

## VERIFICATION REPORT

# AIRE DE VIDA “FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+” MONOCHOA REDD+

Document developed by



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<b>Name of the project</b>	Aire de Vida “FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+” Monochoa REDD+
<b>Client</b>	CARBO SOSTENIBLE SAS
<b>Event</b>	2º Verification (Validation and first verification combined happened in 2022's first quarter)
<b>Quantification period of GHG emission reductions</b>	17-01-2018 to 16-01-2048; 30 years
<b>Monitoring period</b>	01-07-2021 to 31-12-2022
<b>Expected GHG reductions during the quantification period</b>	Deforestation: 13.841.631 tCO <sub>2</sub> e for the accreditation period of 30 years Degradation: 81.751 tCO <sub>2</sub> e for the accreditation period of 30 years Total: 13.923.383 tCO <sub>2</sub> e for the accreditation period of 30 years 464.024 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year on average
<b>GHG reductions during the monitoring period</b>	Reductions for avoided deforestation: 1.405.036 tCO <sub>2</sub> e Uncertainty: 130.668 tCO <sub>2</sub> e Total reductions discounting uncertainty: 1.274.368 tCO <sub>2</sub> e
<b>Expedition date of the report</b>	01-09-2023
<b>Version</b>	2
<b>Pages</b>	69
<b>Approved by</b>	José Luis Fuentes, AENOR Climate Change Manager
<b>Audit team</b>	Lead Auditor: Daniel Bermejo Supporting Auditor in trainee: Pablo Moreno Technical Reviewer: Adrián Vidal

**Audit/reference criteria**

Validation and Verification Manual GHG Projects, Version 2.1, from the 13th of February 2023.  
BCR Standard, from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility, Version 3.0, from the 7th of March 2023.  
Methodological Document AFOLU Sector, BCR0002 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions for REDD+ Projects, Version 3.1, from the 15th of September 2022

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Objective

The verification audit objective was to carry out an independent evaluation of the project to determine:

- that the project, its activities, methods and procedures, described in the Project Description (PD) document and its corresponding documents, including the monitoring plan, meet the criteria established in Section 1.2 of this report.
- that the activities, methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the PD document and,
- that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions reported for the monitoring period are materially accurate.

### 1.2. Scope and criteria

The verification audit scope of the Monochoa REDD+ Project was:

- 1) verify the reductions of GHG emissions, the implementation of the activities and their reported impact for the following monitoring period:
  - 01-July-2021 to 31-December-2022.

Specifically, the criteria of the following documents in their latest versions were used to evaluate this project, in accordance with the guidelines of the BCR Standard:

- Validation and Verification Manual GHG Projects, Version 2.1, from the 13th of February 2023
- BCR Standard, from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility, Version 3.0, from the 7th of March 2023
- Methodological Document AFOLU Sector, BCR0002 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions for REDD+ Projects, Version 3.1, from the 15th of September 2022

The certification and registration of GHG mitigation initiatives are established within the framework of the BCR program, if said initiatives or projects have been previously validated and verified by accredited conformity assessment bodies, as is the case of the Monochoa REDD+ project.

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

- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories
- Good Practice Guidance for Land Use Land-Use Change and Forestry (2003).
- NERF National Circumstances Addendum V.8. Colombia
- ISO 14064:2019
  - Part 2: Project-level guidance specification for quantifying, tracking, and reporting greenhouse gas emission reductions or increased removals.
  - Part 3: Specification with Guidance for the Verification and Validation of Greenhouse Gas Claims (2019).

- ISO 14065:2013 (ES) Greenhouse gases – Requirements for bodies that perform validation and verification of greenhouse gases for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition.

### 1.3. Assurance and materiality level

The audit was performed to provide a reasonable level of assurance in accordance with the criteria defined within the scope. Based on the audit findings, a positive assessment statement provides reasonable assurance that the project meets the criteria set out in Section 1.2 and the GHG statement is materially correct and credible.

The nature and extent of the verification activities have been shaped according to sections 11 a) - e) of the BCR validation and verification manual. For all cases, including REDD+ projects and activities that avoid land use change, the following criteria have been taken into account:

- a) The level of assurance of verification of the GHG mitigation Sector Project must not be less than 95%. The errors that were found in the calculation sheets were corrected, these errors never exceeded 5% error, with respect to the previous emission reduction. Therefore, it is ensured that the level of assurance is not less than 95%.
- b) The material discrepancy between the data that supports the baseline of the GHG mitigation Sector Project and the estimate of GHG emission reductions may be up to +- 5%. The calculations were evaluated, and their errors were corrected, these errors were never greater than 5%, compared to the reduction of previous emissions, for which AENOR assured that there was no material discrepancy in the calculation data.
- c) The consistency of the baseline of the REDD+ project with the NREF that applies according to current regulations or with the appropriate methodological construction for the project.
- d) Quantification of mitigation results against the validated baseline for REDD+ and Activities that prevent land use change, in accordance with the provisions of current national regulations and/or the methodology applied as appropriate.
- e) The evaluation of co-benefits and indicators related to the SDGs.

In a qualitative way, the issues related to the document management and control system were also resolved during the audit, and the errors in the reporting of the current information in the MR were corrected, ensuring that the information presented in the MR is accurate, as required by the BCR Standard.

The verification process through the review of documents and the on-site audit (from May 14 to 25) ensured that there were no quantitative and qualitative discrepancies in a material way that affected the calculation of the emission reduction, in the sense of overestimating the calculation data.

### 1.4. Project summary

The territory of the Resguardo Indígena (RI) Monochoa covers an extension of 417,883 hectares, of which 353,583.19 hectares correspond to stable forest at the beginning of the project. The RI is located in the municipality of Solano (department of Caquetá). It is worth highlighting the influence of deforestation drivers, who in recent years have affected the forest cover of the Monochoa RI. Specifically, these are the expansion of the agricultural frontier, the extraction of wood and the establishment of transitory crops.

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The REDD+ Project of the Monochoa RI aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the communities and conserve the existing forests in the territory of the RI. During the monitoring period, actions corresponding to the strengthening and improvement of traditional production systems (chagras), economic support for students, subsidies to grandparents and residents of the reservation, health brigade, substitution of means of transportation, training of community leaders and strengthening of the council, adaptation of malocas, among others, as indicated in section 3.2 Execution of Activities of the Monitoring Report, and as directly confirmed by the stakeholders to the audit team during the field visit in May 2023.

The project is part of the AFOLU sector, in the category of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+). During the second monitoring period, 1,405,036 Verified Carbon Credits (CCV) were generated for avoided deforestation. During the monitoring period, reductions due to forest degradation were not quantified.

Finally, during the monitoring period, actions were developed that contributed to adaptation to climate change, among which are:

- Development of spaces for the socialization of knowledge on climate change and its associated impacts. The project profiles designed by the RI and that frame the actions carried out during the monitoring period include a section that establishes how each action contributes to stopping deforestation.
- Strengthen family farming and farm management (basket of abundance project).
- Development of productive alternatives that promote the maintenance of forest carbon reserves (basket of abundance project).
- Conservation of terrestrial ecosystems and strengthening of forest governance by the RI (the loss of 2,519.79 ha of stable forest in the project area was avoided).
- Development of the epidemiological profile of the community (health brigade).

## 2. AUDIT PROCESS

### 2.1. Audit team

The audit team consisted of the following members:

Name	Position
Daniel Bermejo	Lead Auditor
Pablo Moreno	Supporting auditor in trainee
Adrián Vidal	Technical Reviewer

The audit team is qualified in accordance with the AENOR qualification scheme for validation and verification projects for voluntary and regulated schemes applicable in Colombia.

Daniel Bermejo is a Forest Engineer with a master's degree in sustainable finance. He began his career in private consulting, working on topics such as climate risk analysis and TCFD risks, forestry development, sustainable banking standards regarding agriculture and forestry, environmental footprint projects, and sustainability reporting. He has been working at AENOR since the beginning of

2022 and has already participated as an auditor in dozens of AFOLU projects in different carbon schemes, such as VCS, CCB, FCPF, Cercarbono and BCR. He is an expert in aspects of Climate, Community and Biodiversity and has worked in countries in LATAM, North America, Africa and Europe. He is fluent in Spanish and English and has a low-medium level of French.

Pablo Moreno is a Forest Engineer with a Master's in Forest Management. Pablo joined AENOR in 2023 and has more than four years of experience in forestry and sustainability. Since finishing his master's degree, Pablo has worked in forestry management, operations management, technical analysis, GIS work and field work, as well as quality assessment and R&D&i development in issues related to forestry production in search of efficiency and process optimization. His other career path has focused on sustainability consulting, research and climate change. He has worked in different countries: Spain, the United States and Australia. At AENOR he works with international projects, mainly in Africa and South America. He is a native Spanish speaker proficient in English and has a basic level of French.

Adrián Vidal has a master's degree in Forest Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Madrid and a Postgraduate Diploma in Climate Change from the National University of Quilmes and the National University of Jujuy, with the support of UNEP. Adrián works at AENOR's Climate Change Unit and has more than 5 years of professional experience in forestry and sustainability. Before joining AENOR, he worked at the Basque Center for Climate Change (BC3) conducting research on global governance, national policies and modeling of mitigation measures for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU). She worked in the AFOLU Unit of the Transparency division of the UNFCCC, providing support to the intergovernmental climate change process on issues related to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), agriculture and REDD+. He has also worked in urban forestry, forest landscape restoration and environmental consulting, and collaborated on the FAO Global Forest Survey project.

## 2.2. Method and considerations

The verification audit was carried out through a combination of documentary review, face-to-face interviews and communications with the project proponent's staff, and interviews with the RI owners during the on-site visit. The conformity of the project with the criteria described in Section 1.2 of this verification report was evaluated. As described below, findings were issued to ensure that the project met all requirements.

AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of the spreadsheets in the Excel file Excel Monochoa\_cálculos monitoreo\_V1\_13042023 /3/ for the ex-post estimates (among other relevant documents, which include cartographic analysis and processing to confirm that the reported reduction in deforestation, coincides with that displayed by the audit team), during the second monitoring period of GHG emission reductions in the period from July 1, 2021, to December 31, 2022 for the forest ecosystem (REDD+).

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

Changes in carbon pools, changes in soil, forest classes in the project area were verified 100% in accordance with the data that was verified for the project in the reference region. Thus, the AENOR audit team carried out a reasonable sampling of the data, guaranteeing the level of assurance required.

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

AENOR considers that the Project Proponentes and the technical support have knowledge of forestry projects, monitoring activities and the requirements of the BCR Standard for AFOLU projects, therefore the risks are minimal and manageable. Despite this, AENOR carried out the following sampling:

The project activities where risks were assessed were monitoring system assessments (data flow, data control procedures, etc.) but mainly the quality of the raw data, as well as the sources and calculations of spreadsheets /3/. AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of the sheets attached to the Monitoring Report (RM) /1/ and the other spreadsheets for the monitoring periods for the project area in activities already previously validated in another audit process.

The project boundaries and land cover changes in the project area were also 100% verified using the GIS database /4/.

Changes in carbon stocks and land use classes in the project area were also 100% verified, using the sources cited in the PD /2/ previously validated in another audit process.

Regarding the data provided for the reference region, its correspondence with the most up-to-date national official documents was verified, which were validated for a period of 10 years in another audit process.

AENOR carried out a thorough and meticulous review of the spreadsheets to verify the correct application of the methodology (formulas, equations, spreadsheets) and verified that the necessary data for calculating GHG reductions were adequately provided. Based on the evaluation carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of certainty that the claimed emission reductions are free of significant errors, omissions or inaccuracies.

AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence of the reported GHG reductions was submitted and that there is a clear audit trail containing the evidence and records that validate the figure declared in this verification report since then:

- Sufficient evidence is available: PP provided 100% of the data used in the calculations to reach the final amount of reported emission reductions.
- Nature of evidence: Raw data was collected from reliable sources. They are detailed in the project documents and have been provided to the verification team and verified during interviews.
- Evidence crosschecking: AENOR verified the information collected through on-site interviews with the interested parties and reproducing the calculations.

Some errors and clarifications were identified and later corrected. These findings are detailed in Annex 3. All findings were successfully closed.

Based on the evaluation carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of assurance that the project complies with the BCR Standard, and the methodologies used in its updated versions; that the requested emission reductions are free of material errors, omissions or misstatements.

In addition, AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence was presented for the reported anthropogenic net reductions in GHG emissions and that there is a clear audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validate the figure indicated in this Verification Report since:

- Sufficient available evidence: The project proponent has provided 100% of the data used in the calculations to achieve the final amount of reported GHG emission reductions.
- Nature of the evidence: Raw data was obtained from credible and consistent sources. They are detailed in the project documents, and these have been provided to the verification team, which are listed in Annex 1.
- Collated evidence: AENOR cross-checked the information collected through an on-site inspection in the project area and reproducing the calculations.

Therefore, AENOR confirms that the figures indicated in the BCR MR /1/ are correct and confirms that it is capable of certifying the requested net anthropogenic GHG reductions based on verifiable and credible evidence.

### 2.3. Document review

The initial documentary review, prior to the field visit, was carried out from April 24 to May 14, 2023, although it continued throughout the verification process. The project proponent provided the information for the audit, which was reviewed in its entirety before the on-site visit, and after this visit it was possible to generate a conclusion of the project against the audit criteria and its level of compliance. This cross-verification of information made it possible to identify the findings declared in Annex 3 of this verification report.

A detailed review of all project documentation was carried out to ensure consistency and identify any deviations from the BCR program requirements, the Applied Methodology and the validated PD /2/, among other things. Supporting documentation has been carefully reviewed to verify compliance with the verification criteria. The audit team reviewed the spreadsheets /3/ to reproduce the reduction calculations to obtain the same results as those appearing in the MR.

The completeness of the project database was also assessed. Annex 1 of this report details the list of documents provided by the project proponent and reviewed by AENOR during the verification process. Modifications to the Verification and Sampling plan were made based on the conditions observed for monitoring in order to detect the processes with the highest risk of material discrepancy.

The initial review focused on the BCR MR /1/ and included an analysis of project details, implementation status, data and benchmarks, and execution of project benefits within the framework of the BCR Standard. The reviewed documents can be found in Annex 1, at the end of this verification document, which were essential as evidence to support the implementation and responses to requests for clarifications (CL) and future actions requests (FAR).

The schedule of activities for the execution of the audit was previously established with the project developer because they know the areas, the state of the roads, available means of transportation, and other variables. The result allowed to define the planning for the development of the audit. Table 1, in Section 2.4, presents the Audit Plan, with the interviews and on-site inspections.

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## 2.4. Interviews and on-site inspection

The following table lists the parties consulted and the issues dealt with during the verification process.

**Table 1. Audit Plan for the Monochoa REDD+ verification process**

Activities	Location	Date
Displacement From Spain to Bogotá, where HQ of Carbo Sostenible SAS, Project Proponent, are located.	Bogotá	2023-05-13 and 2023-05-14
Initial meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presentation of the verification team.</li> <li>Comments and opinions about the project.</li> <li>Introduction about the project.</li> <li>Presentation of the area.</li> <li>Status of execution of project activities.</li> <li>GIS analysis.</li> <li>Spreadsheets and supports to determine GHG reductions.</li> <li>Land tenure and carbon rights.</li> <li>Other requirements of the BCR Program.</li> </ul>	Bogotá, Carbo Sostenible SAS HQ	2023-05-14
Displacement from Bogotá to San José del Guaviare. Travel to Tirivita's community, within the RI Monochoa, from other RI communities.	San José del Guaviare	2023-05-15
Displacement from San José del Guaviare to Araracuara. Tirivita community visit and the rest of communities from the RI Monochoa to welcome the PP and the audit team. REDD+ activities review. Mambeadero night session.	Araracuara and Resguardo Indígena Monochoa	2023-05-16
Visit to areas of chagras and surrounding areas of the communities of Caño Negro and Tiribita. Displacement from the Community of Tirivita to the Community of Coemani (continuation to visit the Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos project). Mambeadero night session.	Resguardo Indígena Monochoa	2023-05-17
Departure from the RI, and transfer to Puerto Leguizamo. Displacement from Puerto Leguizamo to Bogotá.	Puerto Leguizamo	2023-05-21 and 2023-05-22
Meeting with a representative of the Ministry of the Interior and OPIAC. Meeting with Representative of Regional Autonomous Corporation.	Bogotá	2023-05-23
Closure meeting. Night return of the audit team from Bogotá to Spain.	Bogotá	2023-05-24 and 2023-05-25

The AENOR verification team carried out on-site interviews to confirm the selected information and resolve the problems identified in the document review. The interview and identification process is explained below. AENOR carried out a complete and precise interview process on various dates.

Several weeks before the start of the on-site audit visit in the Monochoa REDD+ project area (Colombia), the AENOR audit team contacted the Project Proponent team to let them know the audit team's preferences regarding stakeholders to interview to ensure trust, representativeness, and impartiality, based on information gathered from the Stakeholder Consultation Process and a requested list of community stakeholders. Taking into account that the Monochoa REDD+ project is not a grouped project, and the information initially collected from the PD /2/, the BCR MR /1/ and the supporting evidence provided by the Project Proponent team, it can be concluded that, in the time prior to the audit visit, the following interested parties were the most relevant to be interviewed:

- 100% of the interest groups represented by the Tirivita Community, Caño Negro, Sainí Settlement and Sector El Chorro, including their leaders, experts, old men and women, farmers, other members of the community, executors and project participants, young people and other relevant persons (see Annex 2, where the persons interviewed by the audit team are observed).
- Members of the Project Proponent team, including directors and managers, people in charge of calculations, drafting documents, contact and maintenance of relations with communities, and others.
- Local and national authorities, including Representatives of the Regional Autonomous Corporation, Ministry of the Interior, OPIAC, and others.

AENOR's audit team defined a preliminary questionnaire to complement and support the document review process as a starting point for on-site interviews with each of the selected relevant interest groups. This questionnaire considered relevant topics, such as the requirements of the BCR Standard, the norms of other international carbon standards and values of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) based on the information collected by the AENOR audit team on the project, before the on-site visit, during the documentary review in the office. A small sample of these questions has been included on the next page for clarification and transparency purposes. In addition, and as indicated below, the AENOR audit team used these questions for collection purposes. Several new questions were included sporadically and systematically during the on-site interviews, considering the direction in which the discussions were headed and the topics that the stakeholders wanted to discuss freely during the different moments of the interviews.

Some of the questions to stakeholders, project employees and regional or national authorities were related to matters such as:

- How has the project area changed since the project start date?
- What activities took place in the project area before the project started?
- What activities are taking place in the project area now?
- Have there been fires, pest outbreaks or significant landforms in the project area in recent years, during the monitoring period?
- Are you aware of illegal logging in the project area during the monitoring period?
- Have you participated in a participatory rural appraisal during the monitoring period? If so, could you describe it?
- Are you aware of any concerns about project implementation during the monitoring period?

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- In your opinion, what are the main risks and benefits of the project during the monitoring period? Has the PP informed you of the risks and benefits of the project during the monitoring period?
- Have you had any conflict, complaint or claim related to the project during the monitoring period? Has it been fixed? How? Are you aware of any complaints, conflicts or complaints from others due to the project?
- What are your communication channels with project staff? Has the project offered you any specific communication channel from the beginning? Are these communication channels maintained during the monitoring period?
- Do you have any suggestions for the project developer on how to improve the project?
- What do you know about the verification process and the audit team visit?
- How often do project staff meet with communities to discuss the project, its benefits or any relevant activities related to it?
- Have you received any benefits from the project during the monitoring period? Have you been negatively affected by the project? Have you received any training? Describe the benefits you have received during the follow-up period.
- Is your community participating in the implementation of REDD+ activities? Are these activities freely decided by you? Where do they get the funds from?
- Do you feel that the PP has respected the ownership of the land during the monitoring period? Does your community have a dispute over land ownership? Do you think that the community has been fairly rewarded for its participation during the monitoring period?
- Have you noticed climate changes in the project area during the monitoring period? Does the PP support your community or you to adapt to climate change? Have you seen any native wild animals in the project area thanks to the reduction in deforestation and forest degradation?
- What are your responsibilities as a project employee? Have you been provided with an employment contract? Were your rights and benefits as an employee explained? Do you think the hiring process treated and considered everyone fairly, including women?
- Have you received any training as a project employee during the monitoring period?
- Do you believe that local communities have provided equal employment opportunities to fill the positions?
- Does the project comply with local, regional and national laws and regulations? Are you aware of any disputes over project land boundaries? Do you know if local communities freely consent to participate in the project?

However, during the process some questions were updated based on the feedback obtained from the local indigenous population in order to obtain as much information of the highest materiality and quality as possible. Some of these new questions were strictly related to the conversation that the audit team had with each of the interviewees.

Some of the questions addressed to Monochoa REDD+ management employees were related to the following:

- Contracts,
- Ownership, project start date,
- Activities carried out before the start of the project and those currently permitted within the project area,
- Community participation and its interconnections,
- Illegal logging activities,
- Patrolling to protect carbon stocks,
- Remote sensing activities, including monitoring of community benefits,
- Fires, outbreaks and/or forest diseases,
- Communication and meetings with local stakeholders,
- Risks and benefits of the project,
- Climate benefits,
- Others.

Annex 2 contains the stakeholders, employees and local authorities interviewed by the AENOR audit team. On-site interviews were conducted between May 15 and May 23, 2023. All information was audited with a reasonable level of security and accuracy.

The AENOR audit team attaches the attendance sheets for all face-to-face meetings in Annex 2 of this report. For each meeting, the place, dates, names and surnames, role/profession/interest group, community and signatures have been included.

Apart from these meetings, the AENOR audit team met on several occasions with the Project Proponent team responsible for the formulation, execution and start-up of calculations related to the reduction of emissions from deforestation, among other activities. The first meeting was to discuss whether the provided REDD+ calculations /3/ were performed in accordance with the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document Quantifying GHG Emissions Reduction for REDD+ projects BCR0002. Once these calculations were confirmed, the audit team requested a new meeting to receive explanations of how exactly the reduction in deforestation had been calculated in the hectares that were within the project area, making the comparison from the end date of the first period. period (which coincides with the start date of the second monitoring period) to the end of the second monitoring period, which is the raw data that was entered into the spreadsheet /3/ to provide the net emission reductions that will be claimed by the Project Proponent team. Once the audit team received the respective explanations, while using GIS resources to observe the applied procedure, the audit team requested all the layers of the satellite data used, including a protocol to define if a certain section of a map coincided with a deforested area or not. Thus, once all these data were received, the audit team reproduced the calculations performed step by step, using QGIS, and reached the same conclusions as those offered by the Project Proponent team.

The objectives of the on-site inspections carried out were mainly to check the description provided in the BCR MR /1/, related to the BCR requirements implemented by the PP, including:

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- Assurance that the geographic area of the project, as reported in the BCR MR /1/ and the attached GIS file /4/, meets the requirements of the BCR Standard.
- Conduct a risk-based review of the project area to ensure that the project meets all other requirements of the BCR rules and applied methodology.
- Observe the Project Proponent's evidence and collect and record data to assess whether data collection techniques conform to the monitoring plan and related documentation and to assess data quality control systems.
- Select samples of data and information for verification in order to meet a reasonable level of assurance and meet project materiality requirements, as required by the BCR Standard requirements.
- Carry out a risk-based review of the project area to ensure that the project meets the eligibility requirements of the BCR rules and the conditions of applicability of the methodology; and
- Interview local authorities to confirm that the project operates in accordance with current permits and authorizations and its relationship with local stakeholders and communities, always considering the requirements of the BCR Standard.
- Interview key personnel involved in each of the benefits of the Monochoa REDD+ project, including stakeholders.
- Verify activities in the project area (see Section 3.2 of the BCR MR provided by the PP, for more information on the activities carried out by members of the communities within the Monochoa RI), always considering the requirements of the BCR Standard.

In addition to the face-to-face inspection, meetings were held via teleconference with project representatives and personnel in charge of carrying out the calculations /3/, image processing /4/ and project benefits, among others.

## 2.5. Non-conformity resolutions

Findings established during BCR verification can be viewed as a breach of verification criteria or an identified risk to meeting project objectives. The findings could take the form of a Corrective Action Request (CAR), a Future Action Request (FAR), or a Clarification Request (CL).

A Corrective Action Request (CAR) must be submitted if one of the following occurs:

- Non-compliance with the requirements of the program or applied methodology is found in the Monitoring Report and/or has not been sufficiently documented by the project participants, or if the evidence provided to demonstrate compliance is insufficient.
- Errors have been made in applying emission reduction assumptions, data or calculations that will affect the number of emission reductions.

A Clarification (CL) will be submitted if the information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable BCR requirements have been met.

A Future Action Request (FAR) is issued if project implementation, monitoring, and reporting require attention and/or adjustment for the next verification period.

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As a result of this evaluation, 6 findings were found, five (5) Clarification Requests (CL) and one (1) Future Action Request (FAR) in the BCR verification process. All CLs were closed based on adequate responses from the project proponent, which meet applicable requirements; the findings were re-evaluated before their formal acceptance and closure. All the results, including the problems raised, the responses of the project proponent and the conclusions, are found in Appendix 3. All the required changes can be seen in the latest version of the BCR MR /1/ and the corresponding annexes. The Future Action Request (FAR) will need to be verified in the next verification process, so it will remain open.

As a consequence of the resolution of the findings, the AENOR audit team concluded that the BCR MR /1/ is accurate and complete and provides a clear understanding of the nature of the project and its benefits. In addition, the project proponent demonstrates how emission reductions are achieved, monitored, and reported.

### 3. VALIDATION FINDINGS

As this audit process is the second verification of the Aire de Vida project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+, whose validation was already approved by BCR in a joint validation and verification process dated March 2022 carried out by a AENOR's audit team different from the current one, all the information already validated for the Monochoa REDD+ project will no longer be described identically in this section of the verification report, since this information is public and can be found in the BCR Project Registry, in its Web page.

Thus, interested persons can refer to sections 3.1 to 3.18 of the joint validation and verification report approved by BCR in 2022 for more information in this regard, which can be found in the BCR registry.

Therefore, in this section 3. Validation Findings, of the verification report, the deviations and additions made by the Project Proposing Team to the validated Project Document (PDD) dated March 2022 will be analyzed. These can be found in Annex 1. Deviations from the BCR Project Design Document RM /1/ under second verification.

#### 3.1. Deviations and additions from the Project Design Document (PDD)

During the second verification process of the Monochoa REDD+ project, the audit team, among other things, compared the information reported in the BCR MR /1/ against the PDD initially validated in a joint validation and verification process at the beginning of 2022, in order to find possible deviations from the PDD in the BCR MR /1/.

Thus, the need was expressed to include any updates, deviations or additions to the PDD in an Annex, according to the deviations that the audit team had initially found, and any other that were not found by the audit team, as can be seen in Findings Annex 3, CL02.

Annex 1 of the BCR MR /1/ refers to Deviations from the Project Design Document (Annex 1.1 of the BCR MR, discussed below, in Section 3.1.1 of this verification report) and Addition of sections to the validated PDD (Annex 1.2 of the BCR MR, analyzed in Section 3.1.2 of this verification report).

##### 3.1.1. Deviations from the PDD

Annex 1.1 of the BCR MR /1/ mentions deviations from the following Sections of the PDD validated at the beginning of 2022:

- (1) Section 1.1. Project summary
- (2) Section 1.6. Initiative Project Proponent
- (3) Section 7.3. Sociocultural context
- (4) Section 8.5. Description of REDD+ activities
- (5) Section 9. REDD+ Safeguards
- (6) Section 10.3.1.3. emission factor
- (7) Section 11.2. Execution of REDD+ activities
- (8) Section 13.4. Project permanence

For the first deviation (1), the PP has added another settlement, called the El Chorro sector settlement, which, during the field visit, met directly with the audit team, counting and explaining each and every one of the projects they were executing through the use of funds from the sale of carbon credits from the first verification. In order to avoid misunderstandings, the audit team asked the Project Proponent team that, despite the fact that the settlement has not yet been made official by the Ministry of the Interior, it should consider it for documentary purposes as one more organization that benefited from and participated in the decisions of the RI Monochoa.

The second deviation (2) refers to an error identified by the audit team, since Comunidad el Chinche, from the RI Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos is mentioned as the organization that owns the initiative, when the objective was to mention Tirivita, according to the information collected during the audit team's field visit in May 2023.

The third deviation (3) includes census data from Sector El Chorro, a settlement that participates in the Monochoa REDD+ project as a community recognized by the rest of the RI communities, although this has not been made official by the Ministry of the Interior. The data is correct, according to the information transferred by the communities directly to the audit team during the field visit in May 2023.

The fourth deviation (4) refers to small modifications that were made with respect to the goals of various indicators that were included in the PDD. The new descriptions do not materially affect the information validated at the beginning of 2022, during the validation and first joint verification carried out by another AENOR audit team.

The fifth deviation (5) refers to a paragraph added by the PP, citing Table 20 of the PDD, which summarizes the National Interpretation of REDD+ Safeguards, and states that it has presented the REDD+ BCR Safeguards Tool, as required by the BCR Standard. The audit team considers that these modifications do not materially affect the information validated at the beginning of 2022, accepting the deviations. The audit team has also reviewed the Excel sheet delivered for this verification period, in relation to the REDD+ BCR Safeguards Tool.

The sixth deviation (6) does not require analysis, since the only relevant modification is an error included in the PDD, which cited "577.6" instead of the correct data, "557.6".

The seventh deviation (7) refers to the execution of REDD+ activities, and again, the modifications of the goals set forth in the PDD. 10 indicators have required goal modifications. The audit team considers that these modifications do not materially affect the information validated at the beginning of 2022, accepting the deviations.

The eighth deviation (8) refers to the permanence of the project, which is accepted by the audit team.

### 3.1.2. Additions to the PDD

Annex 1.2 of the BCR MR /1/ mentions the additions to the following Sections of the PDD validated at the beginning of 2022:

- (1) Section 1.7. Adaptation to climate change
- (2) Section 11. Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals
- (3) Section 12. Environmental and socioeconomic aspects
- (4) Section 13.8. Monitoring contribution to the SDGs
- (5) Section 13.9. Monitoring of environmental and socioeconomic aspects

(6) Section 15. Double Counting

Regarding the first addition (1), in accordance with CL05.1 that can be found in Annex 3 of this verification report, the BCR Standard, in its Section 10.8, requires including additional information on Adaptation to climate change. The audit team sent some of these requirements to the PP, such as, for example, that the project owner must demonstrate that (a) it considers some of the strategic lines in the National Climate Change Policies (...), (b) improves the conditions of conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services (...), and other relevant elements specific to the AFOLU sector. Thus, the audit team has reviewed the National Climate Change Policy of Colombia /114/, including the lines of action of the territorial strategies mentioned in the BCR MR /1/. Likewise, the audit team has also reviewed the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan /113/ provided by the PP, noting that the objectives of these policies correspond to those mentioned throughout the BCR MR /1/ for the Monochoa REDD+ project. Thus, the audit team considers that the added information complies with the requirements of the BCR Standard, in its Section 10.8.

Regarding the second addition (2), in accordance with CL05.2 that can be found in Annex 3 of this verification report, in accordance with section 22 of the BCR Standard version 3.0, the scope of validation and/or Verification must include the indicators related to the SDGs. As this is a verification process, the Project Proponent team was asked to include information in this regard, despite the fact that there is a tool to analyze the Contribution to the SDGs. In this way, a Section has been added, number 11, which complements the information reported in the tool for the contribution to the SDGs.

Regarding the third addition (3), in accordance with the provisions of the BCR Standard, version 3.0, and in line with what is identified in the BCR Tool on avoided damages and social and environmental safeguards, the PP has presented an analysis where it cites several environmental (flora, fauna and ecosystems) and socioeconomic (capacity development, economic conditions, cultural identity, access to education, access to health and housing) aspects that positively affect the parties represented in the actions of the Monochoa REDD+ project.

The fourth (4), fifth (5) and sixth (6) additions refer to the changes made to the numbering, having included new sections in the PDD.

Thus, in all the previously mentioned cases, the AENOR audit team has evaluated the deviations and additions to the project description (PDD) described in Annex 1 (Sections 1.1 and 1.2) of the BCR MR /1/ (see above) to analyze and confirm that they do not affect the applicability of the methodology, the BCR Standard, or any other relevant element validated during the joint validation and verification process that took place at the beginning of 2022.

## 4. VERIFICATION FINDINGS

As this audit process is the second verification of the Aire de Vida project "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+, whose validation was already approved by BCR in a joint validation and verification process dated March 2022 carried out by a team AENOR auditor different from the current one, the information under verification, coming from the BCR MR /1/ will be described below, in accordance with the BCR requirements and the AENOR accreditation as OVV.

### 4.1. Monitoring period

This (second) verification corresponds to the second monitoring of the project, specifically with a monitoring period from July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022.

During the joint validation and first verification, the monitoring period was from January 17, 2018, to June 30, 2021.

The crediting period is from January 17, 2018, to January 16, 2048, 30 years.

### 4.2. Data collection and measurement

AENOR reviewed the documentation of the BCR MR /1/, and compared it directly with the PDD /2/ validated at the beginning of 2022, in order to verify the consistency of what was stated from one document to the other.

AENOR has confirmed that there are no significant material discrepancies between the monitoring system reported in the PDD /2/ and the monitoring plan established in the BCR MR /1/ and the applied methodologies, therefore it considers that there is no overestimation of the requested reductions. The deviations and additions to the PDD have been analyzed in Annex 1 of the BCR MR /1/ and in Section 3 of this verification report.

In addition, the project proponent effectively monitors the parameters required to determine 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 BCR MR /1/, were verified as correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan. The knowledge of the personnel associated with the monitoring activities of the project was considered satisfactory by the audit team.

### 4.3. Project activity description

- General summary

Section 1.4 of this verification report already includes relevant information on an overview of the project. The audit team has reviewed the information and has compared it with that reported in the PDD already validated at the beginning of 2022, and with the notes collected during the field visit in May 2023, confirming that the reported information coincides with that analyzed, reviewed and observed by the AENOR audit team.

- Project localization

The project is carried out in the territory of the RI Monochoa, in the municipality of Solano, department of Caquetá. The RI is located to the west of the municipality, bordered to the south by the Caquetá River and to the north by the Serranía de Chiribiquete National Natural Park.

Map 1 reported in the BCR MR /1/, identifies the exact location of the RI Monochoa, according to the information reviewed by the audit team in the GIS /4/ and regional data.

This information coincides with that reported in the PDD /2/ already validated at the beginning of 2022, with the information obtained through the GIS documentation /4/, and the data and observations made during the field visit in May 2023.

- Methodological references

The methodological references coincide with those referenced at the beginning of the verification report, which can be seen below:

- Validation and Verification Manual GHG Projects, Version 2.1, from the 13th of February 2023
- BCR Standard, from differentiated responsibility to common responsibility, Version 3.0, from the 7th of March 2023
- Methodological Document AFOLU Sector, BCR0002 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions for REDD+ Projects, Version 3.1, from the 15th of September 2022

The project period can be seen reflected in Section 4.1 of this verification report, and the holders of the initiative are the same that can be found in the PDD /2/ validated during the validation and first joint verification at the beginning of 2022.

#### 4.4. Spatial and temporal boundaries of the project

- Areas eligible for the REDD+ project (project area)

The project area corresponded to 353,583.19 ha at the beginning of the project and 353,252.86 ha of forest at the end of the first monitoring period, excluding the area of forest that was lost in the project area during said period, corresponding to 1,444, 51 ha.

During the second monitoring period, a loss of 134.18 ha of forest was estimated in the project area due to the action of deforestation agents, so the area of stable forest present at the end of the monitoring period corresponds to 353,118.68 ha. The audit team reviewed this information through review of spreadsheets /3/, and satellite and GIS documentation /4/ provided by the Project Proponent to convert raw deforestation data into estimated emissions reductions against the reference region. In addition, the information reported fully coincides with that described in the PDD.

In Map 2 of the BCR MR /1/ you can see the delimitation of the RI and the forest area that corresponds to the project area, in the same way that it has been observed by the AENOR audit team reviewing the satellite and GIS documentary evidence.

- Leakage area

The identification of deforestation agents and their mobilization was carried out in accordance with what is indicated in the already validated PDD /2/.

The leakage area had an area of 85,564.03 ha at the beginning of the project and 85,431.86 hectares of forest at the end of the first monitoring period, excluding the area of forest that was lost in the leakage area during the first monitoring period, corresponding to 132.16 ha.

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During the second monitoring period, a loss of 5.95 hectares of forest was estimated in the leakage area due to the displacement and mobilization of deforestation agents.

The audit team reviewed this information through review of spreadsheets /3/, and satellite and GIS documentation /4/ provided by the Project Proponent to convert raw deforestation data into estimated emissions reductions versus to the reference region. In addition, the information reported fully coincides with that described in the PDD.

In Map 3 of the BCR MR /1/ the leakage area corresponding to the project can be seen, in the same way that it has been observed by the AENOR audit team reviewing the satellite and GIS documentary evidence.

The information reported, according to the GIS analysis /4/ and the revised calculations /3/ required by the BCR program, can be seen simplified below:

Area	Forest area (ha) 01-julio-2021	Forest area (ha) 31-diciembre-2022	Forest loss (ha)
Project area	353.252,86	353.118,68	134,18
Leakage area	85.431,86	85.425,92	5,95

#### 4.5. Execution of REDD+ activities

Section 3.2 of the BCR MR /1/ includes relevant information on the execution of activities carried out for the Monochoa REDD+ project, which included monitoring of forest cover to address the problem of deforestation in the region, and strengthening the community initiative to protect their territory.

The audit team directly confirmed during their field visit in May 2023 that conservation activities are decided and executed directly by community members, on a voluntary basis, to participate in carbon markets and access economic benefits.

Specifically, and in line with the monitoring plan described in the PDD /2/ validated at the beginning of 2022 in a joint validation and verification process by another AENOR audit team, the PP has shown monitoring of the indicators during this second period of monitoring, including information in table format of the following relevant parameters: Activity ID, Indicator ID, Indicator name, Type, Goal, SDG to be met, Unit of measurement, Monitoring methodology, Monitoring frequency, Responsible for the measurement, Result of the indicator in the reporting period, Documents to support the information and Observations.

In particular, the activities that have been monitored are the following, including the analysis of the information carried out by the AENOR audit team:

Nº	Identified tracking activity	Audit team analysis
(1)	Number of sustainable productive activities identified	From the experience of the audit team during the field visit in May 2023, it was clear that each group within the RI has its productive activity identified, as can be found in the BCR MR /1/: Traditional chagras: all communities; Handicrafts and carpentry: Sector El Chorro settlement and Caño Negro community; Marketing of products (supermarket): Tirivita community and Transportation of people: Sainí

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		settlement. In addition, the audit team has reviewed dozens of pieces of evidence, including the minutes of meetings /18/20/, the profile of the carpentry and handicrafts project in Sector El Chorro /48/, the profile of the supermarket project for Tirivita /96/, the fluvial transport project /99/, which the audit team was able to feel directly during the days of field visits in the different communities of the RI and other evidences that have been explained throughout the BCR MR /1/.
(2)	Number of women whose income has improved through prioritized productive systems	From the experience of the audit team during the field visit in May 2023, this is one of the most important projects for the women of RI Monochoa. Numerous women from the communities of Tirivita, Caño Negro, Sainí settlement and Sector El Chorro participated in these conversations, who explained the project activities that allow women from the community to improve their income through prioritized productive systems, and in line with the traditional worldview of each of the RI communities and families. Thus, the audit team not only reviewed the aid that the sabedores and followers of the communities have been receiving /45/, the audiovisual record /42-43/, the associated reports /41/ and the minutes and lists /44/46/, but also was able to talk directly with them about these important benefits, especially for the sabedores, who due to their advanced age have few tools at their disposal to generate resources and sufficient support to live with a minimum quality of life.
(3)	Number of people participating in meetings or workshops on social investment issues	The audit team has reviewed the assembly documents and training minutes /17/19-20/, the lists of attendance at workshops and meetings called /16/18/21/, and the photographic and audiovisual record of the different meetings /14 /, with dozens of documents available. On the other hand, the audit team visited the project area in May 2023, and confirmed directly with the communities the participation in various meetings related to social investment issues, explicitly mentioning the benefits of these and how measures were going to be implemented to improve social investment within communities, with REDD+ funds.
(4)	Number of women participating in meetings or workshops on social investment issues	
(5)	Number of people participating in meetings or workshops on transportation issues	The audit team has reviewed the assembly documents and training minutes /17/19-20/, the lists of attendance at workshops and meetings called /16/18/21/, and the photographic and audiovisual record of the different meetings /14 /, with dozens of documents available. On the other hand, the audit team visited the project area in May 2023, and confirmed directly with the communities the participation in various meetings related to transportation issues, explicitly mentioning the benefits of these and how measures were going to be implemented to improve the transportation within communities, with REDD+ funds.
(6)	Number of activities or elements that have facilitated the mobilization of community members	The audit team has reviewed the Lanchas folder, including the delivery certificate of the araguanas /76/, the profile of the project in terms of endowment of communities /77/, and the invoices for the acquisitions made /78/. In addition, during the visit of

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		<p>the audit team in May 2023, the communities of Tirivita and Caño Negro, the Sainí Settlement and the El Chorro sector were met. During these meetings, all of them confirmed having received these vehicles, and their importance to be able to travel through the rivers and surrounding waters, especially through the "El Chorro" area, some quite dangerous rapids that require hard, stable and fast boats to be raffled. These boats are promoting trade between regions, reducing distances between communities, and facilitating the transfer of potentially sick people, improving communication between communities in all cases. In fact, the audit team was lucky to have the Araguana from Asentamiento Sainí, and the company of one of its members during the visit to both the RI Monochoa and the RI Puerto Zábalo and Los Monos, facilitating the fastest and most comfortable transportation available within of the communities.</p>
(7)	Number of people who participated in meetings or workshops on education issues	<p>The audit team has reviewed the assembly documents and training minutes /18/29-20/, the attendance lists for workshops and meetings called /16/18/21/, and the photographic and audiovisual record of the different meetings /14 /, with dozens of documents available. On the other hand, the audit team visited the project area in May 2023, and directly confirmed with the communities the participation in various meetings related to education issues, explicitly mentioning the benefits of these and how measures were going to be implemented to improve the community education, with REDD+ funds.</p>
(8)	Number of people with access to education programs or better educational quality	<p>The audit team has reviewed the certificate of delivery of the hygiene kit to students /65/, the money transferred directly to them, including the financial support offered to the only woman /67/ participating in this activity during the monitoring period, Mayerli Vargas, for registration and quota separation, and the project profile for young people in support of higher education /69/. On the other hand, and due to its special relevance, during the field visit of the audit team, members of various communities met, particularly those of Tirivita and the El Chorro sector, and with those members present who were not studying abroad, or at least with direct relatives, they discussed the amounts and the support offered, where they were doing their studies, the importance and materiality of these funds to fulfill their educational dreams, and the need to return to RI later to use everything learned in community support.</p>
(9)	Number of women with access to education programs or better educational quality	<p>The audit team has reviewed the assembly documents and training minutes /17/20/, the attendance lists for workshops and meetings called /16/18/21/, and the photographic and audiovisual record of the different meetings /14/, with dozens of documents available. On the other hand, the audit team visited the project area in May 2023, and confirmed directly with the communities the participation in various meetings related to health issues, explicitly mentioning the benefits of these and how measures were going to be implemented to</p>
(10)	Number of people who participate in meetings or workshops on health issues	<p>The audit team has reviewed the assembly documents and training minutes /17/20/, the attendance lists for workshops and meetings called /16/18/21/, and the photographic and audiovisual record of the different meetings /14/, with dozens of documents available. On the other hand, the audit team visited the project area in May 2023, and confirmed directly with the communities the participation in various meetings related to health issues, explicitly mentioning the benefits of these and how measures were going to be implemented to</p>

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		improve the community health, with REDD+ funds.
(11)	Number of people with access to health services	<p>The audit team has reviewed the information regarding the Health Brigades, including the Alas para la Gente and Resguardos Contract /31/, which defines the benefits offered by a medical brigade specialized in dentistry, general medicine for adults, adolescents and children, alternative medicine and others, including the different medical consultations that must be carried out during the 13 days of visiting RI Monochoa. In addition, the audit team has also reviewed the evidence of payments to health brigades /33-34/, the report made by the brigade after the visit /32/, and the Community Diagnosis and Health Improvement Plan for RI of Monochoa and Puerto Zábalo /35/, dated September 2022. Finally, the audit team has reviewed dozens of images and videos of the results /38-39/, in addition to his own presence during the field visit in May 2023, receiving direct confirmation from numerous people of the different services they received, and of how important it is for communities to have the support, even temporary and localized in time, of medical professionals.</p>
(12)	Number of people who participate in meetings or workshops on housing, water and sanitation issues	<p>The audit team has reviewed the minutes of the meetings of the General Assembly /17/19-20/, the minutes of the training workshop /15/, the lists of attendance at workshops and meetings called /16/18/21/ and other documents, such as photographic records and/or videos /14/.</p> <p>In addition, the audit team held conversations with dozens of members of the RI Monochoa, where issues of participation in meetings on governance or planning were discussed, including the presence of young people, and among them women, who according to what the elders commented, they are the future of the RI.</p>
(13)	Number of people participating in meetings or workshops on governance or planning	
(14)	Number of community plans in implementation	<p>The audit team has reviewed the Environmental Management plans /111/ and the Uitoto People's Safeguard Plan /112/, which are in line with many of the activities that were proposed during the drafting of these documents, including adaptation of malocas, health and veterinary brigades, carpentry, community provision, education, transportation, etc. In addition, the communities themselves interviewed during the field visit in May 2023 confirmed these alignments. More details on the various aligned activities can be found in the BCR MR /1/, but to avoid repeating content, which is not the objective of this verification, the audit team suggests visiting this document.</p>
(15)	People who participate in training, meetings or training days related to language, medicine and other elements that make up the cultural tradition	<p>The audit team has reviewed the minutes of the meetings and workshops called /17/19-20/, the list of attendance at the workshops and meetings /16/18/21/ and the photographic and video record /13-14/, formed by dozens of relevant files.</p> <p>On the other hand, the audit team, during the field visit in May 2023, met with all the communities of the Monochoa RI, and interviewed dozens of people, some of whom participated in these processes, identifying other partners who had also participated, whether or not they were present during the days of</p>

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		<p>monitoring by the AENOR audit team. The topics that were discussed were confirmed, objectives and results were observed, and once again the importance of the voluntary decision to dedicate funds and time to this type of activities by the indigenous people, who decide everything in the Assembly, was highlighted.</p>
(16)	<p>Women who participate in training, meetings or training days related to language, medicine and other elements that make up the cultural tradition</p>	<p>The audit team has reviewed the minutes of the meetings and workshops called /17/19-20/, the list of attendance at the workshops and meetings /16/18/21/ and the photographic and video record /13-14/, formed by dozens of relevant files.</p> <p>On the other hand, the audit team, during the field visit in May 2023, met with all the communities of the Monochoa RI, and interviewed dozens of women, some of whom participated in these processes, identifying other women who had also participated, whether or not they were present during the days of monitoring by the AENOR audit team. The topics that were discussed were confirmed, objectives and results were observed, and once again the importance of the voluntary decision to dedicate funds and time to this type of activities by the indigenous people, who decide everything in the Assembly, was highlighted.</p>
(17)	<p>People who participate in sensitizations, meetings or training days for biodiversity monitoring and deforestation control</p>	<p>The audit team has reviewed the minutes of the training workshop /15/, the list of attendance at the general assembly /16/18/21/, the photographic and visual record /14/, with dozens of images and videos of the participation of various groups, the minutes of the start of the monitoring team /17/19-20/, among other documents, and spoke during the field visit in May 2023 with people from the communities of Tirivita and Caño Negro, Sainí settlement and Sector El Chorro, who confirmed their participation, benefits, objectives, learning and other relevant ideas of these activities that were carried out.</p> <p>The audit team has reviewed the minutes of the training workshop /15/, the list of attendance at the general assembly /16/18/21/, the photographic and visual record /14/, with dozens of images and videos of the participation of various groups, including women, and spoke during the field visit in May 2023 with women from the communities of Tirivita and Caño Negro, Sainí settlement, and El Chorro Sector, who confirmed their participation, benefits, objectives, learning, and other relevant ideas of these activities that were carried out.</p>
(18)	<p>Women who participate in sensitizations, meetings or training days for biodiversity monitoring and deforestation control</p>	<p>The audit team has reviewed the minutes of the training workshop /15/, the list of attendance at the general assembly /16/18/21/, the photographic and visual record /14/, with dozens of images and videos of the participation of various groups, including women, and spoke during the field visit in May 2023 with women from the communities of Tirivita and Caño Negro, Sainí settlement, and Sector El Chorro, who confirmed their participation, benefits, objectives, learning, and other relevant ideas of these activities that were carried out.</p>

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(19)	Number of community groups in charge of protecting or monitoring biodiversity	The audit team has reviewed the documents associated with the community monitoring exercise, which include the photographic record /87-89/, annexes of reports made on families of species /81/, monitoring reports and other documents. In addition, they have also accessed an audiovisual record /84-86/, with dozens of videos of community members using new electronic devices, to train in monitoring, equipping themselves, videos of tours with explanations from experts on species, on how to monitor, and other relevant documents that were found in the monitoring subfolder, among the support information offered to the audit team. In addition, the audit team visited the project area in May 2023, and had conversations with various members of all the communities that were participating in these initiatives, where the objectives, and the short and medium-term results were preserved, and some of the most relevant experiences they had had, highlighting the fundamental independence that all communities have, since they are the ones that manage all the funds and dedicate exclusively to what they want in the Assembly.
(20)	Scheduling the planning of activities of the biodiversity monitoring group	
(21)	Tours and/or expeditions carried out to monitor the territory, and control and manage deforestation	
(22)	Number of ha of standing forest in the project area during the monitoring period	The audit team has reviewed images of geographic layers, GIS files /4/ and the methodology for cartographic processing by the PP /5/, where the base information is defined, satellite images used, the methodological process and the interpretation on screen with the requirements applied to define the types of forest and non-forest (protocol) in the project area and leaks /6/, among other things. In addition, the audit team has also analyzed the spreadsheets /3/, both during the documentary review in the office, and in various meetings with the support of the project proposing team.
(23)	Number of tons of CO <sub>2</sub> eq not emitted associated with deforestation and forest degradation	
(24)	Number of ha of standing forest in the leakage area during the monitoring period	
(25)	Number of people who participate in sensitizations, meetings or training days regarding traditional and ancestral knowledge, councils, and indigenous organization	The audit team has reviewed the list of leaders trained /70/, the project profile /71/, the photographic record /73/, with images of participants in the various meetings that have taken place and the payment invoices /72/ associates. In addition, the audit team met with members of the community of Tirivita, Caño Negro, Sainí settlement and Sector El Chorro during the field visit in May 2023, and addressed those physically on the meeting who participated in these projects separately, and members familiar with these activities, to determine if they really participated, and find out what the objectives and results of these trainings were, in line with what was reported in the BCR MR /1/ and shared with the audit team.
(26)	Number of women who participate in sensitizations, meetings or training days regarding traditional and ancestral knowledge, councils, and indigenous organization	The audit team has reviewed the list of leaders trained /70/, the project profile /71/, the photographic record /73/, with images of participants in the various meetings that have taken place and the payment invoices /72/ associates. In addition, the audit team met with members of the community of Caño Negro, the Sainí settlement and Sector El Chorro during the field visit in May 2023, and addressed those women present who participated in these projects, and to members familiar with these activities, to determine if they truly participated, and to find out what the

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		objectives and results of these trainings were, in line with what was reported in the BCR MR /1/ and shared with the audit team.
(27)	Number of grandmothers and grandmothers and/or maloqueros supported by traditional and ancestral strengthening	The audit team has reviewed the payment supports /25/, where the people who have received the funds are identified, and the profile of the project /24/. In addition, the audit team met with grandparents from the Tirivita and Caño Negro communities, Sainí settlement and Sector El Chorro, during the field visit in May 2023, who confirmed that they were receiving the funds that had been promised during the assembly, in amount and time. They let the audit team know that they were very happy to feel appreciated the work of instilling the indigenous tradition in young people and adults, so that they can lead the RI correctly.
(28)	Number of malocas built or adapted	The audit team has reviewed the invoices and images of payment delivery /22/, and the profile of the Tirivita maloca adaptation project /23/. On the other hand, the audit team visited the Tirivita community, within the Monochoa RI, in May 2023, and observed the important modifications made to the main maloca, and asked direct questions to all the participating members, who confirmed that they have been receiving the agreed payments, and that the maloca, fundamental for its traditional and spiritual value, now represents much better what they want for their community.

There are other components not mentioned by the audit team in the above table, as it has been separated from the table format that can be found within the BCR MR /1/ for the vast majority of indicators. These actions executed during the monitoring period are the following:

1. Social Investment Component.
  - a. Community endowment. As the audit team was able to observe during the field visit in May 2023, the members of the communities confirmed that they received a delivery of school supply kits and sports equipment for students, youth and adults from each community. This information was not only confirmed and insisted on by the communities, but also the payments made to carry out the purchases of material /62/, the photographic record of both sports equipment /63/ and school kits /64/ for each one of the groups that coexist within the RI Monochoa, and the profile of the community endowment project, freely decided by its members in Assembly.
  - b. Diagnosis Drinking Water. As the audit team was able to observe during the field visit in May 2023, different technical diagnoses were carried out to determine the conditions of water supply and basic sanitation in the communities and settlements that are part of the RI Monochoa. The objective from the beginning was to improve the health of the water, in order to guarantee a sustainable drinking water supply and improve the quality of life of the members of Monochoa, as it is a basic right of any citizen. In addition, the audit team has reviewed the technical diagnoses that were carried out /53-60/, making a total of 8, with the conclusions of each of them.
  - c. Housing diagnosis. As the audit team was able to observe during the field visit in May 2023, and as confirmed by the members of all the RI Monochoa interest groups, a low environmental impact housing project has been formulated to improve the quality and living conditions of the

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members of the communities and settlements of the RI through dignified spaces and appropriate to the traditional indigenous culture. Some of the activities carried out are the development of topographic studies and the diagnosis of the current state of the homes of community members. The community conveyed to the audit team the importance and excitement of this ongoing activity, since they are eager to enjoy homes that they consider decent, taking into account the most rigorous standards. They have participated in the housing diagnostic processes /91/, their design, the topographical survey /92/ and other elements. The information that was passed on by all parties is that the actual construction work will start soon, and will involve extremely complex work, bringing the materials across the river.

- d. Veterinary brigade. As the audit team was able to observe during the field visit in May 2023, during the monitoring period a team of veterinarians traveled to the RI Monochoa to check the animals of the RI members, providing treatment for diseases, purging, and bathing the animals. in order to reduce the risk of transmission of zoonotic diseases. The members of the communities confirmed these activities to the audit team, who explained that every time many members get sick due to lack of medicines, poor water quality and the food they consume. In fact, during the visit of the audit team, members of one of the RI Monochoa groups were indisposed and their meeting had to be postponed protecting the delicate state of health of some of the members, claiming the importance of having healthy animals, which do not affect the health of the RI Monochoa communities. The audit team has also reviewed the report of the Veterinary Brigade /40/, with its objectives and results in line with what was reported in the BCR MR /1/.
- e. Christmas gifts. As the audit team was able to observe during the field visit in May 2023, one of the activities in which resources were dedicated to the communities that live in the RI Monochoa, was the delivery of gifts for children, youth and grandparents of the communities. The audit team has reviewed the invoices for the payments made /94/, and the photographic record /95/, with dozens of photos showing the gifts delivered to each of the aforementioned social groups. Some of the children, during the audit team's visit, decided to show gifts that were part of these gifts, such as soccer balls and toys.

## 2. Governance Component.

- a. Formation of the REDD+ Committee. This committee was established to strengthen governance and proper management, administration, and investment of the resources obtained through the sale of carbon credits from the Monochoa REDD+ project. This committee is made up of members who were interviewed during the audit team's field visit in May 2023, since all or almost all of them participated in the meetings to learn about the activities that were being carried out, and the visual sampling of evidence. The audit team has also reviewed the REDD+ committee election minutes /52/, and the invoices that have been generated, such as salaries for the work carried out by all these members /51/.
- b. Basket of Abundance Project – Traditional chagras. This project sought from the beginning to strengthen the traditional spaces of the chagras, to contribute to the strengthening of food sovereignty and community autonomy, especially of the women who are part of it. During the visit of the audit team in May 2023, different women from RI Monochoa participated in the explanation of the activities carried out, including all the steps mentioned in the BCR MR /1/. Consultations were made about the benefits of these processes, the learning of the women followers, the spiritual objectives and the importance of this activity for the indigenous groups of RI Monochoa. In addition, the audit team has reviewed numerous pieces of evidence, including the record of the minutes of the initiative /44/, the economic bonus for knowledgeable and supporters /45/, the list of *chagreras* /46/, the project profile /47/, the reports made by the participating women /41/, and numerous images and videos in the form of an audiovisual record /42-43/.

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- c. Economic support for the Vivientes of the RI Monochoa. This project was based on two disbursements in order to provide economic support to all members of RI Monochoa to meet basic needs at the decision of each one of the members. All the members who participated in the meetings during the field visit in May 2023 confirmed that they received this aid, with an amount to which the audit team has had access through the receipts of both the first disbursement /27/ and of the second /28/, in addition to the photographic record /30/.

In this way, the audit team can confirm that the indicators and activities described above have been reviewed and verified both during the documentary review in the office, and through numerous interviews with dozens of members of all the social groups of RI Monochoa, as can be verified with the reviewed evidence described for each of them.

#### 4.6. REDD+ safeguards

Section 3.3 of the BCR MR /1/ includes relevant information on the monitoring plan for each applicable safeguard of the Monochoa REDD+ project.

The audit team directly confirmed during its field visit in May 2023 that the REDD+ safeguards applicable to the project have been considered during the monitoring period, insisting that it is the members of the different groups of the RI Monochoa who decide and execute the REDD+ activities directly, on a voluntary basis, to participate in carbon markets and access economic benefits.

Specifically, and in line with the monitoring plan described in the PDD /2/ validated at the beginning of 2022 in a joint validation and verification process by another AENOR audit team, the PP has shown monitoring of the REDD+ safeguards indicators during this second monitoring period, including information in table format of the following relevant parameters: Safeguard ID, Indicator ID, Indicator name, Type, Goal, Unit of measurement, Monitoring methodology, Monitoring frequency, Responsible for the measurement, Result of the indicator in the reporting period, Documents to support the information and Observations.

In addition, REDD+ safeguards have been described in the safeguard's matrix /104/, in accordance with BCR requirements. The analysis carried out by the AENOR audit team of each identified safeguard that has been followed up by the Project Proponent team is shown below:

Nº	Identified safeguard	Audit team analysis
(1)	Correspondence with national legislation	The audit team has reviewed the Legal Compliance Matrix for the monitoring period /11/, where 16 regulations are mentioned in the form of Decree, Resolution, Constitution, Law, CONPES and the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, with the specific reference of the legislation, the date of issue, the related project activity, the objective and description, the observations and the follow-up. In addition, the audit team also reviewed the attendance list, meeting minutes, photographic record and some recordings /13-14/ in reference to mentions of activities always in compliance with the regulations. Likewise, the audit team interviewed members of the RI Monochoa communities to determine if they were aware of any regulatory breach, and all of them stated that, based on the information they possess, there is no breach of legislation. In addition, the audit team met with local and national entities, who confirmed that they do not have any formal complaints or non-compliance and, to the extent of

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		their responsibilities and powers, they have never concluded a legal non-compliance.
(2)	Transformation and access to information	The leaders of the RI Monochoa communities confirmed directly to the AENOR audit team that they have always understood all the information provided by the Project Proponent team and other interested parties. All the conversations held with them have been in Spanish, including with the elderly and knowledgeable. All of them claimed to understand, accept and legitimize their actions, understanding the repercussion of the REDD+ project execution. The local and national authorities interviewed confirmed that they have not received any complaints or claims regarding problems in understanding the things explained or the signed documents. On the contrary, the participation has been active on the part of the members of the RI Monochoa, and all the activities have been executed under their decision, voluntarily, and chosen in the Assembly.
(3)	Accountability	The audit team has reviewed the minutes of the General Assembly /17/19-20/ held from July 16 to 19 and from September 19 to 12, 2022, and has met with dozens of members of RI Monochoa, who have confirmed that they have constant communication with the Project Proponent team, and that they meet constantly to render accounts, discuss progress in the implementation of project activities by pillar and the amounts and investment of resources, among other things.
(4)	Recognition of forest governance structures	The AENOR audit team considers that the project has an administration scheme that recognizes the structure of the government of the reservation communities. It is recognized that the axis of the organization of the RI that makes up the Monochoa REDD+ Project is the indigenous captaincy, as can be found in the confidential documentation regarding the certificates of fiduciary rights in force, the letter of intent of the RI Monochoa and other documents /115/. The audit team has also reviewed the RI Monochoa Environmental Management Plan of 2016 /111/, and many of the projects strengthen the indigenous governance structure, such as economic support for traditional authorities (grandfathers and grandmothers), the strengthening of spaces of dialogue through the Volver a la Maloca project, support for the inventory and knowledge of the flora and fauna of the Monochoa RI, and other projects that are mentioned in the BCR MR /1/. In addition, the audit team directly asked the members of the different communities of the RI Monochoa, if they have felt support or contempt for the governance structure established by the RI authorities, taking into account ethnic particularities, knowledge and historical traditions, and all the members, without exception, they confirmed the absolute respect, and the unconditional support of the Project Proponent and related organizations to further guarantee the recognition of these structures.
(5)	Strengthening of technical, legal and administrative capacities	As the AENOR audit team was able to find out during the field visit in May 2023, with direct words from

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		members and leaders of RI Monochoa, training sessions were held where they taught how to implement projects, the use of cameras, video recorders, audio, computers and also courses on leadership and public speaking. Even young people from RI decided to raise their voices and share their experience in these courses. Thus, in addition to reviewing the minutes of the workshops /15/, the evidence of training in project implementation and training of community leaders /70-72/ and the photographic record of all these activities /73/, the audit team was able to directly confirm the achievements transmitted by these activities, confirming that the REDD+ funds from the sale of carbon credits are dedicated not only to the respect of this safeguard, but also to its strengthening.
(6)	Free, Prior and Informed Consent	The AENOR audit team is aware of the importance of guaranteeing the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of local communities, including indigenous people, regarding the implementation of emission reduction projects. For this reason, AENOR focused part of the interviews to understand with absolute clarity the processes that were carried out during the monitoring period to continue ensuring that all the participating parties within the IR Monochoa had freely accepted, knowing that they knew everything relevant in advance, and being perfectly informed of the risks, benefits, legal compliance and procedures that they would have to carry out to ensure the implementation of the project. Thus, AENOR affirms that all the members who participated in the interviews went through a FPIC process. In addition, the local and national authorities confirmed that they had not received any claim or formal complaint, to count on their participation and supervision in the execution of the projects, being fully aware of all the actions they were carrying out.
(7)	Respect for traditional knowledge	The AENOR audit team also focused part of the interviews to understand whether respect for traditional knowledge, in terms of ways of understanding and relating to the environment, was something that remained firm during the monitoring period. Thus, during the interviews, it became clear that the project activities (all those mentioned in the previous section of this verification report) have been defined by the members of the RI Monochoa communities themselves, respecting the structure and needs identified by its members. The strengthening of traditional agricultural production practices, the adaptation of a maloca and the generation of spaces for traditional and ancestral practices have also been prioritized, as previously analyzed and verified. These activities are closely linked to the protection and recognition of culture, self-government, and traditions.
(8)	Distribution of benefits from project implementation	According to the information obtained during the field visit in May 2023, and after meetings with members of the PP team, AENOR can confirm that the project has an Administration Scheme that defines the guidelines for the execution of resources and

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		activities of the project, which are based on principles of equitable distribution of benefits and the lines of management prioritized in the design of the project. An Agreement for the commercialization of certificates with the community has also been signed and the method of distribution of resources was approved in the general assembly. The audit team has accessed confidential information /115-119/, regarding the distribution of benefits from the sale of carbon credits and considers that these benefits are the same as those reported by the communities during the visit to field. The members of RI Monochoa interviewed agreed that the distribution seems appropriate, considering the associated costs faced by project proponents. In addition, from the experience of the audit team with other projects in the Amazon basin, the distribution of benefits is at a ratio equal to or higher than that of other projects.
(9)	Guarantee respect for territorial and collective rights	The audit team considers that the results of the workshops, as well as the legal documentation representing the reservation /7-11/115-119/ demonstrate that the project has been defined by the legitimate owners of the territory and the Governing Council. The land titling is backed by Resolution 031 of April 8, 1988, issued by INCORA and analyzed by the AENOR audit team /10/. The audit team asked direct questions to various members of the communities of Tirivita and Caño Negro, Sainí Settlement and Sector El Chorro, who confirmed that their collective and individual territorial rights, in terms of cultural, economic and spiritual significance, are respected, defended and expanded to the extent possible. The project as such, by allowing the communities to decide where the funds are used, through the Assembly, makes it easier to guarantee territorial and collective rights. In addition, AENOR also met with local and national government entities, who confirmed that they were not aware of any conflict of this type during the monitoring period.
(10)	Guarantee full and effective participation of the actors involved	The audit team considers that, during the monitoring period, the project proposing team has offered all kinds of resources to guarantee the full and effective participation of stakeholders to ensure governance and adequate decision-making on REDD+. Thus, not only have training, workshops and assemblies /15.21/ been carried out, but a REDD+ committee has been created, which leads the execution of all the activities that are launched within the RI Monochoa. In addition, it became clear during the field visit in May 2023 that the communities are the ones who decide in the Assembly what they want to do with the REDD+ funds, with the expert support of the Project Proponents from Bogotá, in the case whenever necessary, guaranteeing full participation and direct voluntary participation.
(11)	Conservation of forests and their biodiversity	Due to the REDD+ activity itself, where the deforestation of 2,519.79 ha of forest was avoided and considering the flora and fauna monitoring activities being carried out by the communities within the RI Monochoa /79-89/, the audit team considers

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		that the project promotes the conservation of forests and their biodiversity. In addition, considering the funds that the members of the reserve are receiving in order to avoid deforesting the jungle to improve the quality of local life, AENOR considers it fully demonstrated that the project promotes this safeguard.
(12)	Provision of environmental goods and services	The AENOR audit team considers that the project activities (analyzed and verified in the previous section of this verification report) are aimed at implementing production systems, improving governance of the territory and its natural resources, as well as monitoring forest cover and its biodiversity. Thus, taking into account that the project investments are intended to develop these lines of action during the monitoring period, as part of the results it is expected that the ecosystem services of climate regulation, provision of food, water and medicine, among others, are favored with the implementation of the project, as defined by the communities interviewed during the field visit of the AENOR audit team in May 2023.
(13)	Environmental and territorial ordering	During the monitoring period, the 2016 RI Environmental Management Plan was not updated /111/, however, this activity is expected to be developed within the framework of project implementation according to the priorities defined by the RI members, as confirmed by members of the RI Monochoa to the AENOR audit team. During the monitoring period, actions articulated with the strategies defined in the RI Monochoa Environmental Management Plan were implemented, as indicated in the MR.
(14)	Sectoral planning	The AENOR audit team considers that the activities carried out by members of the RI Monochoa guarantee that REDD+ actions are articulated with the legislation related to forests and biodiversity. The audit team has had access to documents such as the Solano Municipal Development Plan 2020-2023 /110/, the Caquetá Departmental Development Plan 2020-2023 /109/, the Action Plan of the Environmental Authorities of Corpoamazonía 2020-2023 /108/, the Municipal Action Plan against Deforestation of the Municipality of Solano /107/ and the Environmental Management Plan of RI Monochoa of 2016 /111/, confirming that the activities implemented during the monitoring period contributed to the project as stated. described in the BCR MR /1/, and just as it has been described on dozens of occasions by interest groups within the RI Monochoa.
(15)	Control and forest surveillance to prevent the displacement of emissions	According to the documentary review of the AENOR audit team, and the feedback obtained from members of the RI Monochoa interviewed during the field visit in May 2023, the project has defined a mechanism for communities to identify and generate alerts about processes that affect forest cover by monitoring the permanence of the project. There is also a leak area that responds to the local dynamics of mobilization of deforestation agents, which makes it possible to appropriately incorporate possible displacements of

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	<p>deforestation due to the implementation of Project activities and include possible leaks in the carbon accounting which is monitored in accordance with the guidelines defined in the methodological document under which the project was developed. The structuring workshops involved as many community members as possible, with the aim of fostering participation and ownership of the no-deforestation objectives and agreements among the participants. The theory of change that supports REDD+ activities is also based on the participatory workshops and on the strategies that the community has defined to stop deforestation, which reduces the risk of emissions displacement by increasing local considerations for their management.</p>
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#### 4.7. Non-permanence assessment

Section 3.4 of the BCR MR /1/ includes relevant information on the permanence of the project in the monitoring period for the Monochoa REDD+ project.

Specifically, the PP has shown monitoring of the risk indicators identified during this second monitoring period, including information in table format of the following relevant parameters: Identified Risk, Monitoring Indicators, Monitoring Frequency, Results during the monitoring period in 2021 and in 2022. The risks identified were the following:

1. Fires
2. Floods
3. Land tenure disputes
4. Conflicts between project stakeholders
5. Non-appropriation of project activities
6. Governance deficit
7. Community participation

The audit team directly confirmed during its field visit in May 2023, conducting interviews with dozens of members of the communities of Tirivita and Caño Negro, Sainí Settlement and Sector El Chorro, that the risks identified in the PDD, and monitored throughout 2021 and 2022, have not affected in any way the permanence of carbon or other relevant benefits within the RI Monochoa.

Thus, the audit team, for each of these risks, identified relevant questions to different members of each social group, to ask and make them understand the importance of knowing this information to know for sure if corrective measures are required in any of the identified risks, and even any new ones.

In this way, all the interviewees confirmed that these risks have not been relevant during the monitoring period, to the extent that they have access to this information. For example, they cited that they are unaware of possible fires that affect the stability of carbon stocks, and they assured that there

are no disputes over land tenure, nor is there a single conflict between project actors, among other things.

#### 4.8. Quantification of ex post reductions

Section 3.5 of the BCR MR /1/ includes relevant information on project emissions, including uncertainty management (Section 3.5.1), baseline deforestation (Section 3.5.2), deforestation occurred during the monitoring period (3.5.3), Baseline GHG emissions (3.5.4), GHG emissions in the monitoring period (Section 3.5.5) and Quantification of project emission reductions (3.5.6).

In order to analyze and verify the information reported in the BCR MR /1/, and as mentioned in previous sections of this verification report, the AENOR audit team met on several occasions with the Project Proponent team responsible for the formulation, execution and implementation of calculations related to the reduction of emissions from deforestation, among other activities. The first meeting was to discuss whether the provided REDD+ calculations /3/ were performed in accordance with the AFOLU Sector Methodological Document Quantifying GHG Emissions Reduction for REDD+ projects BCR0002.

Once these calculations were confirmed, the audit team requested a new meeting to receive explanations of how exactly the reduction in deforestation had been calculated in the hectares that were within the project area, making the comparison from the end date of the first monitoring period (which coincides with the start date of the second monitoring period) to the end of the second monitoring period, which is the raw data that was entered into the spreadsheet /3/ to provide the net emission reductions that will be claimed by the Project Proponent team.

Once the audit team received the respective explanations, while using GIS resources to observe the applied procedure, the audit team requested all the layers of the satellite data used and GDB data, including a protocol to define if a certain section of a map coincided with a deforested area or not. Thus, once all these data were received, the audit team reproduced the calculations performed step by step, using QGIS, and reached the same conclusions as those offered by the Project Proponent team.

In this way, the audit team initially requested to include more information in the BCR MR /1/, to guarantee that any interested party can more easily understand the steps followed in each of the sections that refer to the calculations, while the audit team, using the Excel sheets and the available satellite and GIS data, went step by step through each of the sections, comparing the requirements of BCR0002, the information reported in the PDD initially, and ensuring that the calculations reported are correct, with a certain level of assurance.

Thus, the net anthropogenic GHG reductions due to the REDD+ project activity for the monitoring period (July 1, 2021, to December 31, 2022) were 1,405,036 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Once the uncertainty was discounted, applied in accordance with what was reported in the PDD and following the requirements described in section 3.5.1 (using the Digital Image Processing Protocol for the Quantification of Deforestation in Colombia of IDEAM, following the guidance of BCR, using NREF values), the total reductions were 1,274,368 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

Likewise, although the calculations that are published in the BCR MR /1/ are made only discounting the uncertainty (and ignoring the buffer, which is directly discounted in the BCR registry), it is necessary to consider that the buffer reserve has increased from 15% to 20% according to a new requirement published by BCR in recent months.

AENOR reproduced the calculations to obtain the same results and considers that they are clearly and correctly reflected in the sheets provided. The formulas used comply with the BCR MR /1/, the validated PD and the applicable methodology, as well as the default values used to determine the

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parameters, are appropriate. Therefore, the net amount of carbon credits to be issued is accurate and realistic.

AENOR verified for the parameters available in the validation, the values reported or the references to the documents where they are used or explained, reviewing, reproducing and crossing the evidence provided by the PP. AENOR verified that the values of these parameters are adequate and are used correctly in the equations.

Regarding the accuracy of the spreadsheet /3/, formulas, conversions and aggregations, and consistent use of data and parameters, the PP developed a comprehensive procedure to ensure the accuracy and adequacy of the data. During the verification process, AENOR not only verified the calculation of the spreadsheet, the data and the parameters, but the AENOR team was able to verify that the PP carried out a rigorous QC/QA procedure of its satellite data and an evaluation of uncertainty. Thus, AENOR considers that the PP carried out good practices in this evaluation and concludes that the GHG reductions were correctly quantified in accordance with the description of the project and the applied methodology.

AENOR verified the consistency and precision of each parameter detailed in Section 4 of the MR by crossing the information from the BCR MR /1/ with the information from PD, as well as checking values and reproducing the calculations in the spreadsheet calculation package and not found inconsistencies. Therefore, AENOR considers that the values reported for the parameters are exact and consistent.

Year	Avoided deforestation (tCO2e)	Uncertainty 9,3% (tCO2e)	Net GHG Reductions (tCO2e)
2021	459.856	42.766	417.089
2022	945.180	87.902	857.279
Total (tCO2e)	1.405.036	130.668	1.274.368

	Avoided deforestation
Monitoring period total reductions (tCO2)	1.405.036
Uncertainty 9,3% (tCO2)	130.668
GHG reductions marketable for the monitoring period (tCO2)	1.274.368

During AENOR's verification, the evidence provided by the PP was sufficient both in quantity and quality to support the determination of the GHG emission reductions reported by the project.

Quality assurance and quality control are an essential part of the Project Proponent's procedures to ensure the accuracy of satellite data, model output and carbon accounting. Quality assurance procedures have been carried out to minimize and correct any potential data formatting, calculation or transcription errors that may lead to inaccurate carbon accounting results.

The roles and responsibilities are clearly identified in the BCR MR /1/. QA/QC procedures were developed by the PP to maintain the consistency and quality of field inventories over time. The interviews with the PP and the inspection of data and results demonstrated that the PP possesses all the competencies required to report GHG emission reductions accurately.

The data presented to the audit team was clear and consistent and the processing steps could be traced back to the corresponding sections of the methodology and monitoring plan with transparency.

AENOR considers that the PP carried out good practices in this evaluation and concludes that the GHG reductions were correctly quantified in accordance with the PD and the applied methodology, and that said evidence is sufficient in quantity and adequate in quality to determine the GHG reductions of the project.

#### 4.9. Disruptive events

The AENOR audit team did not evidence disturbance events during the monitoring period. During the on-site visit in May 2023, no disturbances were found to be affected by any disturbance event.

#### 4.10. SDGs contributions

The audit team has reviewed, analyzed and verified the contributions to the SDGs reported in the document *SDG-Tool-2023\_Monochoa REDD+\_2nd verification /121/*. In this document, it can be found the 17 SDGs listed, quoting those to which the project contributes with the activities carried out by the members of the RI Monochoa, which are listed below:

- SDGs 1, 2 and 10. The PP cites that the project activities have increased the income of community members, including women, through traditional production systems (chagras) during the monitoring period, guaranteeing security in the rights of the community. Land of these communities. These incomes have been mentioned throughout this verification report, having been verified by citing their respective evidence and conversations with members of RI Monochoa, who have actively confirmed having received various flows of funds for activities under execution.
- SDG 3. The execution of activities related to the provision of basic health services and the reduction of diseases has already been verified by the AENOR audit team throughout the verification report, which is the claim that the PP makes regarding to this SDG.
- SDG 4. For the same reason as before, activities to support young people in school matters, offering them scholarships, have already been verified by the audit team.
- SDG 5. Here, the PP refers to the participation of women in important management positions, such as those of the REDD+ committee. In this group, some women participate as leaders.
- SDGs 13 and 15. The PP for this section has considered the objective of building leadership in the community, and the reduction of emissions by reducing deforestation within the RI Monochoa, in line with the most urgent actions to combat change climate and its impacts.

#### 4.11. Legal compliance

The audit team has reviewed the Legal Compliance Matrix for the monitoring period /11/, where 16 regulations are mentioned in the form of Decree, Resolution, Constitution, Law, CONPES and the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, with the specific reference of the legislation, the date of issue, the related project activity, the objective and description, the observations, and the follow-up.

In addition, the audit team also reviewed the attendance list, meeting minutes, photographic record and some recordings /13-21/ in reference to mentions of activities always in compliance with the regulations.

Likewise, the audit team interviewed members of the RI Monochoa communities, to determine if they were aware of any regulatory breach and all of them stated that, based on the information they possess, there is no breach of legislation.

Finally, the audit team met with local and national entities, who confirmed that they do not have any formal complaint, non-compliance and, to the extent of their responsibilities and powers, they have never concluded a legal non-compliance.

### 5. VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

After reviewing all the information, procedures, calculations and supporting documentation of the project and the on-site interview process, AENOR confirms that the monitoring carried out by the Project Proponent, together with the BCR Monitoring Report, are accurate and consistent with everything mentioned above and in line with the BCR Standard Version 3.0, of March 7, 2023, the PD, and the selected methodology (Methodological Document AFOLU Sector, BCR0002 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions for REDD+ Projects, Version 3.1, from the 15th of September 2022). AENOR confirms that the BCR MR /1/ of the Monochoa REDD+ project has been implemented in accordance with the validated PDD.

AENOR confirms that all verification activities, including the objectives, scope and criteria, guarantee level, monitoring and compliance with the project documentation adhered to version 3.0 of the BCR Standard, as documented in this report, they are complete. AENOR concludes without qualifications or limiting conditions that the Monochoa REDD+ Project meets the requirements of the BCR Standard version 3.0 for the monitoring period (July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022).

The verification of the ex-post emissions of the Monochoa REDD+ Project has been carried out by the AENOR audit team in accordance with the ISO 14064-3:2019 standard.

The GHG statement provided by the project proponent and verified by AENOR has resulted in a total net reduction of GHG emissions by the project of 1,405,036 tCO<sub>2</sub>e before discounting uncertainty or 1,274,368 tCO<sub>2</sub>e after discounting uncertainty (130,668 tCO<sub>2</sub>e for a 9.3% uncertainty) during the monitoring period (01-July-2021 to 31-December-2022) or Verified Carbon Credits (CCV).

Likewise, although the calculations that are published in the BCR MR /1/ are made only discounting the uncertainty (and ignoring the buffer, which is directly discounted in the BCR registry), it is necessary to consider that the buffer reserve has increased from 15 % to 20% according to a new requirement published by BCR in recent months.

It is the opinion of AENOR, with a reasonable level of certainty, that the reasonableness of the assumptions, the limitations described, the methods that supported each of the statements about the result of future activities and the ex-post emissions reductions claimed are free, clear errors, omissions or inaccuracies.

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Verification/monitoring period: From 01-July-2021 to 31-December-2022.

GHG emission reductions verified in this second verification period:

	Avoided deforestation
Monitoring period total reductions (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	1.405.036
Uncertainty 9,3% (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	130.668
GHG Reductions marketable for the monitoring period (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	1.274.368

Year	Avoided Deforestation (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Uncertainty 9,3% (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Net reductions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
2021	459.856	42.766	417.089
2022	945.180	87.902	857.279
Total (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	1.405.036	130.668	1.274.368

Madrid, 01 September 2023

Daniel Bermejo Vesga

Lead Auditor

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## 6. ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: DOCUMENTAL EVIDENCE

N°	Reviewed and referenced documents
<b>PD y MR</b>	
1	IM_Monochoa_2da verificación_V2.1.docx
2	PDD Monochoa REDD+_18042022 V4.pdf
<b>Calculation spreadsheet</b>	
3	Monochoa_cálculos monitoreo_V1_13042023.xlsx
<b>Maps, GDB y GIS</b>	
<b>Images and GDB</b>	
4	Capas geográficas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BNB2018_AREAS_PROYECTO.shp</li> <li>• BNB2021_AREAS_PROYECTO.shp</li> <li>• BNB2022_AREAS_PROYECTO.shp</li> </ul> LC08_L1TP_006060_20221227_20230113_02_T1.folder (x25) LC08_L1TP_006061_20221211_20230112_02_T1.folder (x25) LC08_L1TP_007060_20221202_20221212_02_T1.folder (x25) LC08_L1TP_007060_20221218_20230113_02_T1.folder (x25) LC09_L1TP_007060_20221226_20230316_02_T1.folder (x20)
<b>Cartographic processing methodology</b>	
5	PROCESAMIENTO CARTOGRÁFICO.pdf Metodología procesamiento cartográfico.docx 02012019_NIVEL_REFERENCIA_COLOMBIA.pdf Fichas de Patrones coberturas 2002_AmazoniaColombiana.pdf
<b>Others</b>	
6	Área de Fugas_Bosque2018.bmp Área de Fugas_Bosque2022.bmp Área de Proyecto_Bosque2018.bmp Área de Proyecto_Bosque2022.bmp Bosque_PerdidaBosque208-2018_fugas.bmp Bosque_PerdidaBosque208-2018_proyecto.bmp
<b>Legal Compliance</b>	
7	2021_Acta de Posesión_Caño Negro.pdf
8	2021_Acta de Posesión_Tiribita.pdf
9	Acuerdo 025 de 2017 (ampliación).pdf
10	Resolución 031 de 1988 (creación).pdf
11	Matriz Cumplimiento Legal_Diciembre 2022.xlsx
<b>Assemblies and workshops</b>	
<b>Interviews with caciques</b>	
12	Cacique 1- Monochoa.mp4 Video F-Monochoa.mp4
<b>Community interviews</b>	
13	Video B-Monochoa.mp4

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	Video C-Monochoa.mp4 Video D-Monochoa.mp4 Video E-Monochoa.mp4 Video G-Monochoa.mp4 Video H-Monochoa.mp4
14	Registro fotográfico y audiovisual (03 a 06-diciembre-2022).folder (x18) Registro fotográfico y audiovisual (10 a 12-diciembre-2022).folder (x35) Registro fotográfico y audiovisual (16 a 19-junio-2022).folder (x14)
15	03 a 06-diciembre-2022_Acta taller_Capacitación implementación.pdf
16	03 a 06-diciembre-2022_Listado de asistencia_Asamblea General.pdf
17	10 a 12-septiembre-2022_Acta Asamblea General.pdf
18	10 a 12-septiembre-2022_Listado de asistencia_Asamblea General.pdf
19	11 a 13-febrero-2023_Acta Asamblea General.pdf
20	16 a 19-julio-2022_Acta Asamblea General.pdf
21	16 a 19-julio-2022_Listado de asistencia_Asamblea General.pdf
<b>Activities</b>	
<b>Adaptation of the Tirivita maloca</b>	
22	Factura – Pagos.folder (x14)
23	Perfil de proyecto_Maloca Tirivita.pdf
<b>Elders support</b>	
24	Perfil de proyecto_Apoyo económico abuelos.pdf
25	Soportes de pago.pdf
<b>Economical support for members of the RI Monochoa</b>	
26	Pago Apoyo Económico gestantes.pdf
27	Soporte Apoyo Economico_Vivientes_1er desembolso_Sep22.pdf
28	Soporte desembolso Incentivo 2_Todas las comunidades.pdf
29	Perfil de proyecto_Apoyo económico vivientes.pdf
30	Registro fotográfico.folder (x50)
<b>Health brigades</b>	
31	Contrato Alas para la Gente y Resguardos.pdf
32	Informe Brigada Salud.pdf
33	Pago brigada de salud_01.pdf
34	Pago brigada de salud_02.pdf
35	Diagnóstico comunitario y plan de mejoramiento en salud para Resguardos Indígenas de Monochoa y Puerto Zabalo Los Monos.pdf
36	Perfil Epidemiológico_RI Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos y RI Monochoa.pdf
37	Otras facturas.folder (x42)
38	Registro audiovisual.folder (x12)
39	Registro fotográfico (x48)
<b>Veterinary brigade</b>	
40	Informe Brigada Veterinaria.pdf
<b>Basket of abundance</b>	
41	Informes.folder (x3)
42	Registro audiovisual.folder (x1)
43	Registro fotográfico.folder (x12)
44	26 a 28 de octubre_Acta Canasto de Abundancia.pdf

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45	Bonificación sabedoras y seguidoras.pdf
46	Listado de chagreras.pdf
47	Perfil de proyecto_Canasto de abundancia.pdf
<b>Carpentry</b>	
48	Perfil de proyecto_Carpinteria y artesanías_Sector Chorro.pdf
49	Facturas – Pagos. Folder (x17)
50	Registro fotográfico (x53)
<b>REDD+ committee</b>	
51	Facturas – Pagos.folder (x97)
52	Acta de elección comité REDD+.pdf
<b>Diagnosis of drinking water and sanitation</b>	
53	Diagnóstico técnico Asentamiento Fioro.pdf
54	Diagnóstico técnico Asentamiento Sainí.pdf
55	Diagnóstico técnico Caño Negro.pdf
56	Diagnóstico técnico Puerto Arturo.pdf
57	Diagnóstico técnico sector Los Chorros.pdf
58	Diagnóstico Técnico sector Paivelle.pdf
59	Diagnóstico técnico Tirivita - La Pista.pdf
60	Diagnóstico técnico Tirivita.pdf
<b>Economic endowment to communities</b>	
61	Perfil de proyecto_Dotación de las comunidades.pdf
62	Facturas – Pagos.folder (x9)
63	Registro fotográfico (dotación deportiva).folder (x25)
64	Registro fotográfico (kits escolares).folder (x9)
<b>Superior education (youths)</b>	
65	Acta de entrega_Kit aseo estudiantes.pdf
66	Apoyo ecómico_Estudiantes.pdf
67	Apoyo Economico_Matricula_Mayerli Vargas.pdf
68	Apoyo Economico_Separación de cupo_Mayerli Vargas.pdf
69	Perfil de proyecto_Apoyo a jóvenes en educación superior.pdf
<b>Leaders' education</b>	
70	Listado de líderes formados.pdf
71	Perfil de proyecto_Formación de líderes comunitarios.pdf
72	Facturas – Pagos.folder (x8)
73	Registro fotográfico (x33)
<b>General report of activities</b>	
74	Informe general de implementación_Monochoa.pdf
75	Entrevistas.folder (x10)
<b>Boats</b>	
76	Acta de entrega araguanas.pdf
77	Perfil de proyecto_Dotación comunidades.pdf

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78	Facturas.folder (x4)
<b>Monitoring</b>	
79	Acta de inicio de equipo de monitoreo_RI Monochoa.pdf
80	Perfil de proyecto_Monitoreo.pdf
81	Ejercicio de monitoreo comunitario.folder (x19)
82	Facturas – Dotación (x4)
83	Facturas – Pagos (x48)
84	Registro audiovisual_Capacitación monitoreo (x16)
85	Registro audiovisual_Dotación monitoreo (x4)
86	Registro audiovisual_Ejercicio recorrido_Tirivita (x9)
87	Registro fotográfico_Capacitación monitoreo (x28)
88	Registro fotográfico_Dotación monitoreo (x24)
89	Registro fotográfico_Ejercicio recorrido_Tirivita (x18)
<b>Housing project</b>	
90	SOC_PresentaciónFeb_RI Monochoa.pdf
91	Diagnóstico de vivienda.folder (x110)
92	Levantamiento topográfico (x62)
<b>Christmas presents</b>	
93	Perfil de proyecto_Regalos de Navidad.pdf
94	Facturas – Pagos.folder (x5)
95	Registro fotográfico (x35)
<b>Supermarket</b>	
96	Perfil de proyecto_Supermercado_Tirivita.pdf
97	Facturas – Pagos.folder (x17)
98	Registro fotográfico.folder (x57)
<b>Productive river transport</b>	
99	Perfil de proyecto_Transporte fluvial_Resguardo Indígena Monochoa.pdf
100	Facturas – Pagos.folder (x7)
<b>Coming back to the Maloca</b>	
101	Perfil de proyecto_Volver a la maloca.pdf
102	Facturas – Pagos.folder (x16)
103	Registro audiovisual.folder (x1)
<b>Safeguards</b>	
104	Matriz Salvaguardas_Diciembre 2022.xlsx
<b>Other documents</b>	
105	31122019_anexo_circunstancias_nref_nal_v7.pdf
106	Caracterización Etnoecológica Monitoreo Comunitario Monochoa (ACT).pdf
107	Plan de Acción contra la Deforestacion_Municipio de Solano.pdf
108	Plan de Acción Institucional CORPOAMAZONÍA 2020-2023.pdf
109	Plan de Desarrollo Departamental de Caquetá 2020-2023.pdf

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110	Plan de Desarrollo Municipal de Solano 2020-2023.pdf
111	Plan de Manejo Ambiental RI Monochoa_2016.pdf
112	Plan de Salvaguarda Pueblo Uitoto Araracuara_2012.pdf
113	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático.pdf
114	Política Nacional de Cambio Climático.pdf
<b>Confidential documents</b>	
115	Carta de Intención RI Monochoa.pdf
116	Certificación derechos fiduciarios.pdf
117	Certificación vigencia y saldo fiduciaria.pdf
118	Contrato de Mandato RI Monochoa.pdf
119	Esquema Administración Proyecto REDD+ Monochoa_V1.pdf
<b>Sector El Chorro clarification</b>	
120	Documento Anexo – Aclaración El Chorro
<b>SDG report</b>	
121	SDG-Tool-2023_Monochoa REDD+_2da verificación



















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## ANNEX 3: FINDINGS

### Clarifications (CLs)

CL ID:	01	Fecha: 07/06/2023
<b>Descripción de CL</b>		
<p>Durante la visita del equipo auditor al área de proyecto del Resguardo Indígena (RI) Monochoa, se obtuvo la siguiente información relevante que debe ser tenida en cuenta por el Proponente de Proyecto:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No hay mención de sector El Chorro en el Reporte de Monitoreo (RM) del proyecto de Monochoa REDD+, pese a haber sido considerado un grupo de vivientes relevantes dentro del RI por la comunidad de Tirivita, de Caño Negro y por el Asentamiento Sainí, además de por el propio equipo proponente de proyecto durante la visita del equipo auditor a las comunidades del RI, quien organizó y facilitó las reuniones con todos los miembros desde el principio. Sector El Chorro se reunió con el equipo auditor como si de una comunidad más del RI se tratase, pese a no haber sido oficializado por el Ministerio de Interior. Así, por un lado, en un nuevo anexo al final del RM, denominado "Desviaciones del Documento de Proyecto (PD)", se debe proporcionar información adicional complementaria a lo reportado en el PD, para cada una de la secciones relevantes que apliquen del propio PD, para que el equipo auditor pueda validar las modificaciones que se están realizando a lo ya validado durante la primera validación, ya que en el PD no se menciona la presencia de este grupo de vivientes pese a su papel relevante en el RI. Asimismo, se debe incluir información adicional en el propio RM, para que el equipo auditor pueda verificar, en cuanto a documentación reportada para el periodo de monitoreo, los beneficios de los cuales sector el Chorro ha sido beneficiario a lo largo del periodo de monitoreo.</li> <li>2. En línea con la clarificación anterior, también es relevante conocer desde cuando comenzó Sector el Chorro a beneficiarse del proyecto, y por qué no comenzó antes su participación, teniendo en cuenta su presencia en el territorio desde hace años. Al no haber sido reportado durante el primer periodo de validación, el PP debe ofrecer información adicional para analizar el cumplimiento de salvaguardas con respecto a Sector el Chorro (entre ellas, como se garantizó el Consentimiento Previo, Libre e Informado), e incluir cualquier información relevante de estos en el Anexo de desviaciones del Documento de Proyecto, como se ha mencionado en la clarificación anterior, además de aportar toda la información relevante para este RM.</li> <li>3. De acuerdo a la experiencia del equipo auditor dentro del RI Monochoa, y para facilitar el análisis de la documentación reportada, se solicita al PP que incluya información con mayor grado de detalle y desglose de los beneficios que los grupos indígenas han recibido durante el periodo de monitoreo, para comprender con facilidad cuantas y cuales personas son las</li> </ol>		

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<p>beneficiarias de los proyectos individuales ejecutados por cada comunidad, asentamiento o sector dentro del RI.</p> <p>4. Durante la visita del equipo auditor al área de proyecto del RI Monochoa, se mantuvo una reunión con Caño Negro para discutir, entre otras cosas, los beneficios del proyecto Monochoa REDD+ para las comunidades indígenas del RI. Entre ellos, uno de los proyectos productivos que están en proceso de ejecución dentro del RI, liderados por la Comunidad Caño Negro.</p>
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Respuesta de proponente del proyecto	Fecha: 23/06/2023
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Se presenta el anexo correspondiente a las desviaciones del PDD y se hicieron las modificaciones respectivas en el Reporte de Monitoreo indicando los beneficios de los que el sector del Chorro se ha favorecido (ver archivos <i>Desviaciones del PDD Monochoa REDD+_18042022 V4.pdf</i> e <i>IM_Monochoa_2da verificación_V2.pdf</i>, en la carpeta 1. <i>PDD e IM</i>).</li> <li>2. Con el fin de aclarar las inquietudes generadas respecto a la participación del asentamiento del sector El Chorro, el Resguardo Indígena de Monochoa generó un comunicado en el que se indica que los pueblos indígenas cuentan con autonomía interna en la toma de decisiones, y que las decisiones colectivas del resguardo indígena se han tomado y se toman con participación de todos los miembros del resguardo en asambleas generales a las que pertenecen los miembros de todas las comunidades (siendo la asamblea la máxima instancia de toma de decisión), como ejercicio del gobierno propio, lo que garantiza el consentimiento libre, previo e informado y el cumplimiento general de las salvaguardas en el marco de la ejecución del proyecto (ver archivo <i>Documento Anexo – Aclaración El Chorro.pdf</i>, en la carpeta 12. <i>Aclaración El Chorro</i>).</li> </ol> <p>Es importante resaltar que por el momento solamente las comunidades de Tirivita y Caño Negro han surtido el proceso exigido por el Ministerio del Interior para ser reconocidas legalmente como comunidades y cuentan con cabildo indígena de conformidad con la norma. Las otras dos comunidades no han sido reconocidas legalmente por el Ministerio del Interior; el Asentamiento Sainí, ya ha iniciado el proceso para obtener dicho reconocimiento, mientras que el asentamiento del sector del Chorro aún no ha realizado trámites en ese sentido. No obstante, la falta de reconocimiento legal, las comunidades de los sectores de Sainí y el Chorro han participado activamente en el proceso de toma de decisiones y han sido beneficiarios directos de las actividades del proyecto, lo cual evidencia el consentimiento libre, previo e informado de los miembros del resguardo y el cumplimiento general de las salvaguardas sociales en el marco del proyecto.</p>
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<p>El asentamiento del sector El Chorro se ha beneficiado del proyecto desde el inicio de su implementación como se puede constatar en las actas de Asamblea General (ver archivos <i>16 a 19-julio-2022_Acta Asamblea General.pdf</i>, <i>10 a 12-septiembre-2022_Acta Asamblea General.pdf</i> y <i>11 a 13-febrero-2023_Acta Asamblea General.pdf</i>, en la carpeta 5. <i>Asambleas y talleres</i>) y en los registros de los proyectos ejecutados que se reportan en el Reporte de Monitoreo, en los que se observa la asignación de recursos y las evidencias del desarrollo de las actividades.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Se presenta el reporte de monitoreo ajustado con información más detallada y el desglose de los beneficios por comunidades (Caño Negro y Tirivita) y asentamientos (Sainí y El Chorro) (ver archivo <i>IM_Monochoa_2da verificación_V2.pdf</i>, en la carpeta 1. <i>PDD e IM</i>).</li> <li>El texto relacionado en este numeral corresponde a una fracción del texto de la FAR 01, por lo que la respuesta es presentada en la sección correspondiente.</li> </ol>
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#### Documentación proporcionada por proponente del proyecto

- Archivo *Desviaciones del PDD Monochoa REDD+\_18042022 V4.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. *PDD e IM*
- Archivo *IM\_Monochoa\_2da verificación\_V2.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. *PDD e IM*
- Carpeta 6. *Actividades*
- Archivo *Documento Anexo – Aclaración El Chorro.pdf*, en la carpeta 12. *Aclaración El Chorro*
- Archivos *16 a 19-julio-2022\_Acta Asamblea General.pdf*, *10 a 12-septiembre-2022\_Acta Asamblea General.pdf* y *11 a 13-febrero-2023\_Acta Asamblea General.pdf*, en la carpeta 5. *Asambleas y talleres*

#### Evaluación de OVV

Fecha: 19/07/2023

- El equipo auditor ha revisado el número Informe de Monitoreo actualizado y el Anexo correspondiente a las desviaciones del PDD, y considera que se han añadido todas las referencias necesarias.
- El equipo auditor ha revisado las aclaraciones aportadas por el equipo Proponente de Proyecto, incluida la carta de aclaración del Resguardo Indígena Uitoto de Monochoa, dirigida directamente al Auditor Líder del proceso de verificación del proyecto. Además, el equipo auditor también ha revisado las evidencias de las actas de asamblea general, y considerando la información recopilada durante la visita y entrevista directa a los miembros de Sector el Chorro, quedan clarificadas las cuestiones relacionadas con Consentimiento Previo, Libre e Informado en referencia a este grupo de vivientes, aún no reconocidos oficialmente por parte del Ministerio del Interior, como estos mismos reconocieron directamente al equipo auditor.
- El equipo auditor ha revisado el nuevo Informe de Monitoreo actualizado, observando con un mayor grado de detalle y desglose los beneficios por comunidades y asentamientos, similares a

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la información recopilada por el equipo auditor durante la visita a campo.

Así, la CL01 se cierra.

CL ID:	02	Fecha: 07/06/2023
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**Descripción de CL**

Tras la revisión del Reporte de Monitoreo (RM) del proyecto Monochoa REDD+, y su respectiva comparación con el Documento de Proyecto (PD), se observaron una serie de modificaciones realizadas en el RM que no coincidían con la información reportada en el PD. Cualquier modificación propuesta con respecto al PD, aunque sea de mínima relevancia, debe ser comunicada al equipo auditor para que en el RM se incluya la revisión de esas modificaciones en un Anexo llamado "Desviaciones del Documento de Proyecto (PD)". Así, la siguiente información relevante debe ser tenida en cuenta por el Proponente de Proyecto:

1. En la Sección 3.2 del RM, Ejecución de actividades REDD+, en algunas actividades se ha modificado la meta y el responsable de la medición en comparación con lo reportado inicialmente en el PD. Por ejemplo, en la primera actividad identificada en el RM, la meta indica "actividades productivas sostenibles para invertir recursos generados por el proyecto", mientras que la meta en esa misma actividad del PD indica algo diferente. El ID actividad A-14, indicador A-14-5, la meta tampoco coincide con la reportada en el PD. A no ser que se proponga una desviación del documento de proyecto en el anexo indicado varias veces a lo largo de esta hoja de hallazgos, las actividades indicadas en el PD deben coincidir con las reportadas en el RM.
2. Por otro lado, también en la Sección 3.2, en la parte de responsabilidad de la medición, en el PD se identificó a Carbo-Terra, Yauto y Reporte de Terceros como responsables de la medición, mientras que en el RM directamente a Yauto. Esta desviación se repite varias veces a lo largo de la sección 3.2 del RM, por lo que se requiere la inclusión de información adicional en el Anexo de desviación del Documento de Proyecto si quiere mantenerse el formato reportado, para que el equipo auditor pueda verificar la información modificada con respecto al PD.
3. De nuevo en la Sección 3.2, en la fila "resultado del indicador en el periodo de reporte", en varias de las actividades, se indica directamente "personas". El equipo auditor no comprende a que se hace referencia explícitamente con esta palabra. Proporcionar información adicional para poder ser verificada por el equipo auditor en el propio RM.
4. En la sección 1.6 del PD se indica que uno de los titulares del proyecto Monochoa REDD+ es el Resguardo Indígena Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos, específicamente Comunidad El Quinche,

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que de acuerdo a la experiencia del equipo auditor en campo, y por las propias conversaciones con el equipo proponente de Carbo Sostenible y Yauto, esta comunidad pertenece al Resguardo Indígena (RI) Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos. El equipo auditor se reunió en el RI Monochoa con dos comunidades, Tirivita y Caño Negro, con Asentamiento Sainí y con Sector el Chorro. La información aportada por ellos al equipo auditor, y lo que puede observarse en el propio Reporte de Monitoreo (RM) de Monochoa REDD+, no coincide con la información aportada en el PD. De hecho, se puede encontrar mención de Comunidad Tirivita en la sección 1.5 del RM, pero no en la sección 1.6 del PD, donde se identifican a los titulares del proyecto de ambas secciones en ambos reportes. De esta forma, se debe incluir información adicional en el anexo de desviaciones del Documento de Proyecto (PD) para identificar exactamente quienes son los titulares del proyecto de acuerdo a lo reportado al equipo auditor, tanto para el propio PD como para el RM durante el periodo de monitoreo, para que el equipo auditor pueda verificar cualquier modificación que se haya hecho en el PD y que esté correctamente indicada en el RM.

5. En la sección 1.6 del PD no se menciona como titulares del proyecto ni al Asentamiento Sainí, ni tampoco a Sector el Chorro, mientras que el primero si se menciona en la Sección 1.5 del RM. Aún así, a lo largo del PD, hay varias menciones a Asentamiento Sainí, como, por ejemplo, en la Sección 1.1 del PD. Teniendo en cuenta la participación de Asentamiento Sainí desde el comienzo del proyecto, las entrevistas realizadas por el equipo auditor, y la propia reclamación por parte del PP en el RM de que Asentamiento Sainí es titular del proyecto, se ve necesario proporcionar información adicional en el Anexo de Desviaciones del Documento de Proyecto, para incluir a Asentamiento Sainí, y explicar la inclusión o no inclusión de Sector el Chorro como titular del proyecto, para que el equipo auditor pueda verificar esta información.
6. Por otro lado, Sector el Chorro no se menciona en ninguna sección del PD ni del RM, cuando de acuerdo a la reunión que tuvo el equipo auditor in-situ, Sector el Chorro forma parte del Resguardo Indígena y se está beneficiando del proyecto de carbono, teniendo voz y voto en las asambleas constituidas propiamente por los miembros RI Monochoa para aprobar y ejecutar los proyectos, aunque este no haya sido oficializado por el Ministerio de Interior de Colombia.

Estas últimas modificaciones y clarificaciones deben ser incluidas tanto en sus respectivas secciones del RM, algunas sugeridas por el equipo auditor son las Secciones 1.1, 1.5, 3.2, 3.3, y en el propio Anexo del RM de desviaciones del Documento de Proyecto, donde se debe información complementaria de ambos grupos sociales dentro de las diferentes secciones aplicables del PD para que el equipo auditor pueda verificar la información. Dentro del PD, algunas secciones consideradas relevantes por el equipo auditor se mencionan a continuación, en el caso de que apliquen: 1.1, 1.6, 5.2, 6, 7.3, 8.5, 9, 11.2, 11.3. En cualquier caso, el equipo auditor revisará, una vez reciba las modificaciones y clarificaciones en sus respectivas secciones, si es necesario incluir información

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adicional de acuerdo con el levantamiento de este hallazgo.

## Respuesta de proponente del proyecto

Fecha: 23/06/2023

1. Se presenta el Reporte de Monitoreo con las metas ajustadas de manera que sean consistentes con las indicadas en el PDD validado (ver archivo *IM\_Monochoa\_2da verificación\_V2.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. PDD e IM).
2. Respecto al responsable de la medición, se aclara que no todos los responsables mencionados en el PDD hacen una medición simultánea del avance de las actividades. En el RM se incluye únicamente al responsable que generó la evidencia durante el periodo de monitoreo. Por esta razón, teniendo en cuenta que algunas evidencias de actividades de este periodo de monitoreo fueron generadas por Yauto, en el campo correspondiente a "responsable de la medición" solo se menciona esta organización.
3. En este caso, la palabra personas hace referencia a miembros del Resguardo Indígena de Monochoa.
4. Se presenta el ajuste de los titulares del proyecto en el anexo correspondiente a las desviaciones del PDD indicando que los titulares corresponden a las comunidades de Tirivita y Caño Negro (ver archivo *Desviaciones del PDD Monochoa REDD+\_18042022 V4.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. PDD e IM).
5. Se modificó la sección 1.6 del PDD y la sección 1.5 del MR indicando que los titulares del proyecto son las comunidades de Tirivita y Caño Negro considerando que solo estas comunidades cuentan con reconocimiento oficial por parte del Ministerio del Interior, lo cual les otorga Representación Legal oficial según la Constitución Política de Colombia y el marco normativo relacionado con comunidades étnicas (ver archivo *Desviaciones del PDD Monochoa REDD+\_18042022 V4.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. PDD e IM y archivo *IM\_Monochoa\_2da verificación\_V2.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. PDD e IM).

Sin embargo, como se describe en la respuesta a la CL01, la toma de decisiones respecto a la intervención del proyecto se ha realizado en asamblea general y ha involucrado a todos los miembros del resguardo, por lo que todas las comunidades del resguardo indígena han participado y se han beneficiado del proyecto; esto, a pesar de no tener un reconocimiento legal ante el Ministerio del Interior (ver archivo *Documento Anexo – Aclaración El Chorro.pdf*, en la carpeta 12. Aclaración El Chorro).

6. Hemos generado la mención del asentamiento del sector del Chorro, la cual se presenta en el anexo correspondiente a las desviaciones del PDD y en el MR ajustados (ver archivo *Desviaciones del PDD Monochoa REDD+\_18042022 V4.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. PDD e IM y archivo *IM\_Monochoa\_2da verificación\_V2.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. PDD e IM).

## Documentación proporcionada por proponente del proyecto

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- Archivo *Desviaciones del PDD Monochoa REDD+\_18042022 V4.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. PDD e IM
- Archivo *IM\_Monochoa\_2da verificación\_V2.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. PDD e IM
- Archivo *Documento Anexo – Aclaración El Chorro.pdf*, en la carpeta 12. Aclaración El Chorro

<b>Evaluación de OVV</b>	<b>Fecha: 19/07/2023</b>
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1. El equipo auditor ha revisado el Reporte de Monitoreo, y las metas han sido ajustadas correctamente, acuerdo a lo reportado en el PDD.
  2. Clarificación aceptada por el equipo auditor.
  3. Clarificación aceptada por el equipo auditor.
  4. El equipo auditor ha revisado el anexo de desviación del PDD de Monochoa, y considera la corrección como aceptada.
  5. Modificación aceptada por el equipo auditor, en línea con lo expuesto en el PDD.
  6. El equipo auditor considera que las menciones al Sector el Chorro a lo largo del documento de desviaciones del PDD y el Informe de Monitoreo actualizado son correctas.
- Así, CL02 se cierra.

<b>CL ID:</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>Fecha: 07/06/2023</b>
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**Descripción de CL**

Tras la revisión del Reporte de Monitoreo (RM) del proyecto Monochoa REDD+ por parte del equipo auditor, la siguiente información relevante debe ser tenida en cuenta por el Proponente de Proyecto:

1. Al haber comparado el PD validado y el RM proporcionado para el periodo de monitoreo del 1 de julio de 2021 al 31 de diciembre de 2022 del proyecto Monochoa REDD+, se ha observado que no se han mencionado en el RM todas las actividades descritas en el Plan de Monitoreo del PD, indicándose únicamente en la Sección 3.2 que "se presenta el seguimiento a cada uno de los indicadores que mostraron avance de implementación durante el segundo periodo de monitoreo". Así, el equipo auditor solicita la inclusión de información adicional de por qué, de los proyectos que se reportaron en el PD que iban a ser ejecutados, varios de ellos no han sido ejecutados o no han conseguido avances. Se deben tener en cuenta los requerimientos exigidos en la sección 21 del Estándar BCR versión 3.0, "los titulares del proyecto deberán ejecutar el plan de monitoreo validado por el OEC. La ejecución del plan de monitoreo validado, y dado el caso, sus modificaciones, serán un requisito para la verificación. Durante el proceso de verificación, el

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titular del proyecto debe presentar el informe de conformidad con el plan de monitoreo. Las eventuales revisiones del plan de monitoreo, con el fin de aumentar su exactitud y/o la exhaustividad de la información, deben ser justificadas y presentadas al OEC".

2. En la sección 3.4 del RM se mencionan 4 riesgos identificados, entre ellos los fuegos, las inundaciones, las disputas por tenencia de la tierra y la no apropiación de las actividades del proyecto, mientras que en el PD se mencionan otros riesgos no identificados en el RM. De acuerdo a lo requerido por BCR, todos deben reportarse e incluirse, para que el equipo auditor verifique la permanencia del carbono de acuerdo a los riesgos ya validados en el PD.

### Respuesta de proponente del proyecto

Fecha: 23/06/2023

1. Es pertinente indicar que el proyecto REDD+ Monochoa presenta una duración de 30 años y la ejecución del plan de monitoreo relacionado en el PDD validado también comprende este horizonte de tiempo, considerando una intervención progresiva y consistente con las prioridades definidas por el resguardo indígena. En ese sentido, se realizó una revisión de los indicadores presentados en RM y de algunas acciones adicionales que fueron priorizadas por la comunidad en el marco del ejercicio de su gobierno propio y que son consistentes con los pilares del proyecto (inversión social y gobernanza). Durante el segundo periodo de monitoreo se reportó avance de 29 indicadores de 13 acciones inicialmente priorizadas, y se ejecutaron 8 acciones adicionales que fueron aprobadas en asamblea general y han beneficiado todas las comunidades del resguardo. Para facilitar la lectura del RM, el reporte de indicadores se limita a los que han presentado avance durante el periodo de monitoreo.

De acuerdo con el esquema de trabajo del proyecto, todas las acciones implementadas son aprobadas anualmente por las comunidades indígenas en asamblea general y responden a las prioridades definidas, la capacidad de ejecución y las circunstancias presentes en el territorio. En la medida que se avanza en la implementación de la estrategia REDD+, se reporta el seguimiento de las actividades de acuerdo con los indicadores y estructura definida en el Plan de Monitoreo del PDD, y de esta manera se da cumplimiento a los requerimientos descritos en la sección 21 del Estándar BCR v3.0.

2. Se presenta la sección 3.4 del RM ajustada, indicando el reporte de monitoreo de todos los riesgos de no permanencia definidos en el PDD validado (ver archivo *IM\_Monochoa\_2da verificación\_V2.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. PDD e IM).

### Documentación proporcionada por proponente del proyecto

- Archivo *IM\_Monochoa\_2da verificación\_V2.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. PDD e IM

### Evaluación de OVV

Fecha: 19/07/2023

1. La clarificación es aceptada por el equipo auditor. No se requieren medidas correctivas

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<p>aparte.</p> <p>2. El equipo auditor ha revisado el Reporte de Monitoreo actualizado, y acepta las modificaciones incluidas en este.</p> <p>Así, CL03 se cierra.</p>
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CL ID:	04	Fecha: 07/06/2023
<b>Descripción de CL</b>		
<p>Con respecto a los cálculos reportados en el RM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incluir información adicional sobre cómo se ha calculado la incertidumbre en el RM, pese a que este proceso ya se menciona de manera generalizada en el PD, ya que es un elemento relevante de la deducción de toneladas de CO<sub>2</sub>eq para el valor definitivo de bonos de carbono que se va a verificar (antes de aplicar el buffer).</li> <li>Asimismo, aunque los cálculos que se publican en el RM se hacen solamente descontando la incertidumbre (y obviando el buffer, que se descuenta directamente en BCR), se requiere considerar que la reserva de buffer ha pasado del 15% al 20% de acuerdo a nuevo requerimiento publicado por BCR. Así, por ejemplo, en la hoja Excel proporcionada por el PP al equipo auditor, se requiere actualizar el documento (y cualquier otro relevante) que incluya estas apreciaciones que no se corresponden a lo requerido por BCR en proyectos AFOLU.</li> <li>Con respecto al cálculo de la deforestación durante el periodo de monitoreo (1 de julio de 2021 al 31 de diciembre de 2022) para el proyecto Monochoa REDD+, faltan también varias capas y documentos que fueron solicitadas al PP por parte del equipo auditor en la última reunión de explicación del cálculo de la estimación de reducción de emisiones por deforestación evitada, incluido el protocolo aplicado en el cálculo de la deforestación durante el periodo de monitoreo usando ArcGis y análisis visual por polígonos, para que el equipo auditor pueda revisar correctamente el procedimiento aplicado, y reproducir los cálculos de la deforestación evitada en el periodo de monitoreo, con el objetivo de confirmar que la deforestación durante el periodo de monitoreo coincide con la reportada en el RM y resto de evidencias.</li> <li>Asimismo, se requiere proporcionar información adicional del proceso de cómo se han hecho los cálculos de la deforestación evitada durante el periodo de monitoreo en su respectiva sección dentro del RM (3.5.1.1), y del resto de cálculos relevantes que pueden</li> </ol>		

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encontrarse en las secciones 3.5.2 y 3.5.3 del RM, de acuerdo con lo requerido por el estándar BCR en su sección 11. Así, no solo sería necesario adjuntar las nuevas evidencias y el protocolo requerido por parte del equipo auditor para su respectiva revisión, sino que es necesario incluir una explicación adicional del procedimiento para obtener los cálculos que finalmente serán la reclamación de créditos de carbono que el proponente de proyecto realizará una vez finalice el proceso de verificación.

<b>Respuesta de proponente del proyecto</b>	<b>Fecha: 23/06/2023</b>
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1. Se incluyó la información sobre el cálculo de la incertidumbre en la sección 3.5.1 del MR. Cabe señalar que los factores de emisión empleados para el cálculo de las reducciones de emisiones de GEI son los mismos que fueron usados para la estimación ex-ante de las reducciones de emisiones reportadas en el PDD.
2. Se presenta la hoja de cálculo actualizada con el descuento del buffer del 20% (ver archivo *Monochoa\_cálculos monitoreo\_V1\_13042023.xlsx*, en la carpeta 2. *Soportes de cálculo*). El descuento del buffer no se menciona en ningún otro archivo del proyecto considerando que este se efectúa de manera automática en la plataforma de BioCarbon Registry.
3. Se presenta la descripción del protocolo del cálculo de la deforestación (ver carpeta 3. *Mapas y GDB*, subcarpeta *Metodología procesamiento cartográfico*, archivo *Metodología procesamiento cartográfico.pdf*) y las imágenes empleadas para el desarrollo del análisis de deforestación (ver carpeta 3. *Mapas y GDB*, subcarpeta *Imágenes y GDB*).
4. Se complementó la sección 3.5 del RM indicando el paso a paso de los cálculos indicando cómo fue el proceso para estimar las emisiones de línea base y la aplicación del factor de circunstancias nacionales.

<b>Documentación proporcionada por proponente del proyecto</b>
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- Archivo *IM\_Monochoa\_2da verificación\_V2.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. *PDD e IM*
- Archivo *Monochoa\_cálculos monitoreo\_V1\_13042023.xlsx*, en la carpeta 2. *Soportes de cálculo*
- Carpeta 3. *Mapas y GDB*, subcarpeta *Metodología procesamiento cartográfico*, archivo *Metodología procesamiento cartográfico.pdf*
- Carpeta 3. *Mapas y GDB*, subcarpeta *Imágenes y GDB*

<b>Evaluación de OVV</b>	<b>Fecha: 19/07/2023</b>
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1. El equipo auditor ha revisado el Informe de Monitoreo actualizado, específicamente la

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<p>sección 3.5.1, y concluye que la información reportada coincide con la del PDD y es técnicamente correcta.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. El equipo auditor ha revisado la hoja de cálculos, y coincide que esta se ha actualizado para tener en consideración un descuento del buffer del 20%, de acuerdo a los nuevos requerimientos publicados por BCR.</li> <li>3. El equipo auditor ha revisado la metodología de procesamiento cartográfico, y las imágenes empleadas para el desarrollo del análisis de deforestación, y además, ha reproducido el proceso de manera aleatoria, utilizando los criterios descritos (protocolo) por el Proponente de Proyecto en el propio documento expuesto inicialmente para distinguir áreas de bosque y no bosque en diferentes periodos de tiempo, usando imágenes satelitales. Por otro lado, el equipo auditor, por su compromiso en la reproducción de los cálculos frente al Estándar BCR, también ha analizado las implicaciones técnicas del protocolo aplicado, considerado este correcto de acuerdo al alcance de aplicación del proceso de auditoría.</li> <li>4. El equipo auditor ha revisado la sección 3.5 del Reporte de Monitoreo actualizado, y considera la información añadida como correcta. No se requiere de más información, considerando las diferentes llamadas que se han producido entre el equipo auditor y el proponente de proyecto para las explicaciones respectivas de los cálculos.</li> </ol> <p>Así, CL04 se cierra.</p>
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CL ID:	05	Fecha: 07/06/2023
<b>Descripción de CL</b>		
<p>Con respecto a requerimientos del Estándar BCR, Versión 3.0:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. De acuerdo con la, Sección 10.8 Adaptación al cambio climático, se solicita incluir información adicional en el reporte de monitoreo sobre el cumplimiento de los requisitos mencionados en esta sección, incluyendo lo siguiente: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"el titular del proyecto demuestra que: (a) considera algunas de las líneas estratégicas en las Políticas Nacionales de Cambio Climático (...), (b) mejora las condiciones de conservación de la biodiversidad y sus servicios ecosistémicos (...), "</li> </ul> <p>Asimismo, se debe tener en consideración los requisitos específicos para el sector AFOLU de la propia Sección 10.8 del Estándar BCR, haciendo mención explícita de cuál de los requisitos descritos en la sección 10.8 se cumplen a lo largo del periodo de monitoreo, para tener cierta</p> </li> </ol>		

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<p>conectividad entre lo redactado y lo exigido por el Estándar BCR Versión 3.0. Es importante también mencionar cualquier evidencia asociada a este cumplimiento, aunque esta ya se haya mencionado a lo largo del texto o haya sido proporcionada al equipo auditor aparte, para poder ser revisada.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="236 589 1394 864">2. El equipo auditor no ha podido acceder a la herramienta para la determinación de aportes al cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) de los proyectos de GEI. Los titulares del proyecto deben determinar si las actividades del proyecto contribuyen con los ODS, por lo que se debe llevar a cabo una evaluación sobre la contribución del proyecto de GEI a los ODS para este periodo de verificación. Además, para tenerlo en consideración, de acuerdo con la sección 22 del Estándar BCR versión 3.0, "el alcance de la validación y/o verificación debe incluir lo siguiente: (...) los indicadores relacionados con los ODS".</li> <li data-bbox="236 902 1394 1137">3. En línea con lo comentado en uno de los hallazgos previos, y de acuerdo al requerimiento del Estándar de BCR con respecto a la Salvaguardas REDD+, es necesario clarificar, aportando información adicional y evidencias, que el cumplimiento de las Salvaguardas también hace referencia al asentamiento Sainí y al Sector el Chorro, y no exclusivamente a las dos comunidades reconocidas como tal por el Ministerio del Interior, dentro del Resguardo Indígena Monochoa.</li> </ol>
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Respuesta de proponente del proyecto	Fecha: 23/06/2023
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="236 1263 1394 1581">1. Se presenta el anexo correspondiente a las desviaciones del PDD en el que se indica la inclusión de la sección correspondiente a "Adaptación al Cambio Climático" de acuerdo con lo establecido en la sección 10.8 del Estándar BCR, versión 3.0. Por otra parte, se aclara que el estándar no requiere el reporte del avance de las acciones de adaptación al cambio climático, conforme a lo establecido en la sección de 21 Plan de Monitoreo de la versión 3.0 del Estándar BCR; no obstante, se incluyó en la sección 1.1 del MR una descripción general de las acciones implementadas durante el periodo de monitoreo que contribuyeron a la adaptación al cambio climático.</li> <li data-bbox="236 1621 1394 1776">2. Se presenta la herramienta de aportes al cumplimiento de los ODS desarrollada por BCR en la que se presentan los ODS y sus respectivos indicadores de medición (ver carpeta 13. <i>Reporte de ODS</i>). También se presenta la inclusión de esta sección en el documento de desviación del PDD y en el MR.</li> <li data-bbox="236 1805 1394 2040">3. Tal como se señala en el documento generado por el Resguardo Indígena de Monochoa (ver archivo <i>Documento Anexo – Aclaración El Chorro.pdf</i>, en la carpeta 12. <i>Aclaración El Chorro</i>), respecto al cumplimiento de las salvaguardas del Asentamiento Sainí y del asentamiento del sector El Chorro, se reitera que los pueblos indígenas cuentan con mecanismos internos de gobierno propio que garantizan la participación de todos los habitantes del resguardo en las tomas de decisión y distribución de beneficios asociados al proyecto. Se han aportado las</li> </ol>
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actas de las asambleas y los registros de las actividades de monitoreo como evidencia del cumplimiento de las salvaguardas en el marco del proyecto (ver archivos *16 a 19-julio-2022\_Acta Asamblea General.pdf*, *10 a 12-septiembre-2022\_Acta Asamblea General.pdf* y *11 a 13-febrero-2023\_Acta Asamblea General.pdf*, en la carpeta 5. *Asambleas y talleres*; *IM\_Monochoa\_2da verificación\_V2.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. *PDD e IM*; Carpeta 6. *Actividades*).

### Documentación proporcionada por proponente del proyecto

- Archivo *Desviaciones del PDD Monochoa REDD+\_18042022 V4.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. *PDD e IM*
- Archivo *IM\_Monochoa\_2da verificación\_V2.pdf*, en la carpeta 1. *PDD e IM*
- Carpeta 6. *Actividades*
- Carpeta 13. *Reporte de ODS*
- Archivo *Documento Anexo – Aclaración El Chorro.pdf*, en la carpeta 12. *Aclaración El Chorro*
- Archivos *16 a 19-julio-2022\_Acta Asamblea General.pdf*, *10 a 12-septiembre-2022\_Acta Asamblea General.pdf* y *11 a 13-febrero-2023\_Acta Asamblea General.pdf*, en la carpeta 5. *Asambleas y talleres*
- Subcarpetas *Entrevistas Caciques* y *Entrevistas Comunidad*, en la carpeta 5. *Asambleas y talleres*

### Evaluación de OVV

Fecha: 19/07/2023

1. El equipo auditor ha revisado los documentos de desviaciones del PDD y el Informe de Monitoreo actualizado, y considera que la información reportada se corresponde con los requerimientos de BCR. No se requiere de información adicional.
2. El equipo auditor ha revisado la herramienta de ODS, y la considera aceptable de acuerdo a lo establecido por los requerimientos de BCR.
3. El equipo auditor considera que los proponentes de proyecto han aportado suficientes evidencias para demostrar que Asentamiento Sainí y Sector el Chorro han pasado por un proceso adecuado, de acuerdo a lo requerido por BCR, de Consentimiento Previo, Libre e Informado.

Así, CL05 se cierra.

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Forward Actions Request (FARs)

<b>FAR ID:</b>	01	<b>Fecha:</b> 07/06/2023
<b>Descripción de FAR</b>		
<p>Durante la visita del equipo auditor al área de proyecto del Resguardo Indígena (RI) Monochoa, se obtuvo la siguiente información relevante que debe ser tenida en cuenta por el Proponente de Proyecto:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Durante la visita del equipo auditor al área de proyecto del RI Monochoa, se mantuvo una reunión con Caño Negro para discutir, entre otras cosas, los beneficios del proyecto Monochoa REDD+ para las comunidades indígenas del RI. Entre ellos, uno de los proyectos productivos que están en proceso de ejecución dentro del RI, liderados por la propia Comunidad Caño Negro, se basa en la instalación de una gasolinera para barcos en el río Caquetá con bomba de combustible, y de un taller de mecánica, para suministrar combustible y mantenimiento a un precio más competitivo que el que se obtiene de las subastas en las zonas de alrededor del RI Monochoa, ya que desde que tanto el RI Monochoa como el de Puerto Zábalo y Los Monos comenzaron con sus respectivos proyectos REDD+, la adquisición de barcos y el incremento del poder adquisitivo ha incrementado también los fondos disponibles en ambas regiones, lo que está fomentando un aumento del consumo de combustible. Así, la Comunidad Caño Negro lleva cooperando con el resto de los proponentes de proyecto afincados en Bogotá, para conseguir el permiso legal de explotación de una gasolinera con elevado almacenamiento de combustible en el río Caquetá. De acuerdo con lo explicado por los proponentes de proyecto al equipo auditor, este proyecto productivo aun requerirá tiempo para que pueda ponerse en marcha, sin saberse aún si será posible hacerlo por impedimentos legales.</li> </ol> <p>En el caso de que finalmente se haga, se propone esta acción a futuro (FAR) para que el próximo equipo auditor revise el cumplimiento de la legislación vigente, en materia de gestión de elevadas cargas de combustible en espacios naturales, daños contra el ecosistema, y cualquier otra norma relacionada con la seguridad ambiental, para cerciorarse del cumplimiento legal, y de la obtención de todos los permisos necesarios para poner en marcha este proyecto productivo. Además, sirva esta FAR para revisar la aplicación del Estándar BCR en lo que se refiere la proposición de proyectos productivos financiados con proyectos de reducción de emisiones (REDD+), que tienen una huella de carbono elevada asociada, como es una gasolinera que se dedica a vender productos derivados de los combustibles fósiles, para analizar la necesidad de descontar todas las emisiones liberadas a la atmósfera de la reclamación de bonos de carbono en cada periodo de verificación.</p>		
<b>Respuesta de proponente del proyecto</b>		<b>Fecha:</b> 23/06/2023

VERIFICATION REPORT	Aire de Vida "FIIVO JAAGAVA KOMUYA JAG+Y+" Monochoa REDD+
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Se aclara que el proyecto de instalación de una estación de gasolina para botes no se encuentra en proceso de ejecución, y que tampoco se ha iniciado el trámite para obtener los permisos ambientales requeridos de acuerdo con el marco legal aplicable a este tipo de actividades; el proyecto fue mencionado, pero no se ha elaborado el perfil de proyecto correspondiente, ni cuenta con asignación presupuestal. Dicho esto, en caso de que se llegara a ejecutar el proyecto de la gasolinera, se realizarán los estudios y análisis técnicos pertinentes, y se solicitarán los permisos aplicables con el fin de dar cumplimiento a la normatividad ambiental vigente.

#### Documentación proporcionada por proponente del proyecto

#### Evaluación de OVV

Fecha: 19/07/2023

Clarificación aceptada por el equipo auditor, aunque la FAR permanecerá abierta para procesos de auditoría sucesivos, con el fin de garantizar una correcta revisión de este posible proyecto productivo dentro del Resguardo Indígena Monochoa.

Así, FAR 01 permanecerá abierta. No se requiere respuesta por parte de los Proponentes de Proyecto.