of forest, accesses, agents, context political and normative. With the analysis of these items, HE concluded that the region reference is effectively a reflection of what could happen in the project area in case of No check progress of the deforestation.

Regarding the current population of the territory, it is important to highlight that because the territory is wide, there is a very high risk of illegal income. If you have a staff limited, scarce resources and weak capacities to exercise effective control of the territory, the guard is susceptible of be invaded illegally and the engines go to can continue going forward and manifesting in the territory, it which can have serious consequences associates to the deforestation and affect, inside of many others aspects, the accounting of the carbon in a lapse



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short of time. Therefore, the reference scenario to establish the baseline of the project is consistent with the reality of the dynamics of deforestation.

2. HE performed the adjustment of the region of reference to avoid areas where the cattle raising extensively and the process of land grabbing are dominant drivers of deforestation. were excluded the areas stolen from the booking forest of Law Second and HE decreased the extension of the polygon to limit the inclusion of zones with this guy of engines of deforestation (see section 5.4 of the PDD v2).

With base in the new results observed and in the identification of the engines and agents of the deforestation in the region of reference and the area of project (see files *1.1.13. Workshop 1\_Tiribita\_Matriz de proyecto.pdf* in the *Workshop 1* subfolder of the *Annex 1 folder*; file *1.2.9. Workshop 2\_Map of Leaks.pdf* in subfolder *Workshop 2* in he *Exhibit 1*; archive *9.1. Matrix change of coverages\_Monochoa.xlsx* located in *Annex 9*; *State of the art Deforestation Caqueta\_Thesis 2021.pdf* located in he *Exhibit 14*; *Rodrigo- Botero\_Deforestation recent amazon 2020.pdf* located in *Annex 14*), it is concluded that settlers and armed actors involved in economia extractivista and expansion of the agricultural frontier are present in these two territories that they are contiguous and are recognized as the main agents in the change of land use. The constant presence of these human groups in the territory represents a growing threat for the stability ecosystem and the Advance of practices that cause tall rates of deforestation. Also is TRUE that the main routes of access to the guard, that correspond to the river Yari by he side stand Oriental and he river caqueta by he side stand south (see archive *Monochoa\_vert\_hidrografia\_feb19\_2017(1).pdf* in file *Exhibit 9*) are the routes of mobilization of deforestation agents between the reference region and the project area (see file *1.2.9. Workshop 2\_Map of Leaks.pdf* in subfolder *Workshop 2* in he *Exhibit 1*). Are characteristics of the region reference region and the project area allow us to demonstrate that the reference region is indeed comparable to the project area, in the scenario of the absence of the REDD+ project, while at the same time complies with the requirements described in the Proclima methodology for the delimitation of the region of reference.

3. Adjustment of the reference region was made to exclude subtracted areas from the reserve forest of Law Second (see section 5.4 of the PDD v2). Also HE kept the territories of the safeguards native neighbors, to know, Port zabalo and The monkeys and a part of the property putumayo on the western and southern sides, and areas of the Andoque Aduche and Villazul reservations on the Oriental. In this way, the figure of land tenure and the right to use the land of the area of the project are represented in the region of reference for give compliance to the Referrer methodologically.

### Documentation provided by owner of the project

PDD v2

Archive *Questionnaire mataven MinAmbiente.pdf* located in file *Exhibit 9. maps and Geodatabase , Reconstruction* subfolder *FREL*

Archive *carb Sustainable\_FREL\_response proclimate 2021.pdf*

Archive *1.1.13. Workshop 1\_Tiribita\_Matrix of project.pdf* in subfolder *Workshop 1* of the file *Exhibit 1*

Archive *1.2.9. Workshop 2\_Map of Leaks.pdf* in subfolder *Workshop 2* in he *Annex 1*

Archive *9.1. Matrix change of coverages\_Monochoa.xlsx* located in *Annex 9*

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File *State of the art Deforestation Caqueta\_Tesis 2021.pdf* located in *Annex 14 Rodrigo-*

*Botero* File *Recent Amazon Deforestation 2020.pdf* located in *Annex 14* Archive

*Monochoa\_vert\_hidrografia\_feb19\_2017(1).pdf* in *Annex folder 9*

Archive *1.2.9. Workshop 2\_Map of Leaks.pdf* in subfolder *Workshop 2* in the *Appendix*

*1 GDB* located in Exhibit 9

#### Assessment of OEC

Date: 02/16/2022

The project owner made the necessary adjustments to the project limits both in the leakage zone and the reference region to comply with the reference and the current Colombian legal regulations, demonstrating comparability and conservatism, therefore NC 04 is considered CLOSED.

NC ID:

05

Date: 12/14/2021

#### Description of the NC

The owner has inconsistencies in compliance with the referential in numeral 14.6.2. registration and systems of files, already that in the documentation presented exist empty of information and missing documents.

- In Annex 2 "*Surveys and Interviews*" the subfolders 2.1 Surveys are empty and cannot find the formats of field, and the subfolder 23 Rapporteurships also this empty.
- Annex 3 "*Agreements and confidential documents*" in the Minutes held on the 10th and 11th of April 2021 it is mentioned that due to breaches with the company Taita Samay terminated the contract and proceeded to hire YAUTO SAS but No HE attached the contract celebrated between the authorities of the guard and the company Yauto, and in this sense it is not clear the distribution of the benefits between these two holders of the project.
- Exhibit 5. "*procedure and control of quality*" is empty.
- Exhibit 8. "*Safeguards REDD+*", this is empty.
- Exhibit 10. "Record RENARE" this empty.
- The basic cartographic information of the calculations and areas of the project must be within the of the same link of documentation of the project

#### Answer of headline of the project

Date: 02/11/2022

1. To included the brackets corresponding to the interviews and surveys in the file of the Exhibit 2.1

2. The mandate contract entered into between the indigenous reservation and the Yauto company is attached, where the percentages of distribution of the benefits of the project between the owner and the developers (see archive *Contract\_Mandate\_Monochoa and Yauto.pdf* , located in *Annex 3* ).

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3. The document of the control and quality procedure and the corresponding formats were included. in the file of the Exhibit 5 (see archive *Procedure QC-QA monochoa v1.pdf* and the file *formats and templates* in he *Exhibit 5*).
4. HE includes the *Matrix evidence Safeguards\_OCT 2021.xlsx* in he Exhibit 8.
5. HE includes the log file *RENARE - REDD+ IR Monochoa.pdf* in he Exhibit 10.
6. The cartographic information has been consolidated in *Annex 9. Maps and Geodatabase*, in the subfolder *GDB*.

#### Documentation provided by owner of the project

Files of interviews and surveys in the file of the *Exhibit 2.1*

Archive *Contract\_Mandate\_Monochoa and Yauto.pdf* , located in *Annex 3*

File *Procedure QC-QA monochoa v1.pdf* and the file *formats and templates* in he *Annex 5*

*Matrix evidence* file *Safeguards\_OCT 2021.xlsx* in Annex 8 *RENARE*

*Registry File - REDD+ RI Monochoa.pdf* in Annex 10 *GDB* in Exhibit 9 .

#### Assessment of OEC

Date: 02/16/2022

The owner corrected the inconsistencies in the compliance of the referential in numeral 14.6.2. Registration and file systems, and completed the required information and files, the documentation is considered complete, therefore NC 05 is considered CLOSED.

NC ID:

06

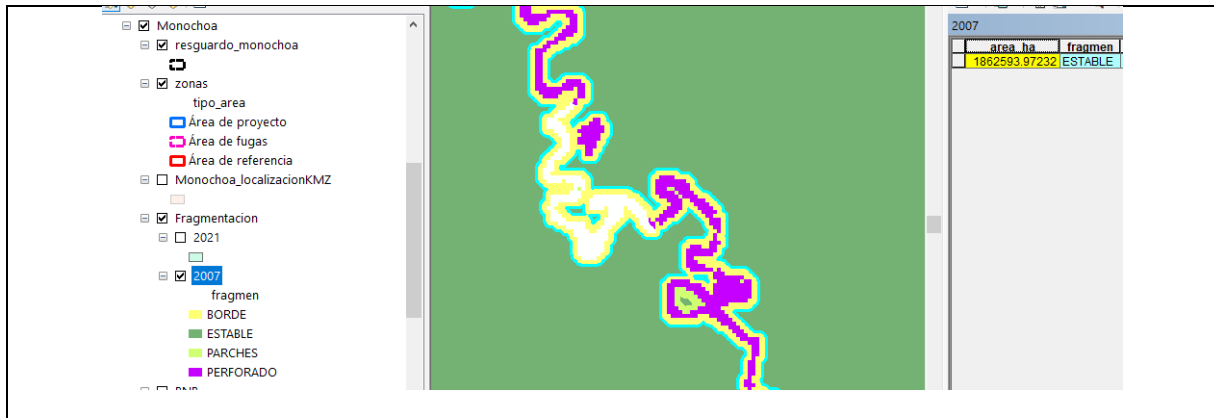
Date: 12/14/2021

#### Description of the NC

In the methodology for degradation, the holder does not meet the definition of perforation, according to the page 15 in the ProClima methodology, since, in the cartographic files of the project, evidence that the project included polygons in the perforated class surrounded by forests, which did not they are between the range of 101ha and 202 ha, as shown in the image below. The tables of the twenty-one to the 25 of the PS, related with the analysis of fragmentation and the data of calculation must be adjusted for the compliance of the referential.

The board twenty-one, of the PS in the methodology of fragmentation does lack information and in he numeral 10.2.2.1 of the PS Information is missing.

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**Answer of headline of the project**

**Date:** 02/11/2022

HE performed the adjustment process of estimate of the degradation using as criterion a distance minimum distance to the forest of 100 meters, according to the Proclima methodology (see files in GDB, located in the folder *Annex 9. Maps and Geodatabase* ). The tables related to the analysis of fragmentation of agreement with the new results Dear All.

HE included in it PDD the information that is lacking in the boards and reports of the fragmentation.

**Documentation provided by owner of the project**

Files degradation in GDB located in *Annex 9. maps and geodatabase PDD v2*

*13.1. calculations reductions with areas\_line base and monitoring monochoa\_v5*

**Assessment of OEC**

**Date:** 02/16/2022

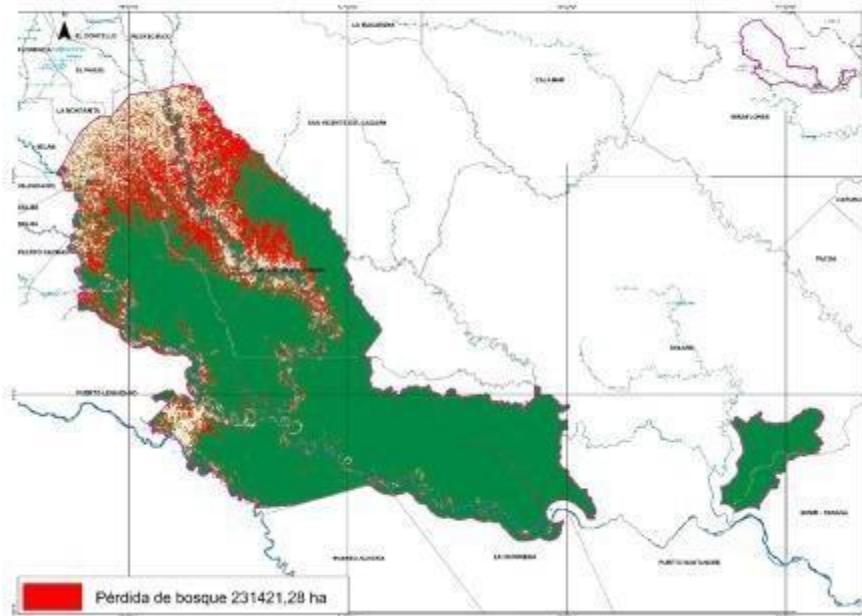
The owner of the project made the corrections in the methodology for degradation complying with the definition of drilling, according to page 15 in the ProClima methodology, and provided the necessary evidence for this reason the finding is considered CLOSED.

<b>NC ID:</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>Date:</b> 12/14/2021
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**Description of the NC**

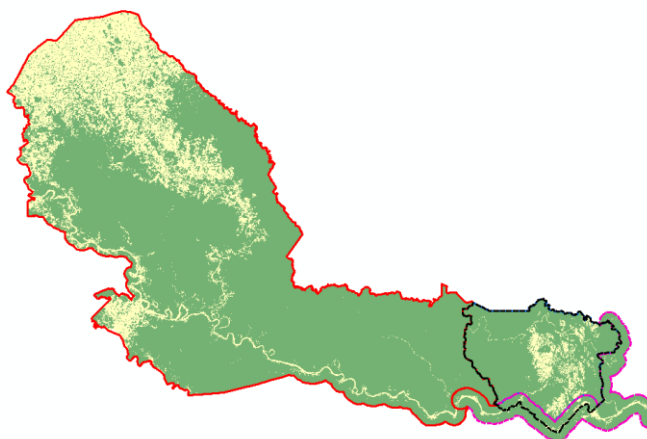
- Forest areas as of 2017 reported in the 2017 shapefile, from the forest folder not forest, do not show congruence with those reported in the baseline calculations and monitoring of the accounting of carbon.
- In the map 13 of the PS, HE presents the region of reference excluding the area of project, but the shapefile does not match the areas, so the carbon calculations are not consistent, there are 141,000 ha of difference.

Mapa 13. Pérdida de bosque en el área de referencia del proyecto para el periodo comprendido entre 2007 y 2017.



Fuente: Elaboración propia. 2021

- LIMITE\_DEPARTAMENTAL
- LIMITE\_MUNICIPAL
- Monochoa
  - resguardo\_monochoa
- zonas
  - tipo\_area
    - Área de proyecto
    - Área de fugas
    - Área de referencia
  - Monochoa\_localizacionKMZ
- Fragmentation
  - 2021
  - 2007
    - fragmen
      - BORDE
      - ESTABLE
      - PARICHES
      - PERFORADO
- BNB
  - 2021
    - gridcode
      - No Data
      - Bosque
      - No Bosque
      - Sin informacion
  - 2017
    - gridcode
      - Bosque
      - No Bosque
      - Sin informacion



Answer of headline of the project

Date: 02/11/2022

1. HE contribute the files correct in the GBD, located in the file *Exhibit 9. maps and Geodatabase* .
2. Map 13 of the PDD was adjusted so that it correctly reflects the areas that correspond to the boundaries of the project. Also HE updated the maps that HE contributed as medium of the boundaries of the project (see GDB), taking into account the new ones project limits.

Documentation provided by owner of the project

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GDB in file <i>Annex 9. maps and geodatabase</i>	
<b>Assessment of OEC</b>	<b>Date:</b> 02/16/2022
The owner made the corrections in the cartography, so now the areas and calculations are consistent, therefore, NC 07 is considered CLOSED.	

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## CLARIFICATIONS (CLS)

<b>CL ID:</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>Date: 12/06/2021</b>
<b>Description from C.L.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the carbon calculations of numeral 5.6.5 of the PdD they do not have units, likewise the missing units in the calculations of Excel.</li> <li>• Clarify the technical and scientific guidelines for calculating the annual rate of deforestation of the line of base.</li> <li>• Clarify in the calculations of carbon of the eyelash of Deforestation monitoring in the boxes 19-B empty and 6 to the 9-C empty.</li> <li>• For the carbon calculations to show consistency, evidence must be provided in shapefile format of baseline and monitoring coverages that correspond to information supplied in PS.</li> </ul>		
<b>Answer of headline of the project</b>		<b>Date: 02/11/2022</b>
<p>1. HE included the units in each one of the results of the application of the equations in section 5.6.5. of the PDD and in the archive <i>13.1. calculations reductions with areas_line base and monitoring Monochoa_v5.xlsx</i></p> <p>2. The technical and scientific guidelines for calculating the annual rate of deforestation are based on the application of the guidance found in the ProClima v2.2 methodology, specifically what is listed in section 13.2. 1, in the subheadings <i>Estimation of the annual rate of deforestation at leave of the average Historical and Deforestation historical annual of the region of reference</i> .</p> <p>3. Cell 19-B would correspond to the annual deforestation observed in the reference region during the monitoring period of the project (2018-2021). Given that the methodology ProClima does not require the holder of the REDD+ initiative to monitor the region of reference during the period of implementation of the project, this activity No HE makes. In how much to the cells 6C to the 9C, the information would correspond to the areas of forest observed in the region of reference during the period of monitoring. Having in account that the methodology ProClimate No demands that HE perform the monitoring of this region during the period of implementation of the project, this activity No HE makes.</p> <p>4. The supporting maps (shapefiles) of the baseline and monitoring coverages that HE report in he PDD and he Report of monitoring (see GDB in file <i>Exhibit 9. maps and geodatabase</i> )</p>		
<b>Documentation provided by headline of the project</b>		
<p><i>13.1. calculations reductions with areas_line base and monitoring Monochoa_v5.xlsx PDD v2</i></p> <p>GDB in file <i>Annex 9. maps and geodatabase</i></p>		
<b>Assessment of OEC</b>		<b>Date: 02/16/2022</b>
<p>The project owner made the necessary corrections and adjustments to the carbon calculation information and cartographic files; the necessary files were attached to complete the information and make it consistent, therefore CL01 is considered CLOSED.</p>		

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CL ID:	02	Date: 12/14/2021
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**Description from C.L.**

- The project owner must clarify in the PdD numeral 3. Normative references, as applied in the formulation of the project and as apply and the numeral 5 of the methodology of ProClimate.
- The origin of the cartographic information, such as the origin of the map, shall be mentioned in the PdD of the area of project, the origin of the data of coverage of the land, origin of the maps of forest not forest, etc. The maps in the PdD must have the legend and good resolution for his observation.
- The basic cartographic information of the calculations and areas of the project must be within the same link of documentation of the project.

**Answer of headline of the project**

Date: 02/11/2022

1. In section 3 of the PDD the following text was included: During the structuring of the project, took into account the applicable legal framework in order to address each of the elements required. As a compliance verification mechanism, the *QC-QA Procedure was defined Monochoa v1.pdf* (located in the Annex 5 folder) that has the follow-up format called *Legal Compliance Matrix\_Monochoa REDD+ Project v1.xlsx* (located in the Annex 7). This last document is the evidence of the application of the numeral 5 of the methodology Proclimate.

2. The information regarding the delimitation of the Monochoa Indigenous Reservation was taken from the National Land Agency page **Invalid source specified**. . In Figure 1 it can be notice the availability of the data in the mentioned page Web.



Figure 1. Data of safeguards natives available in the page of the OLD Fountain: **Fountain specified No valid.** .

The mapping base to scale 1:100,000, that HE employment in he development of the products was taken from the databases of the Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute **Invalid source specified**. , available on their website. Within this GDB is the following information: Limits departmental; Boundaries municipal; Hydrography; infrastructures; pathways.

Figure 2 shows the information available on the IGAC page regarding basic cartography for Colombia.



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Figure 2. Mapping base. Fountain: **Fountain specified No valid.** .

The images in Format TIFF of Forest No Forest for the years 2007, 2014, 2017 and 2018, were downloaded from the pages of the Environmental Information System of Colombia (SIAC) **Fountain specified No valid.** and of the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Studies environmental (IDEAM) **Invalid font specified.** , it is important to clarify that the entity in charge of preparing this information was the IDEAM.

On the other hand, for the analysis of the land covers identified in the study area, took as reference the shape of land cover in the Amazon for the years 2010 and 2018 **Fountain specified No valid.** , elaborate by the Institute Amazonian of Research scientific (SINCHI).

As for the satellite images used in the project, they were downloaded from 2008 until the 2021, this information was obtained from the page Web of the Service Geological of the state Joined (USGS) **Fountain specified No valid.** ,as we observe in the figure 3, the images are a mosaic of Landsat this having in account the area of the zones of reference, project and leaks.

Figure 3. Page Web of the SSGS. Fountain: (Service geological of the state United, 2021)



3. They attached the maps (shapefiles) support of the toppings and areas used in the baseline and monitoring of the project (see GDB in file *Exhibit 9. maps and Geodatabase* )

**Documentation provided by owner of the project**

GDB in file *Annex 9. maps and geodatabase*

**Assessment of OEC**

**Date:** DD/MM/YYYY

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<p>The project owner should clarify the compliance with the normative references in force in Colombia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project owner clarified the origin of the cartographic information used in the construction of the PdD and the IM and mentioned when it was due in the PdD.</li> <li>- The project owner consolidated all project documentation in a single file and shared it with the audit team through a Dropbox link.</li> </ul> <p>For this reason CL02 is considered CLOSED.</p>
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<b>CL ID:</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>Date:</b> 12/14/2021
<b>Description of the CL</b>		
<p>Clarify how the owner of the project complies with numeral 11 of the referential, especially the following points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attach evidence in the PdD of the community consultation process to establish the 4 pillars of the project for the formulation of activities and how the distribution was arranged of the benefits in the REDD+ actions selected.</li> <li>• Contribute the plan of investment model of distribution of benefits and the model of management for the execution of the project.</li> <li>• Contribute the information of the prioritization of the areas for the implementation of the Actions numeral 8.2 of the PS.</li> </ul>		
<b>Answer of headline of the project</b>		<b>Date:</b> 02/11/2022
<p>1. The coordination of the REDD+ activities was carried out and adjusted during the development of the workshops participatory 1, 2, 3 and 4 (see file <i>Workshops</i> ). The workshops they counted with the stake of almost all community members, as evidenced in the attendance lists of each workshop (see listings of attendance in each subfolder of the Workshop 1, 2, 3 and 4). As supplies community basics The following aspects were worked on: identification of ways of life, the problem tree, the solution tree and community surveys. Problem and solution trees (see files with this name in the <i>Workshop 1 folder</i> ), as well as the community surveys (see file <i>Systematization of REDD+ Surveys.xlsx</i> , located in <i>Annex 2.1 Surveys</i> ) allowed to characterize the needs, opportunities and potentials interventions for tackle the Causes of the deforestation and improve the quality of life of the communities. The exercise of identification of the means and ways of life allowed to illustrate the relationship and interactions of the communities with the environment (see file <i>1.1.9. Workshop 1_Caño Negro_Ways and ways of life.pdf</i> and <i>1.1.14. Workshop 1_Tiribita_Ways and ways of life.pdf</i> , ). With these inputs, in each community of the reservation, carried out the grouping of the possible activities and interventions mentioned in components common themes such as governance, production systems and monitoring (see files <i>1.1.13. Workshop 1_Tiribita_Project Matrix.pdf</i> and <i>1.1.8. Workshop 1_Caño Negro_Project Matrix.pdf</i> ). In it Workshop 2 included a fourth thematic component that corresponds to social investment, which had been worked up inside of the component of governance (see archive <i>1.2.5. Workshop 2_Investment Social.pdf</i> in file <i>Exhibit 1.2</i> ).</p> <p>The distribution of the benefits in the four pillars (components) of the Project was carried out according to manner participatory during the workshops community and he record of the agreements that HE established HE documented in the following files:</p>		

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- 1.2.7. *Workshop 2\_Budget Distribution.pdf* (located in folder 1.2 Workshop 2) : observe the distribution of the budget between the four lines of action of the project, according to the needs of each community.
- 1.2.8. *Workshop 2\_Distribution Final of the Estimate.pdf* (located in the file 1.2 Workshop 2) : we observe the summary of the distribution of the budget between the lines of action in each community and the average for all the project.
- 1.3.1. *Workshop 3\_Meeting Minutes.pdf* (located in subfolder 1.3 Workshop 3) : on page 2 of the document shows the ratification of the benefit distribution agreement between the guard and the developers, So as the distribution of the resources of investment of the natives between the four lines of action of the project.

This answer has been included in the section 8.1 of the PDD v2.

2. The financial model is attached (see file *Monochoa Financial Analysis v1.xlsx* located at the file *Exhibit 17*) and he model of management for the implementation of the project ( *Outline Monochoa REDD+ Project Administration\_v1.pdf* located in Annex 15), in *which* presents the distribution of the benefits in function of the priorities determined by the community in the components of governance, social infrastructure, productive activities and monitoring, So like the model management for the execution of project.

3. In workshops 3 and 4, exercises were carried out to identify the intervention sites of the activities corresponding to the four pillars (components). In the archive *1.3.5. Workshop 3\_Cartography Social and Zones of Implementation and Intervention.pdf* (located in the subfolder *Exhibit 1.3 Workshop\_3*) the areas that will be prioritized for the implementation of activities are observed REDD+ in each of the communities. During workshop 4 it was also reviewed on a more wide, the place of community activities and the development of project activities, based in he model of use and occupation territorial that HE presents at the moment (see *Workshop\_4\_Monochoa\_Mapping\_Schedule.pdf* located in the subfolder *Annex 1.4 Workshop\_4*).

#### Documentation provided by owner of the project

*Systematization surveys REDD+.xlsx* , located in *Exhibit 2.1 surveys*

1.1.9. *Workshop 1\_Caño Negro\_Ways and ways of life.pdf* and 1.1.14. *Workshop 1\_Tiribita\_Ways and means of life.pdf* , located in file 1.1 Workshop 1

1.1.13. *Workshop 1\_Tiribita\_Matrix of project.pdf* and 1.1.8. *Workshop 1\_Spout Black\_Matrix of project.pdf*  
in file 1.1 Workshop 1

1.2.5. *Workshop 2\_Investment Social.pdf* in file 1.2 Workshop 2

1.2.7. *Workshop 2\_Distribution of the Estimate.pdf* located in the file 1.2 Workshop 2

1.2.8. *Workshop 2\_Distribution Final of the Estimate.pdf* located in the file 1.2 Workshop 2

1.3.1. *Workshop 3\_Minutes of Meeting.pdf* located in subfolder 1.3

*Workshop 3 Analysis financial monochoa v1.xlsx* located in the file

*Exhibit 17*

*Scheme Administration Project REDD+ Monochoa\_v1.pdf* located in he *Exhibit fifteen*

1.3.5. *Workshop 3\_Cartography Social and Zones of Implementation and Intervention.pdf* located in the *Attachment* subfolder 1.3 workshop\_3

*Workshop\_4\_Monochoa\_Mapping\_Schedule.pdf* located in the subfolder *Exhibit 1.4 Workshop\_4*

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Evidence of the community consultation process to establish the 4 pillars of the project for the formulation of activities and the benefit distribution system was attached.

Documents were provided on the project management system and information was provided on the prioritization of areas for the implementation of activities.

The owner responded satisfactorily with the CL03; therefore, it is considered CLOSED.

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CL ID:	04	Date: 12/14/2021
<b>Description from C.L.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project owner must clarify how the identification of the project's Values under Conservation (VOC) was carried out, numeral 5.3.3. of the PdD.</li> </ul>		
<b>Answer of headline of the project</b>		Date: 02/11/2022
<p>Values under conservation (VOC) were identified from community workshops and the information available for the protection and criteria of the team of biologists that are part of the project structuring (see workshops 1, 2 and 3 in the Workshops folder and the <i>Safeguarding Plan 2012 Uitoto Araracuara People.pdf</i> located in <i>Annex 14</i>). All sources of information indicate the importance of the selected VOCs from the social, cultural and ecological point of view. Are components keys in the mode and half of life of the communities. Additionally, the activities that help protect these VOCs favor other cultural and biological elements of interest, so they fulfill a function called "umbrella". This means that by keeping the chagra, traditional medicine, language, and the tapir, multiple elements are favored and protected additionally they are closely related with these. The chagra is constituted as the center of life of the communities. The medicine ancestral has to strengthen to preserve their characteristics and be transmitted to the forthcoming generations. The language is an element that supports cultural identity, oral tradition and community education. Faunal species such as Jaguar and Tapir are indicators of the state of ecosystems and require vast expanse of territory to be able to live, then the activities that protect these species will favor all the biodiversity that the forests of this region harbor. This text was included in the PdD.</p>		
<b>Documentation provided by owner of the project</b>		
<p>Memories of the Workshops 1, 2 and 3 in file <i>Exhibit 1. Workshops PDD v2</i></p>		
<b>Assessment of OEC</b>		Date: DD/MM/YYYY
<p>The owner provided sufficient evidence and clarification to demonstrate that the communities and social and scientific process have contributed to determine the VOC of the project for this reason the CL04 HE considered <b>CLOSED</b>.</p>		

CL ID:	05	Date: 12/14/2021
<b>Description from C.L.</b>		
<p>The project owner must make the following clarifications in relation to the Monitoring Report of the air project Life "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence is requested on how the project will integrate the conservation guidelines, driving and monitoring of the area with function shock absorber National Park Natural mountain range of the chiribiquete PNNSCCH.</li> </ul>		

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- Evidence is requested in the Monitoring Report of the activities carried out by the communities in the period of MRV.
- Evidence of the consultation process and socialization of the project with actors of interest as entities regional or nationals.
- Evidence is requested on how the project will monitor the joint work with Stakeholders such as local, regional and national entities for the strengthening of the governance.

<b>Answer of headline of the project</b>	<b>Date:</b> 02/11/2022
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1. To order territory of the guard this was contemplated in the activity A-12. We included PNN as one of the actors that contribute accompaniment technical in the exercise of the development of the plan ordering of the reservation. In any case, the ordering figures of the reservation, although Independent and autonomous according to the norm, are coherent with the zoning of the PNN. In indicator A-12.1 has established the goal that the Reservation Management Plan saves harmony with the regional planning instruments, especially with the Management Plan of the PNN SCH. As support to the articulation with PNN, through the indicator A-15.5 will be carried out follow-up to review spaces of deforestation trends in the limits of the project with public and private entities, where it is also intended to define the actions that be necessary for tackle the situations detected either those that turn out of interest for the different actors regional.

An act of the socialization process of the REDD+ Project with the Head of the PNN Serranía is attached. of Chiribiquete, where the articulation processes that can be generated during the next stages of implementation of the Project (see *Minutes PNN - Carbo Terra 10112021.pdf* in Annex 16 ).

2. Since 2018 some people from the communities have continued working in the recovery of seeds and varieties of species of nutritional and cultural interest (bank of germplasm of cassava species). The project recognizes and intends to strengthen this initiative. HE included the evidence of this process and the progress is reported in indicator A-3.5 of the monitoring (see file *Species Recovery Report\_Chagra Monochoa\_12-2020.pdf* located at Annex folder 6; Report monitoring v2).

Regarding the rescue of customs and self-government, through the project they have supported the development of community dances and council assemblies of the lower Caquetá, which is of great importance for the protection and maintenance of traditional culture and government. has included a report of the most relevant activities within the monitoring evidence and includes the result within indicator A-11.3 of the Monitoring Report (see file *Activities Report Monochoa\_apoyo Yauto\_1202021.pdf* located in folder Annex 6. ; see report Monitoring v2). Regard to the issue of beekeeping, in he settlement saini HE this working with several species of bees to obtain honey and improve management practices, which is reported in file *6.9 Recovery species Chagra and beekeeping Monochoa\_12-2020.pdf* located in the file *Exhibit 6* , and in the Monitoring Report (indicators A-2.3 and A-3.5). training activities and realization of monitoring of fauna and flora, supported by the organization Amazon preservation team, have also been included in the monitoring report (indicator A-14-6) and the evidence of monitoring (in file *Exhibit 6* , see archive 6.2. *Characterization ethnoecological monitoring Monochoa Community (ACT).pdf* ).

3. Annex 16 folder presents the evidence of the process of presentation and management of the project with local and regional entities that are present in the territory. They attached socialization communications addressed to the Government of Caquetá, the Mayor's Office of Solano and the Address of affairs Natives (see files *Letter for affairs Natives Governorate Caqueta\_03112021.pdf* , *Letter for Governor Caqueta\_12-2021.pdf* and *Letter Town hall Solano\_REDD+ monochoa 13122021.jpg* ). Also HE socialized he project with CORPOAMAZONIA, a of the authorities environmental of the region ( *Letter corporamazonia 012022.pdf* ) and HE got answer by part of bliss institution in the that HE manifest his interest

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in providing accompaniment in the development of the project in order to prevent deforestation and forest degradation, and promote sustainable local development and biodiversity conservation (see file *Oficio CORPOAMAZONIA\_26012022.pdf* ). A meeting minute is also attached. which describes the process of dialogue with the head of the PNN Serranía de Chiribiquete and the process of joint management that can be developed during the next stages of implementation of the Project (see archive *Minutes PNN - Carbo earth 10112021.pdf* ).

4. The issue of governance, seen from an integral sense, involves aspects such as security food, health, education, land use planning, self-government, control and surveillance. In it REDD+ Project, recognizing the need to articulate efforts with other actors to improve and ensure a better exercise of territorial governance and permanence of the results of the interventions, entities have been included as part of the actors and responsible for supporting the great most of the activities. This HE can appreciate especially in the activities A-2, TO- 3, A-4, A-6, A-7, A-8, A-9, A-10, A-11, A-12, A-14, A-15, A-16, A-17 and A-18.

4. The indicated A-15.5 is defined to register the spaces of joint with other actors to analyze the processes of land use change within the limits of the project. I also monitor control and surveillance actions using the SVG-15.1 indicator and monitor some risks specific to the project such as the deficit of *governance* (M-10) and conflict between actors of the project (M-7).

#### Documentation provided by owner of the project

*Minutes PNN - carb earth 10112021.pdf* in Exhibit 16  
*Species recovery report\_Chagra Monochoa\_12-2020.pdf* Report  
*activities Monochoa\_support Yauto\_1202021.pdf* Characterization  
*ethnoecological monitoring community monochoa (ACT)* Letter for  
*Indigenous Affairs Caquetá Governorate\_03112021.pdf* Letter for  
*Governor Caquetá\_12-2021.pdf*  
*Letter Town hall Solano\_REDD+ monochoa*  
*13122021.jpg* Letter *corpamazonia 012022.pdf*  
*Job CORPOAMAZONIA\_26012022.pdf*  
 File *Exhibit 6. evidence monitoring*

#### Assessment of OEC

**Date:** 02/16/2022

The project owner provided evidence and clarifications to CL 05 CLOSED.