VERIFICATION REPORT

PROYECTO DE CARBONO FORESTAL ORGANIZACIÓN LA PRIMAVERA

PROJECT ID: PCR-CO-697-142-001

VERIFICATION REPORT PROJECT ID	
Project Title	Proyecto de Carbono Forestal Organización La Primavera
Project ID	PCR-CO-697-142-001
Project holder	Organización La Primavera SA
Project Type/Project activity	AFOLU. A/R.
Grouped project	NA
Version number and date of the Project Document to which this report applies	V04. 06/05/2025
Applied methodology	NTC 6208 of ICONTEC for the record AR-ACM0003. CDM Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands. V2.0 Transition to BCR V3.4 (28_06_2024) during the second verification.
Project location	La Primavera, VICHADA. Colombia.
Project starting date	07/09/2012
Quantification period of GHG emissions reductions/removals	07/09/2012 to 08/09/2042
Monitoring period	02/12/2019 to 30/04/2023

Total amount of GHG emission reductions/removals	54,598 tCO2e 13,649 average annual amounts of GHG emission removals.
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs. 12, 13 and 15.
Special category, related to co-benefits	NA
Document date	V 2 08/05/2025
Work carried out by	Lead Auditor: Claudia Polindara. Auditor: Pablo Moreno Auditor: Joao Barata Technical Reviewer: Adrián Vidal.
Approved by	José Luis Fuentes.

Table of contents

1 Executive summary

The Forest Carbon Project Organización La Primavera (OLP) is the AFOLU project developed under methodology AR-ACM0003. CDM Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands. V2.0, and currently is in transition to BCR standard and BCR0001 Methodology, applicable to ARR activities.

The proposed project is a reforestation initiative in the municipality of La Primavera, located in the Department of Vichada. The project involves reforesting with commercial forest species to promote the recovery and enhancement of the remaining natural and gallery forests in the project area through passive restoration processes and atmospheric carbon capture. Additionally, the project contributes to the global goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supports the local and international carbon markets through the commercialization of this service.

The commercial forest species considered for the development of reforestation actions are *Pinus caribaea* and *Eucalyptus pellita*. The intervention areas correspond to 519.6 and 27.6 respectively.

This project started on September 7, 2012, and is set to run for 30 years (7/09/2012 to 08/09/2042). AENOR has evaluated the second monitoring period, from 02/12/2019 to 30/04/2023, resulting in a net removal of 54,598 tCO2 GHG through ARR activities.

The project evaluated various carbon sinks, including aerial and below biomass, soil organic carbon, shrubs, leaf litter, and dead wood above the ground, across 547.3 hectares of commercial forest established by 2023. Likewise, the project contributes to SDGs 12, 13 and 15 through the development of its activities.

For the second monitoring period, AENOR issues a positive verification opinion for the verified GHG emission removals of 54,598 tCO_2e from 02/12/2019 to 30/04/2023.

2 Objective, scope and verification criteria

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

- That the project complies with all the requirements of the BCR Standard v3.4. June 28, 2024.
- That the Monitoring Report and supporting information comply with the requirements of ISO 14064-2:2019 and the Colombian Legal Framework.
- That the project complies with the rules and criteria of the Colombian carbon market.

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

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

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

The following criteria were used to evaluate this project:

- Methodological Document. AR-ACM0003 Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands. V2.0.
- BCR0001 V4.0.[1]
- BCR Standard. Empowering sustainability, redefining standards. Version 3.4. June 28, 2024.
- Validation and Verification Manual Greenhouse Gas Projects. V2.4. March 23, 2024.
- Tools and guidelines:
    - Tool for the determination of contributions to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) projects. v 1. July 13, 2023
    - Permanence and Risk Management. BCR Tool. V1.1. BCR project holder take actions to ensure the project benefits are maintained over time. V1.1. March 19, 2024.
    - Avoiding double counting (ADC). BCR Tool. v2.0. February 7, 2024.
    - Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Tool. v 1. February 13, 2023
    - Sustainable Development Safeguards. SDSs Tool. Version 1.1. July 4, 2024.
    - R-TOOL14 Methodological tool: Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities Version 04.2.

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

1. Verify GHG emission removals, implementation of activities and their reported impact from 02 December 2019 to 30 April 2024.

[1] The Methodology is based on the CDM Methodology: "AR-ACM0003. A/R Large-scale Consolidated Methodology. Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands. Version 02.0 AR and CDM tools applicable to this projects' type.

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

- Good practice guide for land use, land use change and forestry. IPCC, 2003
- ISO 14064:2019
    - Part 2: Specification with guidance, at project level for the quantification, monitoring and reporting of emission reductions or enhancements in greenhouse gas removals.
    - Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas declarations (2019)
- ISO 14065:2013 (EN) Greenhouse gases - Requirements for bodies performing validation and verification of greenhouse gases, for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition.

3 *Verification planning*

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

The initial process, including the preliminary meeting before the field visit, took place on August 15, 2023. The visit occurred in two phases: 1. Interviews with local institutions were conducted in a single day, as part of auditing multiple projects (OLP, Redentoristas, El Dorado), considering the institutions' schedules. These interviews were held in person on August 22, 2023. 2. The inspection of the project area was conducted from October 1 to October 4, 2023.

During the field visit, the audit team assessed its state of implementation, the quality of the field data collection techniques, compliance with the monitoring plan, consultation with stakeholders, land tenure, forest area, quality of measures in the sample plots.

AENOR conducted a thorough and meticulous examination of the spreadsheets to ensure the proper implementation of the methodology, including parameters and equations, and verified that the data required for calculating GHG removals was adequately provided. Following the evaluation, AENOR can confirm with a reasonable level of assurance that the reported emission removals are free from significant errors, omissions, or inaccuracies.

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

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

a) OEC has assigned the competent personal for the audit team, like as detailed in Section 3.2. of this report.

b) As indicated in section 3.1 of this report, the OEC has determined the verification activities based on the project's characteristics. In order to do this, the audit team developed a verification plan (described in section 3.1 of this report) and a sampling plan (described in section 3.4), which enabled them to determine the assessment with the adequate level of assurance (described in section 3.3).

c) OEC, through the audit team, made a risk assessment to evaluate potential errors, omissions, or misinterpretations in the verification process (R-DTC-868.02 -risk assessment).

d) Once the VVB has determined the risk assessment, the audit team defined the time and dates of the verification process with the project holder. In order to accomplish this, the audit team held an initial meeting and reviewed the documentation that had been in place since August 15, 2023.

e) Collection of evidence to develop to verification activities (Document review, interviews, and on-site visit) are detailed in section 4 of this report.

f) The evidence collection plan developed by the audit team includes documentary evidence, scheduled interviews, and site visits to project strata as outlined in the sampling plan (See Section 3.1. of this report).

g) The verification plan (provided to the BCR Standard) describes the objectives and scope of the verification procedure (see section 2 of this report). It also specifies the responsibilities and roles of the audit team (see section 3.2.) and the standards and requisites for the verification, such as the level of assurance and materiality (see details in section 3.3).

3.1 Verification plan

The verification process was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in ISO 14064-3: 2019 "Greenhouse Gases. Part 3: Specification with guidance for gas validation and verification. In preparation for this Plan, the audit team reviewed the monitoring report and other pertinent documents deemed necessary for the proper organization of the audit. Likewise, the audit team review of compliance with the requirements of ISO 14064-2: 2019, the development of verification includes strategic and risk analysis, with the audit team evaluating the issues indicated in ISO 14064-3: 2019.

In addition, the audit team considered the specific requirements of the BCR standard, and assessment included the boundaries, activities and technologies of the project, the sources and reservoirs, types of GHG, evaluation indicators of SDG´s, the pertinent tools, and the monitoring plan and its implementation. Finally, in accordance with the BCR standard, the level of assurance was no less than 95%, and the material discrepancy was not up to 5% (See detail in Section 3.3.).

The verification audit was conducted by combining documentation review, site visit, interviews, and communication with relevant personnel of the project proponent. The interviews with the local and regional institutions (Major of Primavera and Corporinoquia) were held in person on August 22, 2023. The project was assessed for compliance with the criteria described in Section 2 of this report.

The visit carried out from 1 to 4 October 2023. Before, during and after the visit, the audit team made the assessment of the document provided by the project holder.

3.2 Verification team

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

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

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

Table 7 Verification Team

The members of the verification team were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The audit team has a commitment to not transmit or reveal any Company information to third parties that they access due to the performance of the audit process.
- The Audit Team of AENOR complies with all the provisions of the BCR´s Code of Ethics.

- According to the OEC contract and the validation/verification team, the requirements of the BCR Anti-Bribery policy detailed in section 8.2.4 of the BCR Validation and Verification Manual are met.
- AENOR has the commitment to avoid any relationship with people or organizations that may have the purpose of money laundering or terrorist financing, and it makes sure the companies they make deals with operate under the law.

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

3.3 Level of assurance and materiality

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

The audit team verified that the project is in line with the methodology used and that the quantification results were appropriate, guaranteeing compliance with a level of assurance below 95% and a material discrepancy under 5%, as required by Section 22.3 of the BCR Standard.

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

a) The level of assurance of the verification of the GHG mitigation project should not be less than 95%. The errors that were found in the spreadsheets were corrected; these errors never exceeded 5% with respect to the application of the methodology. Therefore, it is assured that the level of assurance is not less than 95%. The audit team verified the sources and selection of the parameters. Furthermore, the CAB assessed evidence provided by the Project Holder, conducted the interviews with the stakeholders (including project staff, field workers, project proponent, and local and environmental entities), and determined the sample plots by stratum. The audit team sampled the plots whit in the project area (37 plots), distributed across four strata: High (6), middle (16), regular (10) and low (5). The sampling size included 4 plots to remeasurement, with 1 plot per stratum. Details of the sampling plan, and results are described in Section 3.4 and Annex 5.

b) The material discrepancy in the data underpinning the estimated GHG emission removals could reach up to +/- 5%. Upon evaluation, AENOR confirmed the absence of any significant discrepancy in the calculation data. The audit team has confirmed that the project holder has correctly applied the methodology properly, with no errors detected in the calculations. Furthermore, during the on-site visit

the audit team verified that the strata and plot measurements are consistent with the forestry inventory (See Annex 5).

c) To ensure the level of assurance, AENOR assessed the calculations provided by the project holder and cross-checked the information with the methodology and the credible sources. Additionally, the audit team confirmed the measurement procedure by examining sampling plots, as detailed in Section 3.4 of this report. Issues concerning document management and tool application were resolved during the audit. Furthermore, errors in the reporting were amended, ensuring the accuracy of the information presented in the MR, in accordance with the BCR Standard (See Annex 5).

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

- Project proponent, developers/management team, local team onsite: The audit team confirms the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder involved in the project through the interviews, and review documentation that includes the contractual process between the parts (See section 4 of this report).
- Project boundaries: GIS data serves as the primary source for assessing spatial limits (3). During the onsite visit, the audit team toured the project area and corroborated the boundaries using GPS (Garmin) and other tools such as Avenza and Orux apps. The team checked points in relevant locations, verified land cover, and assessed project stratification (See Section 4.4 and Annex 5).
- Ownership and rights over carbon: The audit team evaluates the legal documentation that support the rights over carbon, and the tenure land /8/.
- Methodology used and deviations: Through the assessment of the GHG data, the audit team confirmed that not are deviations of the methodology.
- Assessment of uncertainty and conservative approach: The audit team evaluated the procedure to applicability of MRV tool and the applicable methodology (See Section 6.2.4).
- Permanence and Risk Management: The audit team confirmed that the Project Holder identified the potential risk, and the adequate mitigation measures, through the methodology risks knowledge (See Section 6.2.5 of this report). Likewise, verified that mechanism for managing of the risk leakage /1;9;10/.
- Carbon calculations: GHG mitigation goals, results of the monitoring period /5/.
- Monitoring plan for quantification and monitoring of GHG emissions removal: Includes the assessment of monitoring procedures, monitoring team, and equipment, through the replication of procedures and use of equipment during on-site visit (See Section 4 and Annex 5).
- Internal quality control: The audit team corroborates the controls established to detect and correct any errors or omissions in monitoring parameters. This process is confirmed by recalculating and verifying equations in the calculation file,

evaluating the quality and safety of information, and assessing procedures during the on-site visit.

- Stakeholder´s consultation: Through the interviews with the stakeholders. The audit team made interviews with local government, local environmental entity, workers, and developer project (See section 4.3 of this report).
- Compliance with national legislation: Through the review of the legal framework applicable, and interviews with the local entities.
- Sustainable Development Goals: The assessment was made according to the implementation activities of the monitoring plan.
- Sustainable Development Safeguards Through interviews with local environmental representatives and compliance with environmental commitments, the audit team verified the information and verified that there were no inconsistencies.
- Avoid double counting of emissions reductions/removals: The audit team reviews other programs and standards, to avoid double counting, likewise the OEC verified the served tool.

These criteria have based in the sampling plan stablished (See Section 3.4 of this report).

According to the aforementioned, the documentation evaluation and the on-site visit were used to guarantee the verification process. It was confirmed that there were no significant errors or discrepancies that would have affected the emission removal calculation, such as overestimating the calculation data or omitting information.

3.4 Sampling plan

The purpose of the sample plan was to perform a risk assessment in order to identify the proper verification processes required to reduce the possibility of any auditing errors. The sample plan approach was developed for each item to identify potential mistakes, omissions, or misinterpretations.

The sampling plan adhered to the criteria outlined in Section 2 and ISO 14064-3. Any adjustments to the verification sampling plan were implemented based on observed monitoring conditions to identify processes with the highest risk of material discrepancies.

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

Taking into account the BCR standard criteria, the following sampling was performed after these assessments.

- Project proponent, developers/management team, local team onsite.
- Project boundaries
- Ownership and rights over carbon
- Project conflicts, barriers, or difficulties
- Methodology used and deviations.
- Assessment of uncertainty and conservative approach
- Risk assessment.
- Monitoring procedures. Monitoring team and equipment
- Controls established to detect and correct any error or omission in monitoring parameters.
- Carbon calculations: GHG mitigation goals, results of the monitoring period. Monitoring plan for quantification and monitoring of GHG emissions removal.
- Project Communication and Complaints Mechanism.
- Stakeholder´s consultation.
- Compliance with national legislation.
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Sustainable Development Safeguards
- Avoid double counting of emissions reductions/removals.

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

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

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

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

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

- Carefully review the Monitoring Report along with supporting documentation for compliance with verification criteria and consistency.
- Replicate 100% of spreadsheets for the monitoring period in the verification project area and cross-check them against the methodological requirements used.
- Check 100% of changes in project boundaries and land cover during the monitoring period using the GIS database and cross-check in the field through checkpoints and sample plots.
- Verify 100% and compare with values of changes in carbon stocks in the project area.
- Reviewing mandatory tools to the standard BCR and check 100% the procedure and results of it.
- To develop the sampling plan, the audit team determined following factors to reach the level of assurance required by the Standard BCR:

Table 2 It

Item/Criteria for Verification Process	**Description Evidence**	**Qualitative/ Quantitative Sampling**
Project proponent, developers/management team, local team onsite	Interviews with the Project Staff	Qualitative
Carbon ownership and rights	Legal documentation review/8/: 1) Registries of the public instruments. 2) CIF documents 3) ICA Registry 4) Interview with the Project Holder	Qualitative
Project Boundaries	1) Review of GIS file data /3/ 2) Track in Project Area and checkpoints during the on-site visit to confirm the spatial limits (See Annex 5 of this Report).	Qualitative and Quantitative
Quantification of GHG Removals Results	1) Review of Spreadsheet Calculators /5/ 2) Re-measurement Plots during the on-site visit (strata sampling)	Quantitative
Project and Monitoring Plan Implementation	1) Assessment of data and parameters monitored 2) Verification through the on-site visit:	Quantitative

Item/Criteria for Verification Process	Description Evidence	Qualitative/ Quantitative Sampling
	- Confirm the spatial limits - Re-measurement Plots (4 plots in total)	
Conservative approach and uncertainty management	1) Assessment of applicability tool (MRV)	Quantitative
Permanence and Risk Management	1) Assessment of Section 16.3 of BCR001 Methodology 2) Permanence and Risk Management tool	Qualitative and Quantitative
Stakeholders Consultation	Interviews with the Municipality La Primavera and Corporinoquia (Section 4.3)	Qualitative
	Interviews with Developer and Field Operators (Section 4.3)	Qualitative
Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks	1) Review the legal framework applicable /23/	Qualitative
Internal quality control	1) Review controls established to detect and correct any error or omission in monitoring parameters 2) Assessment of monitoring procedures 3) Interviews with developer and field operators.	Qualitative
Other applicable BCR Tools	1) Verification of compliance the applicable tools: - SDSs - Sustainable Development Goals - Avoid double counting of emissions removals	Qualitative and Quantitative

Emphasis is placed on the fact that the checkpoints, sample plots, path in the project visit are complemented by the assessment of the entire GIS data area. AENOR meticulously examined the spreadsheets to ensure that the procedures (parameters, equations) were correctly implemented and that the necessary data for calculating GHG removals was adequately provided.

Therefore, the sample plots are established by strata and selected randomly, with one plot per stratum (5%): high, middle, and regular. For the low stratum, the audit team selected a control point, considering the development of this stratum one plot per stratum (5%):

low, high, middle, and steady. Annex 5 of this report provides the results of re-measurement plots, and materiality (less than 5%). The procedure to determine the number of re-measurement plots is carried out through joint stratified and random sampling. The stratified way is the best option, considering the project is classified by strata according to the amount of carbon retained, calculated based on the amount of biomass found. Once the project strata were identified, the audit team selected the plots of randomly to ensure that each plot had the same possibility of being selected. This step is made on the Excel software. This joint approach allows obtaining a representative sample, optimizing the resources and time, and this procedure is effective to apply currently. Likewise, to determine the sample size, the auditor relied on the proportion of the size stratum and the variability of each stratum.

Regarding the above, the sample size corresponded to one plot for stratum and four plots in total. The criteria were based on the low variability in the project sample related to the statistics results of the biomass (ton/ha) and carbon (ton/ha) of the standard deviation (see Table 3). Likewise, the audit team applied the following equation, which adjusts the sample size for finite populations, and it is useful when the total population size is relatively small.

$$n = \frac{N * \left(\frac{Z^2 * p(1-p)}{E^2}\right)}{N + \left(\frac{Z^2 * p(1-p)}{E^2}\right) - 1}$$

Where:

***n** is the sample size.*

***N** is the population size (No. Plots each stratum in the OLP area. (See table below).*

***Z** is the critical value of the normal distribution for the desired confidence level (for 95%, Z 1.96).*

***p** is the proportion of the population (0.5%).*

***E** is the margin of error (5%).*

Finally, the approach described above allowed us to review the procedure to identify possible errors that could affect the assessment materiality and achieve performing a thorough and efficient review.

Consequently, and considering the criteria above mentioned, and using the Equation to calculate the number of necessary for each stratum.

Table 3. Sample Size Data

Stratum	No Plots	Confidence Level (%)	Margin of error %	Plots sampled	Standard deviation	
					above-ground biomass t/ha.	Carbon t/ha
Regular	10	95	5	1	8.7	4.3
Middel	16	95	5	1	8.6	5.4
High	6	95	5	1	16.6	10.5
Low	5	95	5	1	2.3	1.1
Total	37	-	-	4	-	-

- The margin of error is a criterion based on materiality and assurance stablished in the Validation and Verification Manual. This approach ensures the integrity and credibility of the audit results. Therefore, the 5% margin is aligned with the BCR guidelines.
- The number of the plots (N) corresponding only to the OLP area, taking into account the project, includes plots of the other areas (Redentoristas and El Dorado). BCR accepted for this verification the other plots; however, the audit team, to maintain the conservative approach, verified the plots belong to the project area.
- The re-measurement results are presented in Annex 5

Moreover, the audit team examined the GIS protocols, including the procedure monitoring plan, to verify the project boundaries and strata. Based on the completed evaluation, AENOR can assert with a reasonable level of confidence that the reported emission removals are accurate and devoid of significant errors, omissions, or misstatements.

4 *Verification procedures and means*

4.1 Preliminary assessment

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

a) According to registration in the BCR Standard, the PD[2]/12/, the project belongs to AFOLU sector, under Methodology AR-ACM0003 Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands, which is eligible to standard BCR.
b) As previously mentioned, the project employs the AR-ACM003 methodology, which is backed by the implementation activities outlined in MR/1/,
c) the monitoring report/1/ complies with the methodology (AR-ACM003) applied.

The detailed information provided by the project holder enabled a comprehensive review and ensured compliance with the requirements for proceeding with audit planning based on the established criteria. The auditor thoroughly analyzed all project documentation, confirmed its consistency with the project type, validated its completeness, and found no potential deviations from the BCR program. The documents prior assessed were land tenure /8/; MR /1/; GIS information/3/, ex post calculations /5.1/, PD /12/, and BCR tools, among others.

The information provided by the PP was enough to elaborate the audit plan and the risk assessment and to determine the purpose and scope of the verification.

The project verification process considered the project documentation and its development in compliance with methodology (AR-ACM0003. CDM Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands. V2.0), standard requirements, and applicable tools for updated baseline and the implementation, as outlined in the audit scope provided in Section 2.2.

The preliminary review of the documentation was conducted on August 18, 2023. Previous consultations were held with the project supervisor to address uncertainties and streamline the logistical aspects of the visit to adhere to the audit plan established by the verification team.

4.2 Document review

In the verification process, the audit team assessed the information provided by the Project Holder and corroborated it with complementary information, likewise, the audit team cross-checked the calculations against the equations and parameters used, confirming that the process was conducted adequately without errors. The documentation reviewed is detailed in Annex 3.

[2] https://globalcarbontrace.io/storage/PCR-CO-697/initiatives/PCR-CO-697-142-001/Documento%20de%20proyecto.pdf

The documents analyzed included the following:

i. Monitoring report /1/ and consistency of monitoring plan and indicators established; measurement frequency, measurement quality, equipment used, and management of information.
ii. Quantification of the GHG results for project implementation through cross-checking the spreadsheet /5/, the methodology applied,
iii. Compliance with the national regulation regarding with the project activity /23/.
iv. Regulation about the carbon rights of the project proponents.
v. Assessment of the controls in place to ensure the quality of information and documentary control of the project (Annex 3)
vi. Other supporting documentation: maps /3/, spreadsheets /5/, sources /24-30; 32-39/, tools.

The Monitoring Report, and supporting documentation were carefully reviewed for compliance with the verification criteria according to the BCR Standard and VVM v2.4.

In addition, the documentation reviewed was corroborated through the interviews and the site visit.

Annex 3 of this report details the list of documents provided by the project manager and reviewed by AENOR during the verification process.

4.3 Interviews

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

The audit team verified the information documented in the MR through interviews, activities conducted during the monitoring period, compliance with legislation, land tenure, and other relevant aspects.

The table presented shows the stakeholders who were consulted and the issues that were dealt with during the verification process.

Table 4 Interviews

Name/Organization/ Entity	**Topics Covered**	**Means to conduct the interview**
La Primavera – Local Goverment:	- Knowledge of the project: Socialization - Relationship with the project Holder	Presential

Name/Organization/ Entity	Topics Covered	Means to conduct the interview
-Fernando Duque (Major) - Liliana Jinete (Planning Secretary) - José Alfonso Betancourt (Treasury Secretary) - Helbert Giraldo (Secretary of Government) - Efrén Colina (SAMA) -Liliana Urrego (Development Secretary) - Lorena Morales (Professional)	- Legal Compliance - Environmental and Social Impacts -Knowledge about handling complaints, appeals, and disputes from the project.	
CORPORINOQUIA: Carlos Alberto Sandoval (Director)	- Knowledge of the project: Socialization - Relationship with the project Holder - Environmental rulers -Knowledge about handling complaints, appeals, and disputes from the project. -Environmental and Social Impacts	
Project Development - Juan Esteban Guarnizo - Andrés Sierra	Land Tenure / Ownership of the project: Papers, Procedure for purchase or lease of property. -Project overview - Procedure GIS: Eligibility compliance, spatial boundaries - Ex post calculations - Monitoring activities - Procedure for handling complaints, appeals, disputes. - BCR Tools Interview Description: During the interview, the experts answered all of the audit team's questions, explained the GIS procedure, and used satellite image processing to explain the strata results. Likewise, the staff indicated the procedures to achieve with the implementation project.	Presential

Name/Organization/ Entity	Topics Covered	Means to conduct the interview
Workers Field:		
Jesús Antonio Fernandez - Foreman	- Participation of the project - Project knowledge: Socializations by the Holder Project -Forestry Management Plan -Monitoring activities. - Knowledge about handling complaints, appeals, and disputes from the project.	Presential
Jaider Hernández – Supervisor Luis Antonio Avella - Supervisor José Ricaurte Quintero - Assitant	Description of the Interview: The field operator conducted the forestry inventory. During the interview, the interviewer demonstrated a thorough understanding of the monitoring procedures. This information was further supplemented by the re-measurement of the selected sample plots (Section 4.4 of this report).	Presential
José Alexander Pérez - Driver	- Participation of the project - Project knowledge: Socializations by the Holder Project	Presential
Luis Fernando Gómez – Technical Director.	Description of the Interview: The technical manager oversees the coordination of field activities and manages administrative procedures and relationships with local entities. Consequently, the topics mentioned above were chosen to verify the SOPs, qualification procedures, and operational activities. During the interview, the professional demonstrated a thorough understanding of the project and described the related activities, including monitoring, SOPs, and health and safety protocols.	Presential

According to their direct or indirect involvement in the project, the individuals listed above were considered relevant stakeholders. The audit team was able to verify the

stakeholders' awareness of the project through the interviews with the local government and environmental entities. Both government organizations confirmed that they had not received any claims or objections regarding the project. Compliance with the laws was also discussed during the interviews, along with the topics described in the Table 3.

4.4 On-site visit

The visit comprised two distinct phases. Initially, the audit team conducted interviews with local institutions on August 22, 2023. Subsequently, the second phase was executed from October 1 to October 4, 2023, entailing an inspection of the project area.

The audit team thoroughly examined the main characteristics of the project through the interviews conducted as explained in Section 4.3 of this report, moreover, the auditor established control points within the spatial boundaries of the project, the stratification as outlined in the MR, and the verification of other coverages. Furthermore, the audit scrutinized the quality control procedures employed during the measurement of the plots. The audit team visited the project area with the company of project professionals and workers. AENOR delineated the routes and plot numbers based on the sampled project area. These locations were chosen randomly and were identified in the field using a GPS with an accuracy of less than 10 meters. Some places were discarded to visit, given that the roads weren´t in good conditions due the winter. As mentioned in Section 3.4 of this report, audit team select to remeasurement one plot per stratum (5%): high, middle, low, and steady. For the low stratum, the audit team selected a control point, considering the development of this stratum. Annex 5 of this report provides the results of remeasurement plots.

Annex 5 of this document contains the checkpoints information.

Table 5 Activities On-Site

Date	Activity	Description
01/10/2023	kick-off meeting	- Audit team presentation. - Evaluation activities proposed in the Audit Plan - Interview with professionals in charge of: o GIS: Stratification o Ex post calculations o Information Management o Legal and social matters o SOPs. QA/QC o Land tenure
01/10/2023	Interview Stakeholders	- Knowledge, and direct or indirect participation in the project. - Labor conditions - Monitoring activities
	Visit to the Project Area	- Visit the boundaries of the area, checkpoints, and verify strata. - Re-measurement 4 plots. Verification of the following plots: High Strata: P1-3 Low Strata: P1-22 Middle Strata: P1-9 Steady Strata: P2-5
04/10/2024	Feedback and meeting Close	

Both the interviews and the visit to the project area served as a basis to confirm compliance with land ownership, national and regional regulations, procedures, project implementation, and internal quality control.

4.5 Clarification, corrective and forward actions request

During the verification process, nonconformities and requests for clarification were generated, which were rectified. 4 NC/CAR and 1 FAR, which corresponded to application of the standard tools, monitoring activities, sampling plots, socioeconomic aspects, and spatial boundaries.

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

4.5.1 Clarification requests (CLs)

No request for clarification was delivered.

4.5.2 Corrective actions request (CARs)

4 NC/CAR were generated during the verification audit, the issues have been evidenced in the application of the standard tools, monitoring activities, sampling plots, socioeconomic aspects, and spatial boundaries.

4.5.3 Forward action request (FARs)

1 FAR has been applied for the next verification. The forward action request refers to the sampling plots and the corresponding eligible areas.

In Annex 2, below, provide a summary of, CARs and the FAR raised, including the response provided by the project holder, the resulting changes to the project documents and, the conclusion.

5 Validation findings

No validation activities carried out during the verification process. The PP did not present the methodology deviations, project document deviations, or participation under other GHG Programs.

Nevertheless, the project is currently undergoing a transition process to adhere to the latest standard version. Furthermore, the PP supplemented the monitoring report by incorporating the applicable tools of the BCR Standard V3.4, which were updated by the PP and evaluated during the ongoing verification process.

5.1.1 Methodology deviations

N.A.

5.1.2 Project document deviations

N.A.

5.1.3 Other GHG program

The project has not registered under any other GHG program since validation or previous verification. Since validation and first verification has been registered in Registry of the BCR platform (*https://globalcarbontrace.io/projects/17*), before PROCLIMA.

In addition, the PP analyzed nearby projects to assess if there were any overlaps and to avoid double counting /16/ and provided the respective shapefiles/13/.

Furthermore, the project was registered on the RENARE platform, there is no overlap with other initiatives under 1641 code[3].

This information was verified by the audit team through the search in various programs or platforms, such as Cercarbono, VERRA, Gold Standard, and the BCR registry itself. In addition, AENOR reviewed the BCR registry and other standards (COLCX, Cercarbono, VERRA, Gold Standard) for potential overlaps and confirmed that there is currently no overlap with other AFOLU projects. Some platforms do not allow downloading the KML or shapefiles; then, the analysis to confirm no overlaps corresponded to verification of spatial files, and where there is no spatial information through KML, it is evaluated by the location; in this case, projects that are in Vichada Region. Summary of reviewing is presented in following tables:

Table 6 AFOLU Projects in Vichada. BCR Standard

Standard	ID Standard	Project	Status	Activity	ID RENARE	Location
BCR	BCR-CO-956-14-001	Proyecto Forestal El Dorado	Under Register	AR	Not found	La Primavera. Vichada
	PCR-CO-630-142-001	Proyecto Forestal Fundación Obra Social Redentorista Señor de los Milagros	Registered	AR	Not found	La Primavera. Vichada
	BCR-CO-261-14-001	Project for Forestry Restoration in Productive and Biological Corridors in the Eastern Plains of Colombia	Registered	AR	Not found	La Primavera. Vichada
	BCR-CO-139-14-001	Proyecto de Carbono Forestal Vichada Alianza Fiduciaria S.A.	Under Register	AR	Not found	La Primavera. Vichada
	BCR-CO-CO-14-003	Proyecto Forestal Alcaraván Orinoquía	Non-Registered	AR	4521	Vichada

[3] *The website doesn't work currently.*

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

Table 7. AFOLU Projects in Vichada. COLCX

Table 8 AFOLU Projects in Vichada. Gold Standard

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

Table 9 AFOLU Projects in Vichada. VERRA

Standard	ID Standard	Project	Status	Activity	ID RENARE	Location
VERRA - VCS	1530	Grouped Project for Commercial Forest Plantations Initiatives in the Department of Vichada	Registered	AR	Not Found	Puerto Carreño, Vichada
	3594	FINCA LA PAZ II LA VICHADA, COLOMBIA	Under Validation	AR	4861	Vichada

Standard	ID Standard	Project	Status	Activity	ID RENARE	Location
	4777	Natural Silvopastoral Systems in The Colombian Orinoquia Region	Under Development	AR	Not Found	Vichada
VERRA - VCS-CCB	1233	Reforestation with Rubber on degraded lands of Colombia	Registered	AR	2081	Orinoco
	2512	Afforestation Of Degraded Grasslands in Vichada, Colombia	Registered	AR	Not Found	La Primavera, Puerto Carreño. Vichada

The cartographic information is detailed in Annex 3 of this report /13/. Upon review, the audit team confirmed that there is no overlap with other projects.

Likewise, the project was registered on the RENARE platform, due to ongoing issues with the platform, the audit team utilized keywords to search for registered projects in the region. Additionally, the PP requested the project status from the Environmental Entity, which confirmed via email on October 4, 2024, that the project is approved and currently in the formulation phase /31/.

Therefore, AENOR has found no evidence that the project has been registered, nor is it applying for registration under another GHG program, nor has it been rejected by another GHG program.

5.1.4 Grouped projects (if applicable)

N.A.

6 Verification findings

During the verification process, AENOR painstakingly analyzed the Monitoring Report documents to ensure compliance with the BCR standard and methodology. This includes confirming the data with interviews, doing an on-site visit to the project region, and independently verifying the ex-post estimates provided by the project holder. AENOR used the following procedure steps during this extensive review:

- Through the cross-check ex-post calculation /5.1/, it was evaluated for GHG mitigation and results.

- Across the documentation described in the MR/1/ and the calculation provided by the PP, AENOR verified the applicability of the methodology to confirm its appropriate use.

- AENOR verified data and reported monitored parameters used by the project holder.

- AENOR assessed the monitoring plan and its implementation according to the PD/12/.

- The participation of the stakeholders was confirmed.

- Assessed procedures that ensure quality control and assurance to identify and avoid errors or omissions in reported monitoring.

- The project holder included the compliance of the tools of the BCR Standard and its compliance with this monitoring period.

AENOR carried out the verification according to the BCR standard, and the assessment details are in the following sub-numbers of this report.

6.1 Project and monitoring plan implementation

6.1.1 Project activities implementation

The verification related to this monitoring period starts on December 2, 2019, until April 30, 2023. The activities reported in the MR were verified during the desk review and on-site inspection, and the audit team used the documents provided by the PP to assess the project implementation joint with the on-site visit and interviews. Furthermore, the auditing team, after its on-site assessment, has verified the absence of discrepancies between the monitoring report and the executed activities, and the activities reported are in line with the validated plan; likewise, the holder project updated the information according to the current verification requirements.

The audit team reviewed the information from the Monitoring Plan, which facilitates the assessment of internal procedures and QA/QC management, as well as the documentation related to the GIS database /3/. The review of the audit team involved evaluating the activities completed during the project monitoring period to ensure they aligned with the monitoring plan. To achieve this, the auditor interviewed project staff members and gathered field data. No discrepancies were found between the project implementation and the project description. The project does not include for this MR the regeneration strata, considering the low development identified through satellite images, leading to a conservative approach regarding carbon removal derived from this stratum model.

In the following table, show the implementation activities and respective assessment by the audit team:

Table 10. Activities developed for the Monitoring Period

Monitoring Plan	**Activities developed for the Monitoring Period**	**Assessment**
Project boundary monitoring	The PP implemented the spatial analysis, identification of the study area, monitoring of physical limits of the project.	The details were provided through the Annex SIG Procedure /3.1/ and on-site visit. The Annex SIG Procedure was evaluated and verified using the GIS data provided by the PP, along with table attributes. This information was confirmed during the on-site visit by tracking the boundaries and cover, and by taking checkpoints with GPS.
Monitoring of the forest establishment	The main activities corresponded to the which forest management monitoring, verification of species and strata, and survival.	The activities described in the MR /1/ are aligned with the monitoring plan. During the on-site visit, the strata and condition of the plantations were verified. Additionally, interviews with staff and field workers corroborated the activities of the forest establishment.
Monitoring of forest management	The activities developed were stratification, monitoring strata, and monitoring changes in carbon contents.	The procedure the stratification detailed in the MR was confirmed through GIS Procedure, shapefiles of the strata, and on-site visit. During the on-site visit, the strata and condition of the plantations were verified. Additionally, interviews with staff and field workers

Monitoring Plan	Activities developed for the Monitoring Period	Assessment
		corroborated the activities of the forest establishment

In addition, the PP has monitored the environmental and social effects of the project, according to the mandatory resolution of the Regional Autonomous Corporation, CORPORINOQUIA /7/.

Therefore, during this monitoring period, the audit team confirmed that the project activities were carried out according the validated monitoring plan (see activities in *Table 10*) from the Project Description /12/ and the verification requirements which included checking documents provided by the PP, independent sources and following up activities. The audit team evaluated the implementation procedures /9; 10/ which include silvicultural management measures for the stands /10.2/, pest and weed control /10.3/, and firebreak maintenance to reduce the chance of fires spreading to or from the plantations /10.7/. The audit team visited the firebreak area. Also, the audit corroborated the strata established by the PP. Regarding to implementation status of the project, the Project Holder has stablished 547.3 hectares distributed in two species:

Specie	Area (ha)*
Eucalyptus pellita	27.63
Pinus caribaea	519.65
Total	**547.3**

*Area was confirmed at the monitoring period.

The audit team verified the plantation area through the SIG information /3/ and confirmed across statistical calculation /5.1; 5.2/ that the size of the sampling plots is adequate monitoring CO_2 removals.

To assess possible dissimilarities between project implementation and the project description, the CAB cross-checked the documentation as evidence of management /10/ and the associated procedures /11/ with the implemented actions during the project area inspection, as well as the interviews with farm workers. This evaluation confirmed the alignments the activities implemented with the validated project.

Therefore, the audit team considered different information sources for the verification, including documentation provided by the project holder and research sources of the project zone (see Annex 3), interviews, and observations in the field during the on-site

visit. As a result., AENOR confirms that the project complies with the BCR Standard requirements, the validated project description, and the monitoring plan.

6.1.2 Monitoring plan implementation and monitoring report

AENOR reviewed the monitoring documentation and verified that the data and parameters were correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan. Moreover, the audit team confirmed that the Monitoring Plan is according with the methodology applied. Likewise, the knowledge of the staff associated with the project monitoring activities was considered satisfactory by the audit team. In the same way, the GIS database /3/ is in accordance with the procedures described in the validated monitoring plan. Information was assessed to confirm that project boundaries are consistent with removals estimation of GHG. The reported parameters, including their source, monitoring frequency, and review criteria, are according to the Monitoring Report and were verified as correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan.

According to the validated monitoring, project monitoring has included assessing the status of forest stands on the ground as well as spatially monitoring the regions using cartography. The following explain the activities established to comply with the monitoring plan and the associated assessment:

Procedure	Activities	Assessment
Spatial Analysis	Identification of the study area	The details were provided through the Annex SIG Procedure /3.1/. The interview with the professional was supplemented the assessment.
	Satellite image search and acquisition	
	Comparison with primary data	
	Outcomes	
Field Monitoring	Monitoring of physical limits of the project: - Species planted - Monitoring mortality and replanting	The activities described in the MR /1/ are aligned with the monitoring plan, and not evidence changes.
	Monitoring of the forest establishment	
	Forest management monitoring: - Stand stratification: Levels are proposed in each type of stand:	The procedure the stratification detailed in the MR was confirmed through SIG Procedure, shapefiles of the strata, and on-site visit.
	- Low - Steady - Middle - High.	

Procedure	Activities	Assessment
Documents reviewer QA/QC	Verification the quality control procedures	The audit team evaluated the quality assurance and control in monitoring procedures described in the MR and corroborated the information from the on-site visit, the interviews, and the measurements of the data in the field.

It has been confirmed that the required management system procedures are in line with the PD. The knowledge of the staff associated with the project monitoring activities was considered satisfactory by the audit team.

6.1.2.1 Data and parameters

Section 15.1 of the Monitoring Plan describes how to carry out the monitoring plan for carbon content changes in established stands. The technique has developed the verification of species and strata based on the stand model to which they belong, as well as survival monitoring, which is quantified in the field by sampling permanent rectangular survival plots of 200 m².

In terms of monitoring net removals by sinks and data collecting, the PP used temporary or permanent plots to evaluate the plantation's dynamic growth process and estimate the carbon content contained in the project's aboveground and belowground tree biomass. The project Holder primarily monitored the stratification based on changes in carbon content. Sampling plots were created to track the changes and evolution of carbon buildup in the stands. Plots will be established based on cost-effectiveness criteria, with a precision of ±10% of the mean and a 95% confidence level. The calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM Project activities v.2 was used to calculate the sample size. Details of the plots, as well as their location, are provided in Section 14 of the MR, and the procedure and results are detailed in Annex of Carbon Monitoring /5.1/.

Data / Parameter	**$CC_{SHRUB, i}$**
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	Shrub canopy cover in shrub biomass Strata i
Source of data used	National source, national forest inventory, IPCC, UNFCCC, or Field measurement
Value (s)	0.5 Assessed: Default

Indicate what the data is used for (Baseline/Project/Leak Emissions Calculations)	Applied in the carbon shrub biomass Strata i. Baseline, Project Emissions Calculations.
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The Project Holder considered that biomass in shrubs is lower than biomass in trees, a simplified measurement method can be used to estimate shrub canopy cover. An ocular estimate of the crown cover can be made
QA/QC procedures applied	Determined in Monitoring Plan
Other comments	The PP has used a conservative manner. This parameter has not changed since the PD and first verification.

Data / Parameter	***CF***
Data unit	*tC td.m-1*
Description	*Carbon fraction of dry matter for species of type j*
Source of data used	D´lima et al 2016[4]. IPCC 2003
Value (s)	*Pino Caribeae 0.63* *E. pellita 0.49* Assessed: File Calculation /5/ (No changed since the PD)
Indicate what the data is used for (Baseline/Project/Leak Emissions Calculations)	Baseline, Project emission calculation. Actual net GHG removals by each species in the project activity. Applied in the eq. 68 of the methodology AR-AM0004 v.04 and AR-Tool 0014 V.4.2 in section 11 for the biomass and carbon shrubs
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The Project Holder has determined the default value.
QA/QC procedures applied	Determined in Monitoring Plan

[4] Biomass and carbon stock from Pinus caribaea var. hondurensis under homogenous stands in southwest Bahia, Brazil. Ciência Rural, Santa Maria, v.46, n.6, p.957-962, jun, 2016. Biomass and carbon stock from Pinus caribaea var

Other comments	It was applied to each stand model.

Data / Parameter	***R j***
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	Root-shoot ratio appropriate for biomass stock. for species *j*
Source of data used	Table 3A.1.8 of IPCC GPG LULUCF, 2003
Value (s)	<table><tr><th>Fact.</th><th>*P. caribaea*</th><th>*E. pellita*</th></tr><tr><td>Biomass <50tha-1</td><td>0.46</td><td>0.45</td></tr><tr><td>50-150 tha-1</td><td>0.32</td><td>0.35</td></tr><tr><td>>150</td><td>0.23</td><td>0.2</td></tr></table> Assessed: File Calculation /5/
Indicate what the data is used for (Baseline/Project/Leak Emissions Calculations)	Baseline, Project emission calculation. Actual net GHG removals by each species in the project activity. Applied in the eq. 68 of the methodology AR-AM0004 v.04 and AR-Tool 0014, in section 11 for the biomass and carbon shrubs. Applied in the eq. 68 of the methodology AR-AM0004 v.04 and AR-Tool 0014 V.4.2.
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculation of actual net GHG removals by sinks
QA/QC procedures applied	Determined in Monitoring Plan
Other comments	Conservative choice of default values These parameters have not changed since the PD and first verification

Data / Parameter	**Root-shoot ratio, *Rs***
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	Root-shoot ratio for shrubs
Source of data used	IPCC and UNFCCC AR Tool 0014 V4.2.
Value (s)	0.4

	Assessed: File Calculation /5/
Indicate what the data is used for (Baseline/Project/Leak Emissions Calculations)	Actual net GHG removals in project and baseline.
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Value applied and accepted by default for carbon estimates in shrubs. Data are provided by IPCC procedures 2003-2006.
QA/QC procedures applied	Determined in Monitoring Plan
Other comments	This process is applied to the shrub's biomass This parameter has not changed since the PD and first verification

Data / Parameter	$\boldsymbol{BDR_{sf}}$
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	The ratio of shrub biomass per hectare in land having a shrub crown.
Source of data used	AR Tool 0014 V 04.2
Value (s)	0.10 Assessed: File Calculation /5/
Indicate what the data is used for (Baseline/Project/Leak Emissions Calculations)	Actual net GHG removals in project and baseline.
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Value applied and accepted by default for carbon estimates in shrubs. Data are provided by IPCC procedures 2003-2006.
QA/QC procedures applied	Determined in Monitoring Plan
Other comments	This process is applied to the shrub's biomass

Data / Parameter	$\boldsymbol{b_{FOREST}}$
Data unit	t d.m. ha^{-1}
Description	Default above-ground biomass content in forest in the region where the A/R CDM project activity is located

Source of data used	National source, national forest inventory. the tropical humid forest in Colombia. Phillips, et al, IDEAM 2014.
Value (s)	231.7 t d.m. ha^{-1} Assessed: File Calculation /5/
Indicate what the data is used for (Baseline/Project/Leak Emissions Calculations)	Applied in the biomass and carbon shrubs in the regeneration stratum.
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Value applied and accepted by default for carbon estimates in shrubs. Data are provided by IPCC procedures 2003-2006.
QA/QC procedures applied	Determined in Monitoring Plan
Other comments	This process is applied to the shrub's biomass This parameter has not changed since the PD and first verification

Data / Parameter	***DLP***
Data unit	%
Description	Desired level of precision
Source of data used	Project Holder: QA/QC
Value (s)	10% Assessed: File Calculation /5/
Indicate what the data is used for (Baseline/Project/Leak Emissions Calculations)	Calculation of actual net GHG removals by sinks
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Value applied and accepted by default for carbon standard.
QA/QC procedures applied	Determined in Monitoring Plan
Other comments	Required for the calculation of the number of plots ex-post /5/

Data / Parameter	**Zα/2**
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	Value of the statistic z (normal probability density function)
Source of data used	Assessed: File Calculation /5/
Value (s)	1.97
Indicate what the data is used for (Baseline/Project/Leak Emissions Calculations)	Measured, according to the confidence level
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Calculation of actual net GHG removals by sinks
QA/QC procedures applied	Determined in Monitoring Plan
Other comments	Required for the calculation of the number of plots ex-post /5/

The audit team assessed the data and parameters monitored, including value, the equations and measuring methods, the source of data, and the QA/QC procedures applied. The following table summarizes the data and parameters used by the project proponent to calculate the ex-post GHG emission removals for the monitoring period assessed by AENOR:

Data/Parameters monitored

Data / Parameter	$A_{PLOT,i}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Sampled plot area; Strata area, Project area
Measured/Calculated/Default:	Measured.
Source of data used	Field measurement Assessed: GIS File /3/; Forestry Inventory /3.10;5.2/ and on-site visit.
Monitored parameter value(s)	500 m2 Confirmed during on-site visit /Annexes 4 and 5/
Monitoring equipment	Metric lengths of 30 m.

Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency.	Each monitoring
Methods and procedures applied	Forestry Inventory
QA/QC procedures applied	Prescribed quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures on the national forest inventory are applied. Monitoring Plan Confirmed during on-site visit /Annexes 4 and 5/

Data / Parameter	***Ai***
Data unit	ha
Description	Strata area
Measured/Calculated/Default:	Measured.
Source of data used	Through remote sensing analysis Assessed: GIS File /3/ and on-site visit.
Monitored parameter value(s)	Strata area: **ESTRATA** / **AREA (ha)** **Low** 146,38 **Steady** 115,91 **Middle** 135,27 **High** 149,73 **Total** **547,3** Assessed: Satellite images /2/; GIS File /3/ and on-site visit.
Monitoring equipment	Landsat Satellite Images Field surveys concerning the project boundary within which the A/R activity has occurred. site by site
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency.	Each Verification: minimum every 2 years, maximum 5 years
Methods and procedures applied	Differentiation of spectral response according to biomass content.
Indicate what the data is used for:	Project: Estimation of biomass content at Strata level. Project

QA/QC procedures applied	Prescribed quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures on the national forest inventory are applied. Monitoring Plan Confirmed during on-site visit /Annexes 4 and 5/

Data / Parameter	***n***
Data unit	ha
Description	Total area of sampling plots in Strata i Total area of sampling plots in Strata i
Measured/Calculated/Default:	Calculated.
Source of data used	Field measurement Assessed: GIS File /3/ and on-site visit.
Monitored parameter value(s)	Number of plots per stratum: **ESTRATA** / **n** **Low** 35 **Steady** 22 **Middle** 37 **High** 23 **Total** 117 Assessed: GIS File /3/; Forestry inventory /3.10;5.2/ and on-site visit.
Monitoring equipment	NA
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency.	Each Verification: minimum every 2 years, maximum 5 years
Methods and procedures applied	The sample size is determined by equating.
Indicate what the data is used for	Project: Determine adjustments to biomass estimates at the Strata level.
QA/QC procedures applied	The sampling protocol was applied, and training of field personnel was developed. The developed procedure and the information obtained are then evaluated. Development of error control according to PD. (Monitoring Plan). Corroborated during on-site visit

Data / Parameter	$B_{TREE,l,jp,i}$
Data unit	kg tree^{-1}
Description	Biomass of tree l of species j in sample plot p of stratum i;
Measured/Calculated/Default:	Field measurement
Source of data used	Field measurement Assessed: Forestry Inventory / /and on-site visit.
Monitored parameter value(s)	Assessed: File Calculations /5/; Forestry inventory /3.10;5.2/ and on-site visit.
Monitoring equipment	-
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency.	Each Verification: minimum every 2 years, maximum 5 years
Methods and procedures applied	na
QA/QC procedures applied	The sample size should be sufficient to reduce the statistical variability of sampling. The samples are harvested and properly weighed in a weighing scale. Regarding the Weighing scale, it is recommended to use new scales in each verification to reduce precision errors (Monitoring Plan)

Data / Parameter	**DAP**
Data unit	cm or any length unit as specified
Description	Diameter at the breast height of a tree. To determine it, equations (1) and (2) are proposed, DBH could be any diameter or dimension measurement (for example, basal diameter, root neck diameter, basal area, etc.) used as a data source for the model.
Measured/Calculated/Default:	Measured
Source of data used	Field measurement in sampling plots
Monitored parameter value(s)	Assessed: Forestry inventory /3.10;5.2/ and on-site visit.
Monitoring equipment	Diametric tape. (-+ 1mm error)

Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency.	Each Verification: minimum every 2 years, maximum 5 years
Methods and procedures applied	direct measurement.
QA/QC procedures applied	Project Holder describe following steps: • Data cross-checking was done on sampling plots. • New diameter tapes were used for the inventory. • Staff received training on proper measurement techniques and equipment use. • An audit process corroborated data in over 10% of the plots. • Metallic diametral tapes, which are more precise, were used. • A calibration tape is kept in perfect condition at headquarters and is not used in the field. • Tapes with calibration issues are replaced with new metallic tapes. The information is described in the Monitoring Plan. During on-site visit the audit team confirmed the procedures. /Annexes 4 and 5/

Data / Parameter	***H***
Data unit	Meters (m)
Description	Tree height
Measured/Calculated/Default:	Measured
Source of data used	Field measurement in sampling plots
Monitored parameter value(s)	Assessed: Forestry inventory 3.10; 5.2/ and on-site visit.
Monitoring equipment	Forestry laser II During the on-site was verified the calibration equipment
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency.	Each Verification: minimum every 2 years, maximum 5 years
Methods and procedures applied	na

QA/QC procedures applied	Project Holder describe following steps: • Random sampling was conducted in over 10% of the plots to verify height measurements. • Trees under 5 meters are measured with a tape measure. • A calibration tape is kept in perfect condition at headquarters and is not used in the field. • Tapes with calibration issues are replaced with new metallic tapes. • Trees over 5 meters are measured with digital hypsometers, which are calibrated before fieldwork. The information is described in the Monitoring Plan. During on-site visit the audit team confirmed the procedures.

Data / Parameter	***T***
Data unit	Year
Description	The period between successive carbon storage estimates.
Measured/Calculated/Default:	Calculated
Source of data used	Recorded Time
Monitored parameter value(s)	4.14 year. Assessed: Monitoring Report Monitoring Period: 02/12/2019 to 04/30/2023
Monitoring equipment	N.A.
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency.	Each Monitoring
Methods and procedures applied	
Indicate what the data is used for	Project: Estimate reduced emissions for the verification period.
QA/QC procedures applied	The QA/QC for the activities of the Project are described in the Monitoring Report.

AENOR was able to reproduce the calculations and obtain identical results, for that, it believes that the given spreadsheets accurately and clearly portray the outcomes. The approach, default values, and formulas used are appropriate and consistent with both the monitoring plan and the MR document. As a result, the net amount of GHG emission reductions projected ex post is deemed accurate and practical. Similarly, the project holder

has followed the implementation of the BCR tool "Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)."

6.1.2.2 Sustainable development safeguards (SDSs)

The audit team thoroughly evaluated the social and environmental outcomes using interviews with the Environmental Entity, CORPORINOQUIA, as well as documents and talks with field workers. The project had no negative consequences and effectively addressed the "Sustainable Development Safeguards, SDSs" BCR Tool /14/.

According to the data presented by the PP, the project receives clearance from the regional environmental body CORPORINOQUIA. The document (Resolution 600.6.22.0483) permits the environmental authority to monitor the project's usage and care of resources via the Environmental Management Plan /7/. Similarly, the PP has provided the official data regarding the social issues in Section 9. Through the project staff, the audit team verified the information /6 and 7/.

Both environmental and social aspects were provided under reliable supports and official documents /6/; these sources and references were corroborated. AENOR concludes that the relevant data and underlying assumptions are reliable, fair, and adequate for the project area, as per their consistency, trustworthiness, reasonableness, and appropriateness.

Following a review of the documents as well as the information and documentation gathered by the audit team during the visit, it was determined that the information provided is reliable and the PP determined through the ***SDSs Tool*** /14/ the potential impacts, which the assessment is detailed in the following table:

Table 11 Assessment SDSs

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
Land use: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management:	Inadequate recycling and reuse of project-related resources, leading to unnecessary waste and environmental impact?	Potentially	The Project complies with the measures of adequate management of the resulting wastes in forestry activities, within the framework of environmental regulation	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Assessment of implementation activities /4/. - Visit on-site by the audit team.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
			established by the corporation.	- Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia.
Land use: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management:	Land degradation or soil erosion, leading to the loss of productive land?	PP has no identified risks: The project is developed on degraded soils with a history of pressure from extensive livestock farming.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Assessment of implementation activities /4/. - Visit on-site by the audit team. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia.
	Contaminating soils and aquifers with pollutants, chemicals, or hazardous materials?	PP has no identified risks: The forest plantations and their establishment plan include proper management of water resources in accordance with the regulations and permits issued by Corporinoquia.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Assessment of implementation activities /4;10/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	Air and water pollution resulting from project-related emissions, discharges, or improper waste disposal practices?	PP has no identified risks: The disposal of materials into water sources or burns that could affect air quality is not considered.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Assessment of implementation activities /4;10/. - Visit on-site by the audit team (Annex 5 of this report).
	Detrimental excess of nutrients caused by the use of fertilizers and/or pesticides?	PP has no identified risks: The plantations of Pinus caribaea, Eucalyptus pellita, and other forest species established in the project do not require high doses of fertilizers or pesticides due to their adaptability and resistance to local conditions. The plantations are over eight years old; therefore,	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Assessment of implementation activities. /4;10/ - Visit on-site by the audit team (Annex 4 of this report).

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		fertilization or weed control through chemical means is not carried out.		
	Inadequate waste management practices, leading to the improper disposal of project-related waste and potential environmental harm?	PP has no identified risks: All waste generated from project activities (nurseries, soil preparation, use of oils and other chemicals) is properly disposed of in accordance with the environmental management guidelines established by Corporinoquia.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Assessment of implementation activities /4;10/. - Visit on-site by the audit team (Annex 4 of this report).
	Inefficient resource use, including energy, water, and raw materials, leading to increased	PP has no identified risks: the project does not use direct irrigation in	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	environmental footprint?	the plantations or energy for their establishment and management. As a result, the environmental footprint is minimal, contributing to carbon footprint mitigation in other productive sectors.		- Assessment of implementation activities /4/. - Visit on-site by the audit team (Annexes 4 and 5 of this report).
	Losing productive agricultural land to urban expansion, impacting local food production, rural livelihoods, and overall food security?	PP has no identified risks: The project is being developed in a region with a low population density.	NA	- Visit on-site by the audit team. - Assessment of implementation activities. - Visit on-site by the audit team (Annex 4 of this report).
	Urbanization, leading to the urban heat island effect, impacting local climates and potentially contributing to higher energy	PP has no identified risks: Not applicable to the project, as it is carried out in rural areas far from urban zones.	NA	- Visit on-site by the audit team (Annexes 4 and 5 of this report).

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	consumption for cooling?			
	Disrupting natural drainage systems, leading to increased vulnerability to floods, soil erosion, or other hydrological issues?	PP has no identified risks: Natural watercourses are not modified, and irrigation is not carried out through flooding.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Assessment of implementation activities /4/. - Visit on-site by the audit team (Annexes 4 and 5 of this report).
	Deforestation or degradation of forested areas impacting carbon sequestration, biodiversity, and ecosystem services?	PP has no identified risks: The main objective of the project is to change land use from degraded pastures to commercial forest plantations and natural forest cover, increasing atmospheric carbon sequestration and storing it long-term in plant tissues.	NA	
	Changes in agricultural practices, such as	PP has no identified risks:	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	intensive monoculture, leading to soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, and increased vulnerability to pests?	Agricultural practices that negatively affect soil conditions are not promoted. No nutrient- and pesticide-intensive crops are established.		- Assessment of implementation activities /4; 10/. - Visit on-site by the audit team (Annex 4 of this report).
	Urbanization or infrastructure development leading to changes in land use patterns and potential habitat fragmentation?	PP has no identified risks: the project does not involve urbanization processes or the development of infrastructure that would cause significant changes in land use, landscape, or any other dimension.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Visit on-site by the audit team.
Water	Exacerbating water scarcity or depleting water resources?	Potentially	The Project requests permission to use the water resource from the environmental corporation.	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Visit on-site by the audit team.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
			These permits rest as evidence in the environmental permit portfolio and in the project's environmental management measures plan.	- Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia (Annex 4 of this report).
	Water pollution, including contamination of rivers, lakes, oceans, or aquifers as a result of project-related activities such as emissions, spills, or waste disposal?	Potentially	The containers and disposable materials shall be properly disposed of in accordance with the regulations established by Corporinoquia. Hazardous or environmentally harmful materials will be taken to designated facilities where they shall be properly destroyed.	
	Disrupting aquatic ecosystems, including marine life, river ecosystems, or wetlands, due to changes in water quality, temperature, or flow patterns?	PP has no identified risks: The monitoring of these actions is carried out by the project's technical team and supervised by	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Visit on-site by the audit team. Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		Corporación Corporinoquia.		
	Altering coastal dynamics, including erosion, sedimentation, or changes in sea levels?	PP has no identified risks: Not applicable. These conditions are not present in the project region	NA	
	Displacing or negatively impacting wetland habitats, affecting the unique biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by wetlands?	PP has no identified risks: No flood-prone areas or zones will be intervened.	NA	
	Altering river flow patterns, potentially leading to downstream impacts on water availability, sediment transport, and ecosystems?	PP has no identified risk: There are no alterations in the flow of water currents due to project activities, either within or outside the project area. There is no occupation of riverbeds,	NA	- PD - GIS Data /3/

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		flood zones, or diversions that could increase sediment flow		
	Depleting aquifers and groundwater resources as a result of the project's activities, impacting local water supplies and ecosystem sustainability?	PP has no identified risks: The forest plantations rely on rainwater, so no water will be taken from aquifers or natural watercourses for their establishment, management, or maintenance	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia
	Mountainous terrains, including changes in snowmelt patterns, glacier dynamics, or alterations in water runoff?	PP has no identified risk: Not applicable. These conditions are not present in the project region	NA	- GIS Data /3/
	Disrupting lake ecosystems, including changes in water quality, nutrient levels, or			- PD

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	habitat disturbance?			
	Contributing to ocean acidification, with potential consequences for marine life and coral reef ecosystems?			
Biodiversity and ecosystems	Inadequate monitoring and assessment of biodiversity within the project area, making it Challenging to identify and address changes over time?	Potentially	A process of monitoring changes in biodiversity around the project to be implemented. Noting that new forests are promoting the connectivity of patches of natural forests and new wildlife refuges. These actions are within the environmental management measures of the project.	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia - Biodiversity Inventory /14.1/
	Habitat destruction or fragmentation, impacting biodiversity by reducing available	PP has no identified risks: It is not affected. The project contributes	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	habitats for various species?	to improving habitat conditions for wildlife		- Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia Biodiversity Inventory /14.1/
	Introducing invasive species, which could negatively affect native flora and fauna and disrupt local ecosystems?	Potentially	Although the commercial forest species established in the project are considered non-native, they do not negatively impact fauna or flora since they are NOT classified as invasive. (CONIF, 1998). The project provided plots located in natural ecosystems, where the absence of introduced species is evident, and all the species found are native to the region.	
	Altering ecosystem dynamics, including changes in species composition, trophic interactions, or	Potentially	The forest cover brings and promotes positive benefits by improving nutrient flows, creating new habitats for	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	nutrient cycles on the environment?		wildlife, and enhancing connectivity between forest remnants	Biodiversity Inventory /14.1/
	Disrupting migration patterns for wildlife species, such as birds, mammals, or aquatic organisms?	PP has no identified risks: The project aims to improve habitat conditions through new forest cover and facilitate the connectivity of ecosystems and gallery forests in the region	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia Biodiversity Inventory 14.1/
	Chemical contamination or pollution negatively impacting biodiversity in soil, water, or air?	Potentially	The project complies whith the regulations of the Environmental Authority (Corporinoquia)	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/.
	Overexploiting natural resources, such as timber, water, or other materials, leading to declines in biodiversity and ecological balance?	PP has no identified risks: The project aims to generate raw materials derived from timber plantations	NA	- Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	Overharvesting species at rates faster than they can actually sustain themselves in the wild?	and does not utilize or exploit native fauna or flora species.	NA	
	Climate change-induced impacts on biodiversity, including shifts in species distributions, changes in phenology, or increased vulnerability to extreme weather events?	PP has no identified risks: The project was developed as an initiative to mitigate climate change through atmospheric carbon sequestration		
	Negatively impacting endangered or threatened species within the project area, either directly or indirectly through habitat changes or other disturbances?	PP has no identified risks: The purpose of the project is to conserve the forest remnants within the project area, expand these coverages by avoiding intervention in buffer zones as established by Corporinoquia regulations	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia - Visit on-seite. Checkpoints the native forest.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	Reducing genetic diversity within populations, potentially leading to decreased resilience and adaptability of species in the face of environmental changes?	PP has no identified risks: The purpose of the project is to conserve the forest remnants within the project area and create new commercial and natural forests without affecting the biological diversity of the region's natural spaces.	NA	- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia. - Biodiversity Inventory /14.1/
	Pressure on vulnerable ecosystems?	PP has no identified risks: The creation of new commercial forests reduces the demand for wood from natural forests and helps protect habitats.		- Environmental commitments compliance /7/. - Interview with Representatives Corporinoquia - Visit on-site. Checkpoints the native forest.
Climate Change	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	The project promotes climate change mitigation by capturing atmospheric carbon in the		The project's objectives, along with interviews with stakeholders and

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
		AFOLU sector through A/R activities.		other entities, confirmed the benefits for climate change mitigation.
Labor and Working Conditions	Unsafe working conditions, exposing project stakeholders to potential hazards or accidents before, during and after the implementation of the activities	Potentially	Forestry activities involve certain risks to worker safety. However, mitigation measures include strict adherence to occupational safety regulations, enrolling workers in occupational risk insurance programs, providing personal protective equipment, and conducting regular training and monitoring. The project is periodically supervised by third parties, such as Occupational Risk Administrators (ARL), to ensure compliance with safety protocols.	Interviews with stakeholders. the PP conducts a periodic training program /4; 19/.

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	PP has no identified risks in in following resources: - Forced labor, or human trafficked labor, -Child labor or forced labor practices during the project - Exploitative labor practices, such as inadequate wages, excessive working hours, or poor working conditions for the personnel engaged during the project activities. - Discrimination in employment, including unequal opportunities, biased hiring practices, or unfair treatment based on factors such as gender, ethnicity, or other characteristics. -Violating workers' rights, including issues related to freedom of association, collective	The Project complies with national labor regulations, including employment contracts with all benefits and entitlements, as well as measures for the prevention and mitigation of occupational risks.		Interviews with stakeholders and local government, along with the confirmation of labor regulations, verified that there are no risks in labor and working conditions /11/. Likewise, the PP conducts a periodic training program /4/.

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

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
	opportunities and livelihoods. - Lack of training			
Gender equality and women empowerment	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	Both men and women have equal employment opportunities.		Interviews with stakeholders verified that there are no risks about the gender equality.
Land acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, Displacement, and Involuntary Resettlement	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	These are land titles that belong to the project and the relevant land uses, for which local government permits are sought.		Assessment of the land tenure /8/ and interviews with the local government (La Primavera).
Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	This does not apply to the project area since the properties were not inhabited by ethnic communities.		Assessment of the land tenure /8/ and interviews with the local government (La Primavera). Certification by the Ministry of the Interior: No presence indigenous community /31/.
Community and Health and safety	PP has identified risk, only in the following resource: - Traffic accidents or road safety hazards associated with increased traffic flow or transportation	Potentially	The mi preventive activities are following: -All transportation activities involve a risk of accidents, which is mitigated	Interviews with stakeholders. The PP conducts a periodic training program /4/.

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

Resource	Could the project/initiative activities potentially entail or result in:	Response	Mitigation or preventive action	Assessment
			promote preventive healthcare and minimize medical emergencies whenever possible.	
Corruption	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	The project is a private initiative, ensuring detailed monitoring of resources through financial audits, financial statement reporting, tax payments and declarations, and controls that prevent misappropriation or diversion of funds into unjustifiable or illegal activities.		During the interviews with stakeholders belongs to entities, and the on-site visit, the audit team had not found any evidence of corruption actions. The PP provide the Statement of "Legitimate Source of Founds and Licit Activities" /16/
Economic Impact	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	The presence of the project has led to an increase in formal and permanent employment opportunities in the region.		During the interviews with the stakeholders the people indicated positive impacts, for the employe generation. and forestry training.
Governance compliance	PP has no identified risks in this resource.	The project is a private initiative.		The project has demonstrated compliance with national and local regulations /7;8; 23/.

Table adapted to the SDs tool of the OLP project /14/

The Project Holder has utilized the Sustainable Development Safeguards (SDS) tool V1.0, presenting reliable arguments and corresponding evidence, all of which were thoroughly evaluated by the audit team. Consequently, AENOR concludes that the relevant information and underlying presumptions are reliable, consistent, reasonable, and suitable for the project area.

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

The Monitoring Report and Annexes of Protocols and Guidelines /10/ provide the information management processes that were included in the PP for both the GHG reduction and the monitoring operations.

The PP has personnel on hand to confirm every action in the monitoring plan and regularly check in on the indications. The three prior verifications that the PP has provided show that the verifications have not gone beyond the BCR standard's time restriction.

The frequency, responsibility, and authority for recording, monitoring, measuring, and reporting on project activities have been through in Section 15 - Quality assurance and control in monitoring procedures. This procedure was evaluated during the reviewing of documents and the field visit.

The project ensures transparent and accurate estimates of GHG removals through these main activities:

- Field measurements that have a high level of reliability.

- Verification of input data and analysis (include GIS data) /3/

- Safeguarding of information.

- Data and parameters to quantify emissions reduction /5/.

The audit team verified that the data related to GHG emissions and removals monitoring activities includes appropriate quality and control procedures, as well as compliance procedures in accordance with the methodology and monitoring plan (including frequency, measures, and other relevant aspects). The procedures established by the project holder considered the reliable sources, data and parameters /5/, uncertainty management, and QA/QC procedures (including in the Monitoring Plan, Section 15 of the MR). The steps taken to assess the consistency of the GHG emission removals quantification, in accordance with the applicable requirements in the applied methodology and the VVM were applied according to the information provide in the MR, and respective annexes.

Audit team has verified that the GHG emissions and removals monitoring data are adequately quality controlled and meet the requirements of the monitoring methodology

and plan, through the cross-checked data and parameters used and recalculated the calculations file. Likewise, the audit team assess the GIS procedure, and confirmed the strata area. Also, this information was corroborated on-site visit, identifying the relevant activities developed during the monitoring period.

The procedures assessed are aligned with tool, procedures guide /10/ and quality of the collection data /10.1; 10.5/. Hence, the audit team considers that the PP compliance procedures related to the management of quality control for monitoring activities and the results of reductions in GHG are credible and transparent methods. AENOR verified the protocol for taking and storing information and concluded that the procedures implemented are appropriate and consistent with the monitoring plan and the BCR Standard requirements.

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

To make sure the results were accurate, the audit team replicated the calculations. Similarly, the appropriate source was sought for references to analytical processes or default values. Data and parameters for project control and GHG removal accounting were monitored in accordance with the monitoring plan. Therefore, the procedure is compliant with the Validation and Verification Manual of the BCR Standard.

Following find the assessment developed by the audit team:

- Boundaries verification: During the on-site visit, the audit team checked the GIS file /3/ and took checkpoints to confirm the project area's boundaries and strata. The procedures ensured that the data collected were accurate and reliable, allowing for a thorough assessment of the project's boundaries and characteristics. Moreover, the data was cross-check with the calculation files /5/ and Monitoring Report /1/.
- Source parameters and activity data: The audit team verified that the sources used to calculate GHG removals /5/ were reliable and aligned with the validated parameters and BCR requirements.
- Monitoring net removals: During the on-site visit, the audit team confirmed the procedure for monitoring net removal (Section 15 of the MR) through re-measurement plots using random sampling by stratum.
- Estimation of carbon content over time: The audit team reviewed the calculation file /5/ and, through cross-checking, confirmed that the procedure was accurately followed.
- Regarding to the leakage, the project no intervenes all areas, which allows to the owner rotation areas while are sold. It is confirmed through interviews the workers field, and inspection area. Therefore, the leakage has calculated for the project as zero, meeting Section 16.3 of the BCR001 Methodology v.4.0.

The quality control system was developed through actions established as the field measurements that have a high level of reliability, which correspond to training personnel to standardize the procedures. Through the remeasurement using the sample plots, the procedures were assessed both during the desk review and the on-site visit. The verification of input data and analysis is another important aspect, to detect errors. The project then includes a process for digitalizing and storing data to safeguard information. Finally, by recalculating the spreadsheet calculations and GIS procedures, as well as by verifying the of sources used, data and parameters to quantify emission removals are confirmed.

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

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

The PP outlined the responsibilities created for the project using the Field Measurement Protocol /10.1/. The following table contains the evaluation of each monitoring activity:

QC activity	Procedures
Check those assumptions and criterion for the selection of activity data, emission factors and other estimation parameters are documented	• Cross-check descriptions of activity data, emission factors and other estimation parameters with information on source and sink categories and ensure that these are properly recorded and archived.
Check for transcription errors in data input and reference.	• Confirm that bibliographical data references are properly cited in the internal documentation. • Cross-check a sample of input data from each source category (either measurements or parameters used in calculations) for transcription errors.
Check that emissions and removals are calculated correctly.	• Reproduce a representative sample of emission or removal calculations. • Selectively mimic complex model calculations with abbreviated calculations to judge relative accuracy.
Check that parameter and units are correctly recorded and that appropriate conversion factors are used.	• Check that units are properly labeled in calculation sheets. • Check that units are correctly carried through from beginning to end of calculations. • Check that conversion factors are correct. • Check that temporal and spatial adjustment factors are used correctly.

QC activity	Procedures
Check the integrity of database files.	• Confirm that the appropriate data processing steps are correctly represented in the database. • Confirm that data relationships are correctly represented in the database. • Ensure that data fields are properly labeled and have the correct design specifications. • Ensure that adequate documentation of database and model structure and operation are archived.
Check for consistency in data between categories.	• Identify parameters (e.g., activity data, and constants) that are common to multiple categories of sources and sinks and confirm that there is consistency in the values used for these parameters in the emissions calculations.
Check that the movement of inventory data among processing steps is correct	• Check that emission and removal data are correctly aggregated from lower reporting levels to higher reporting levels when preparing summaries. • Check that emission and removal data are correctly transcribed between different intermediate products.
Check that uncertainties in emissions and removals are estimated or calculated correctly.	• Check that qualifications of individuals providing expert judgment for uncertainty estimates are appropriate. • Check that qualifications, assumptions and expert judgments are recorded. Check that calculated uncertainties are complete and calculated correctly. • If necessary, duplicate error calculations on a small sample of the probability distributions used by Monte Carlo analyses.
Undertake review of internal documentation	• Check that there is detailed internal documentation to support the estimates and enable reproduction of the emission and removal and uncertainty estimates. • Check that inventory data, supporting data, and inventory records are archived and stored to facilitate detailed review. • Check integrity of any data archiving arrangements of outside organizations involved in inventory preparation.
Check time series consistency.	• Check for temporal consistency in time series input data for each category of sources and sinks. • Check for consistency in the algorithm/method used for calculations throughout the time series.
Undertake completeness	• Confirm that estimates are reported for all categories

QC activity	Procedures
checks	of sources and sinks and for all years. • Check that known data gaps that may result in incomplete emissions estimates are documented and treated in a conservative way.
Compare estimates to previous estimates.	• For each category, current inventory estimates should be compared to previous estimates, if available. If there are significant changes or departures from expected trends, re-check estimates and explain the difference.

Source: Field Measurement Protocol /10.1/[5].

AENOR considers that the roles, responsibilities, and procedures established by the project holder are in accordance with the BCR requirements.

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

The Project Holder provided the compliance through the SGD tool, and the evidence by each SGD determined by the project.

The Project Holder included the summarizes of the contributions by the project:

SGD12. Responsible Consumption and Production:

- As a result of thinning operations in commercial stands and the removal of defective trees, some of the material has been used for fence posts, corrals, and other wood needs for farm infrastructure maintenance. This has reduced the consumption of wood from natural forest species.
- This raw material decreases the need for plastic or cement posts and is biodegradable or can be used as firewood in local households. Additionally, it has contributed to the protection of the native gallery forest ecosystem, with more hectares allocated for the protection of watercourse areas and passive natural regeneration.

SGD13. Climate Action

- Hectares with land-use change, promoting new forests in areas where they were historically not identified (ha). Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions due to the

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

environmental service of atmospheric CO2 capture (tCO2eq.) by trees in the proposed stand models.

SGD15. Life on Land:

- Hectares of degraded land that are protected and restored through the implementation of new forest areas (ha).
- Expansion and protection of watercourse areas and gallery forests in the territory. New areas (ha) of native forests or spaces suitable for natural succession processes and subsequent establishment of natural cover.
- Protection of natural ecosystems and biodiversity by reducing fires, soil degradation, and disruption of connectivity corridors between forest patches (ha of protected natural forest).

Following is described the ways to evaluate each result of the SDGs provided by the Project Holder:

Table 12. SDG applied.

SDG	Indicator	Activities contributing	Assessment
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	12.1.1	A project that contributes to the production of timber raw material for the industry and energy generation.	The project demonstrates the contribution through commercial plantation cover adapted to the region. The results are evidenced in GIS file /3/, training and hiring workers /6/; CAR4/19/ and compliance to environmental commitments /7/. The on-site visit and interviews with the stakeholders supplemented the assessment.
13. Climate Action	13.1.2-13.2.2	Establish new commercial and natural forests to mitigate the disaster risk caused by fires. Land use change from pastures and savannas, which are subjected to annual burning, to commercial and natural forests	Project has reduced in GHG emissions. The results were evaluated through the calculations ex post /5.1/, Satellite Images /2/ GIS information /3/ and Monitoring Report /1/. The on-site visit and interviews with the stakeholders supplemented the assessment.
15. Life on Land	15.1.1-15.1.2-15.2.1-15.3.1	New commercial and natural forests in areas previously subjected to periodic burning./ Increase in protection strips (101.5 ha) that are not considered for project activities, focusing on the protection of	

SDG	Indicator	Activities contributing	Assessment
		water sources and contributing to passive natural restoration of 129.4 ha in eligible areas./ Hectares of afforested forests that contribute to job creation, under environmental responsibility and the protection of regional strategic ecosystems./ Hectares of new commercial and natural forests.	

Table adapted by the SGD Tool of the OLP project /11.1/

AENOR checked its conformity with the stated values for this verification by using the information provided by the PP. AENOR verified compliance with the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the project with the SDG Tool v1.0 /11.1/ provided by the Project Holder. The project proponent identified the goals, targets, and activities related to the SDGs. The annex provided by the project holder includes, for each monitoring activity, project activity, contribution of the activity, type of activity, unit of measurement (activity indicator), and the respective documentation for each monitoring period. Similarly, the audit team confirmed that the supporting documentation had been correctly linked by the project holder. Therefore, the audit team certified that the SGD tool was correctly applied by the project holder.

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

This section is not applicable for the project.

6.2 Quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals

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

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

- Identification of appropriate methods and equations according activity data and project type, tree carbon stocks, above-ground, and below-ground biomass, volume of trees: MR/1/; Calculations File/5.1/; sources (Appendix 3 of this report).

- Verification of information provided in GIS /3/
- Verification of values and source of data when they are provided from secondary information.
- Verification of data units.
- Verification of complete and adequate implementation of methods and equations in spreadsheet.
- The verification team reproduced the calculations of selected samples to ensure the accuracy of the results. Where appropriate, references for analytical methods or default values were verified with the relevant source (See Table 6 of Section 6.1.2).

6.2.1 Methodology deviations (if applicable)

The Project Holder continue with the methodology applied (CDM - AR-ACM0003. CDM Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands), however, based in the conservative approach, and uncertainty criteria, the project has calculated the uncertainty according to Section 15 and 15.1 of the BCR001 Methodology, which it is based on AR-TOOL14 Methodological tool: Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities Version 04.2.

6.2.2 Baseline or reference scenario

No changes have been made to the current verification (No. 2), nor have the baseline or reference scenarios been reassessed. Therefore, reference emissions are considered zero, according to the methodology used.

Table 13. Source considered

Source	Gas	Selection	Applicability
Burning of woody biomass.	CO_2	No	Emissions from burning biomass count as a change in carbon content.
	CH_4	Yes	The methodology allows the burning of wood biomass as part of site preparation and as part of forest management.
	N_2O	Yes	The methodology allows the burning of wood biomass as part of site preparation and as part of forest management.

6.2.3 Additionality

The emission removals do not correspond to emission reductions attributable to the implementation of legally required actions; this information was corroborated through the interviews with the environmental authority entity (Corporinoquia) and the local government (La Primavera Municipality).

The additionality conditions were no change in current verification.

6.2.4 Conservative approach and uncertainty management

The project holder applied the approach according to the Tool for carbon removals in projects AR, BCR0001 to calculate the uncertainty:

$$\Delta C_{ARB} = C_{ARB,t2} - C_{ARB,t1} \qquad \textit{Eq. 1 of tool.}$$

$$\mu_{\Delta C} = \frac{\sqrt{(\mu_1 x C_{ARB,t1})^2 + (\mu_2 x C_{ARB,t2})^2}}{|\Delta C_{ARB}|} \qquad \textit{Eq. 2 of tool.}$$

Where:

ΔC_{ARB}: Change between two points in time t1 and t2 in tree carbon stocks. tCO_{2e}

$C_{ARB,t1}$ Tree carbon stock in time t_1, tCO_{2e}

$C_{ARB,t2}$ Tree carbon stock in time t_2, tCO_{2e}

$\mu_{\Delta C}$ Uncertainty in ΔC_{ARB}

$\mu_1, \mu_2,$ Uncertainty in $C_{ARB,t1}, C_{ARB,t2}$ respectively.

The values of the above variables are following:

ΔC_{ARB}:	$C_{ARB,t1}$	μ_1	$C_{ARB,t1}$	μ_2	$\mu_{\Delta C}$
54,598	73,487	0.07	128,085	0.060	**16,73%**

*$\boldsymbol{\mu_1}$ was obtained of spreadsheet of the first verification /5.1/.

The above variables were identified in the sheet "Balance_Final_Proyecto" in the calculator ex-post /5.1/.

According to Uncertainty in ΔC_{ARB} result, the PP has applied the percentage defined in the table 4 of the BCR 001[6], corresponds to 50%. The PP has applied correctly the uncertainty each stratum.

Aerial and underground carbon (tCO_2 ha^{-1})		**Discount for uncertainty**
Low	21,90	19,69
Steady	88,42	84,87
Middle	174,75	171,83
High	269,89	261,90

Source: Spreadsheet calculator ex-post /5.1/.

Therefore, AENOR concludes that the PP has applied the uncertainty management aligned by the methodology BCR0001 and contains the conservative approach.

6.2.5 Leakage and non- permanence

Regarding the assessment of non-permanence risk, the audit team verified the project proponent's compliance with the BCR Tool, "Permanence and Risk Management."/15/. The project holder demonstrated that the tool effectively addresses non-permanence risks by considering various factors categorized as high, medium, and low. High-risk factors include pests and diseases, while medium-risk factors encompass potential fires. Other risks, deemed less likely to occur, include floods, mass movements, cash flow issues, market fluctuations, political instability, technical capacity, contractual agreements, project lifetime, opportunity costs, and land tenure.

The project proponent has identified mitigation actions for these risks, which were corroborated through risk management documentation.

The mitigation mechanism applied were verified, such as the early warning system for fires, based on IDEAM reports, fire corridors established by the project holder, approximately 5 to 10 meters wide, separating the lots from the sown areas, as

[6] *Uncertainty= 15 < μ≤ 20, discount (%) = 50%*

corroborated during the on-site visit. The project holders have also developed fire protocols /10.7/ and have qualified staff and fire control equipment available. No fires affecting forest stands were detected or reported during the monitoring period. Regarding pests and diseases, the project holder has implemented control protocols and health contingency response plans /10.3/. During the on-site visit and interviews with the staff and environmental entities, the audit team able to confirm that these measures ensure that the ecosystem around and the plantations cover remain healthy and resilient against potential threats. Furthermore, regular training sessions for staff help maintain a high level of preparedness and response capability in the event of an emergency.

Regarding the leakage prevention, the project indicates that has implemented measures such as monitoring land-use changes through periodic satellite imagery analysis /2/ and field inspections, which have confirmed that the forested areas established for commercial purposes, as well as those dedicated to passive and active natural regeneration, have been maintained.

Additionally, to ensure the project's permanence, the audit team assessed the land-use agreements /8/ with landowners and the Ministry of Agriculture (through the CIF) to ensure that areas converted to forestry are not reverted to livestock use. Likewise, the documentation aligns with the long-term forestry plan management established by the proponent, which serves to verify the permanence of the project, likewise the monitoring period is for 30-years, and the forestry management plan /10.2/ is developed under this approach.

Finally, once the documentation was analyzed to assess the permanence tool "Permanence and Risk Management", the audit team conducted a field visit, and interviews. During the visit the audit team confirmed that the leakage risks were appropriately assessed for this monitoring period, ensuring that emissions removals were no displaced to other areas. AENOR concluded that the project complies with the requirements stated in the BCR standard.

6.2.6 Mitigation results

The verification team accomplished a review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the criteria set out in Section 2 of this report, the calculation methodology used and the validated PD. The verification team reproduced the calculations to ensure accuracy of results. Where applicable, the references for analytical methods or default values were checked against the appropriate source; tables including in Section 6.1.2.1. of this report details the assessment conducted of the project parameters and data. The audit team determined that the GHG emission removals reported by the Project Holder during the implementation period adhered to the guidelines of the BCR Standard and the requirements of the applied methodology. Furthermore, the audit team deemed the knowledge of staff involved in project monitoring activities to be satisfactory.

According to the assessment conducted and described in Section 6.1.1 by the current verification, the Project Holder has monitored 547.3 hectares, and this area is distributed in four strata. The audit team identified the project area and the strata through the GIS file /3/, likewise, confirmed the information in the on-site visit.

The Project Holder developed the stratification of the plantations according to the carbon content, as explained in Sections 15 and 16.2.2 of the Monitoring Report. The stratification procedure was created by analyzing satellite images, and the GIS professional outlined the process during the interview and included it in the annexes of the project /3; 3.5; 3.8/. In addition, during the on-site visit, the audit team visited all strata through the sample detailed in Sections 3.4 and 4.4 of this verification report. The stratification results are indicated following:

Strata	Area (Ha)
Low	146.38
Steady	115.91
Middle	135.27
High	149.73
Total	**547.3**

Regarding the forestry inventory, the project holder made a sample size distribution based on the stratification result. The development of the inventory was established according to UNFCCC methodological recommendations for a CDM reforestation project. The audit team selected the plots randomly and checked points based on the strata established in the project area to confirm the information and throw away any discrepancies of the data.

During the verification process, the forestry inventory was assessed by the audit team through selection plots in a random way and checked points based on the strata established in the project area to confirm the information and throw away any discrepancies in the data.

The PP used the equations by investigations available to estimate accumulated carbon per hectare, according to the species and variety of trees considered in the plantation, and followed the default values and procedures established by the IPCC (2003, 2006) when was applicable:

Specie	Tree Stage	Equation/Source	Assessment
	Seedlings or trees less than	A value of 0.1125 kg of biomass per tree is applied. This value was	

Specie	Tree Stage	Equation/Source	Assessment
Pinus caribaea	2 cm DBH or without DBH.	obtained through destructive sampling in the same plantations.	The audit team confirmed the sources. The equations are applied in calculator spreadsheet /5.1/.
	Trees from 0.6 cm to 56 cm DBH.	**BA=0.887+[(10486*DAP^2.84)/(DAP^2.84) +376907)]** Equation cited by IPCC 2003.	
Eucalyptus pellita	For all diameters.	**BA=1.22*(DAP^2) *H*0.01** Equation cited by IPCC 2003.	

The carbon content in the belowground biomass component was estimated by the project holder following the methodological recommendations of the IPCC 2003, which determines different factors to be applied according to the biomass contents per hectare and for each species. It is important to clarify that only in the 2003 IPCC Good Practice Guides does it make specific reference to what factors to use for root biomass in coniferous plantations and plantations of eucalyptus and other broadleaf species. The PP specified the values in table 20 of the MR and applied them in the calculator spreadsheet /5.1/.

Underground biomass conversion		***P. caribaea***	***E. pellita***	
Factors	*Biomass <50tha-1*	*0,46*	*0,45*	*Source: IPCC 2003*
	50-150 tha-1	*0,32*	*0,35*	
	>150	*0,23*	*0,2*	

Obtained of sheet "Biomasa_aérea_kg_tha-1"- Calculation file /5/

This approach ensured that the calculations were grounded in scientifically validated methods, enhancing the credibility of the findings. By relying on established equations, the project aimed to provide accurate and consistent estimates of carbon accumulation.

As a result, the ex-post estimated net GHG emission reduction amount is regarded accurate. The spreadsheet provides the default data and settings that allow for recalculation, and when the project holder develops the equations, the information is as evident in the spreadsheet as it is in the MR.

For estimation of sample quantity, the PP applied Winrock's CDM A/R Sample Plot Calculator Spreadsheet Tool; the PP presented in the MR the list of sampling plots established in the project, the sheet "*Estadísticos_CO2tree.p.I*" of the calculation file /5/ has included the statistical and determined an error level minor to 10% and a confidence level of 90% as a minimum.

PP selected 117 rectangular plots were set up, each with an area of 500 m2 in the areas where the commercial stand model or forest plantations have been established. The PP did not quantify the passive natural regeneration stand model in this monitoring and verification period due to the low development that has been identified through satellite images, assuming for this stratum and this verification a conservative position regarding carbon removal derived from this strata model. AENOR holds the view that the premises and decisions taken for the quantification are conservative and sufficient.

The PP estimated the uncertainty of the calculations, according to section 3, paragraph 6 of the procedure of the methodological tool AR-TOOL14 V04.2 "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities".

The project holder applied the "Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities" to estimate the soil organic carbon. The "ARWG30_SOC_Tool_Multizones.xls" file Excel was established procedures mentioned in the "Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities." The estimation accumulated was described in Table 25 of the MR /1/; the procedure of the calculators is provided by the PP /5.1/.

According to the equation 8 of the tool, the change in SOC stock for all the strata of the areas of land, in year t, is calculated as:

$$\Delta SOC = \frac{44}{12} \sum A_i * dSOC_{t,i} * 1year$$

ΔSOC: Change in soil organic carbon contents t C ha-1yr-1.

Ai: The area of stratum i of the areas of land; ha

dSOC: The rate of change in SOC in stratum i of the areas of land; t C ha^{-1} yr^{-1}

i: Strata

Then,

Pre-project conditions[7].		
Climatic Region	Tropical humid	dSOCt,i
Type of soil	Low activity and acidic	
Use of land	Grasslands - livestock	
Handling	Severely degraded	
Fertilizer income	Low	
Soil disturbance percentage	0,74%	0,8

The project holder has estimated other sinks, which were assessed by the audit team:

- Shrubs: The PP uses values default, and it's described in Table 26 of the MR, and is confirmed in the calculator spreadsheet.

$$C_{SHURB,t} = \frac{44}{12} \times CF_S \times (1 + R_S) \times \sum_i A_{SHRUB,i} \times b_{SHRUB,i}$$

Where,

$C_{SHRUB,t}$= Carbon stock shrub within the project boundary at a given point of time in year

CF_s = Carbon fraction of shrub biomass; t C (t.d.m.)-1; IPCC default value of 0.47 C $(t.d.m.)^{-1}$ is used

R_S= Root-shoot ratio for shrubs; dimensionless

$A_{SHRUB,\ i,t}$= Area of shrub biomass stratum i at a given point of time in year t; ha

$b_{SHRUB,\ i,t}$= Shrub biomass per hectare in shrub biomass stratum *i* at a given point of time in year *t*; t d.m. ha^{-1}

i= 1, 2, 3, … shrub biomass strata delineated on the basis of shrub crown cover

t= 1, 2, 3, … years counted from the start of the A/R CDM project activity

[7] CDM A/R SOC tool which is itself based on the IPCC Tier 1 methodology. IPCC 2006

$$b_{SHRUB,i} = BDR_{SF} \times b_{FOREST} \times CC_{SHRUB,i}$$

Where,

BDR_{SF}= Ratio of shrub biomass per hectare in land having a shrub crown cover of 1.0 and default above-ground biomass content per hectare in forest in the region/country where the A/R CDM project is located; dimensionless

B_{FOREST}= Default above-ground biomass content in forest in the region/country where the A/R CDM project is located; t d.m. ha^{-1}

$CC_{SHRUB,\ i,}$= Crown cover of shrubs in shrub biomass stratum i at a given point of time in year t expressed as a fraction (e.g. 10% crown cover implies $CC_{SHRUB,i,t}$ = 0.10); dimensionless

AENOR confirmed the values default were used by the Project Holder:

Parameter	Value	Source
C_{FS}	0,47	Shrub Tool Defaults (t.d.m ha^{-1})
R_S	0,4	
BDR_{SF}	0,1	
b_{FOREST}	231,7	
44/12	3,67	
$CC_{SHRUB.i}$	0,5	Phillips, J.F Duque. IDEAM

Adapted of the Calculations File /5/

- Leaf litter: The estimates are assumed from the results of the carbon content of the trees present in each Strata (Ctree,i,t), multiplied by a conversion factor, DFLI, which expresses the carbon content present in the leaf litter as a percentage. of the content identified in the biomass of the trees. Although the methodological tool recommends a general factor, it suggests applying other values when these are based on analyses carried out specifically for the project species under similar conditions. For the litter, the factor of 10% was assumed, which is the result of the average values identified in other studies for the species of Pinus, sp in the tropical region. The Audit team is agreeing to this option is considered with conservative approach.

- Deadwood: It is estimated from default values recommended by the methodological tool: factor of **6%**. The results are described in Table 29 of the MR, and the calculations are contained in the Excel file. AENOR considers that the default values for litter and dead wood are adequate, given that the use is conservative and aligns with the standard.

Notice that the accumulated carbon for the monitoring period is determined according to equation 1 [8] the change in carbon stock and the associated uncertainty are estimated as follows.

$$\Delta C_{TREE} = C_{TREE,t1} - C_{TREE,t2}$$

Where,

$$\mu_{\Delta C} = \frac{\sqrt{(\mu_1 x C_{ARB,t1})^2 + (\mu_2 x C_{ARB,t2})^2}}{|\Delta C_{ARB}|}$$

Where:

ΔC_{TREE}: Change between two points in time t1 and t2 in tree carbon stocks. tCO_{2e}

$C_{TREE,t1}$ Tree carbon stock in time t_1, tCO_{2e}

$C_{TREE,t2}$ Tree carbon stock in time t_2, tCO_{2e}

$\mu_{\Delta C}$ Uncertainty in ΔC_{TREE}

$\mu_1, \mu_2,$ Uncertainty in $C_{TREE,t1}, C_{TREE,t2}$

Balance t1 Organización La Primavera 2011-2019 (s1)							
STRATA	**AREA (ha)**	**tCO2 Aboveground + Belowground und biomass (tCO2)**	**SHRUBS (tCO2)**	**CDW (tCO2)**	**CLI (tCO2)**	**COS (tCO2)**	**Total (tCO2)**
Low	66.8	434.9	8,478.41	26.1	43.5	9,998.24	**73,487**
Steady	184.7	8,870.2		532.2	887.0		
Middle	293.7	37,682.7		2,261.0	3,768.3		
High	2.2	435.3		26.1	43.5		

[8] BCR0001. Methodological document AR. Based on AR-TOOL14 Methodological tool: Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities Version 04.2

Balance t1 Organización La Primavera 2011-2019 (s1)							
STRATA	**AREA (ha)**	**tCO2 Aboveground + Belowground und biomass (tCO2)**	**SHRUBS (tCO2)**	**CDW (tCO2)**	**CLI (tCO2)**	**COS (tCO2)**	**Total (tCO2)**
Total	547.3	47,423.04	8,478.41	2,845.38	4,742.30	9,998.24	**73,487**

Then, the Balance according to calculations Excel File is t2 2019 – 2023 is:

STRATA	**AREA (ha)**	**tCO2 *Aboveground + Belowground und biomass* (tCO2)**	**CSHRUBS (tCO2)**	**CDW (tCO2)**	**CLI (tCO2)**	**COS (tCO2)**	**Total (tCO2)**
Low	146.38	2,882	24,148	184	307	16,420	128,085
Steady	115.91	9,837		611	1,018		
Middle	135.27	23,243		1,417	2,361		
High	149.73	39,214		2,416	4,027		
Total	**547.3**	**75,176**	**24,148**	**4,628**	**7,714**	**16,420**	***128,085***

Consequently, the results according to equation 1:

$$\Delta C_{ARB} = 128{,}085 - 73{,}487$$

$$\Delta C_{ARB\ (2020-2023)} = \mathbf{54{,}598\ tCO_2}$$

According to the project's emission removal quantification process, AENOR believes that the methodology used, and the associated tools are computed accurately and without errors. Therefore, the following emissions removal outcomes are consistent with the parameters and equations assessed for the monitoring period from 02/12/2019 to 30/04/2023:

Year	Total
2019 (1-12 December)	0
2020	16,379
2021	16,379
2022	16,379
2023	5,460

Total	54,598

The value of the current verification of the emission has differences in front of estimations validated:

	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (Tco2e)	*Net GHG emission reductions or removals (Tco2e)*
Emission reductions / removals (Tco2)	67,254	54,598

According to the PP and confirmation in reviewing documentation and interviews conducted, the results are coherent, considering that there are conditions for slower development of the stands due to the quality of the sites, soil quality, and adaptability of some species, such as Eucalyptus sp. to the prevailing conditions. In addition, the Natural Regeneration stand model is not yet counted for the current monitoring period due to its very low development. This could also be contributing to the values being less than the projections. The information was verified during the on-site visit, and the interviews conducted allows corroborated the arguments provided by the project holder.

AENOR confirms that for the monitoring period from 02-12-2019 to 30-04-2023 the following removals are present for the Project. AENOR reproduced the ex-post calculations /5/ and cross-checked that the data, parameters, and equations used were consistent with the parameters described in the PD and the MR. The audit team also checked for any errors that would affect the results.

Therefore, the ex-post estimated net GHG emission removal amount is considered accurate. The spreadsheet contains the default data and parameters, which allows recalculation and following the equations developed by the project holder, the information is clear as there spreadsheet as in the MR.

6.3 Sustainable development safeguards (SDSs)

During the verification process, the Project Holder presented the environmental and social analysis of the potential impacts by the development project. The PP developed sections 8 and 9 of the MR, which included the environmental and social aspects, respectively, as described in Section 6.1.2.2 of this verification report. Similarly, the PP determined through the SDSs ***Tool*** /14/ the potential impacts and the respective mitigation activities. The information and argumentation provided by the PP have been assessed based in the several pieces of evidence /3; 4; 6; 7; 8; 10; 14.1; 16; 23; 31/ and corroborated during the on-site visit and the interviews conducted with the relevant stakeholders.

The Holder Project identified in the tool the initiatives that no refer any impact and demonstrated it through documental evidence. Likewise, during the on-site visit and interviews with CORPORINOQUIA, this information was corroborated, therefore the audit team can confirm that the information and arguments are feasible and coherent with the project conditions.

Regarding components: "Climate Change," "labor working and conditions," "Gender equality and women's empowerment," "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, Displacement, and Involuntary Resettlement," and "Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage," the Project Holder did not identify the impact possible. The audit team corroborated if the project has any net-harm, through the evidence presented by the project holder /3; 4; 6; 7; 8; 10; 14.1; 16; 23; 31/, the on-site visit and interviews as detailed in Section 6.1.2.2, *Table 11 Assessment SDSs*.

During the interviews conducted with the stakeholder, it was found that the use of the resource is mitigated through the measures included in the Plan Management approved by the Corporinoquia, therefore there are no impacts over the climate change component; likewise, the interviews with the field workers could identify that there is no negative impact over the workers, and the conditions are aligned with the national legal labor. The environmental and social management plan is developed by the project holder according to applicable national and regional legislation. During the interviews with the officials of the environmental entity identified positive impacts in the project zone. In addition, the report presented annually by the project holder to the entity was evaluated /7/ which presents the progress of the reference period about the environmental, social and forestry components. The main activities reported corresponded to following monitoring: surface water, wastewater, ecosystem, fauna and flora, early alerts and hot spot recording, soil management, among others. In addition, the PP demonstrated compliance with national and local regulations /23/. The PP also implemented a biodiversity inventory to assess the impacts on the project area and surrounding native areas.

The land acquisition has no present conflicts; the assessment of this component is detailed in Section 6.8 of this report. Finally, according to the official information, there is no presence of indigenous reserves or other ethnic populations/31/.

Taking into above the audit team has confirmed following:

- The project respect and complies the regulations since the international, national, and local level /8; 23/.
- The PP identifies the potential environmental and socio-economic impacts resulting from the implementation of the project/initiative activities; based on the use of Annex A: Sustainable Development Safeguards (SDS) Assessment Questionnaire /3; 4; 7; 8; 10; 11; 14.1; 16; 23; 31/.
- The PP identified risks and has been addressed through preventive and mitigation measures.

- The PP has a management system which is updated each calendar year or monitoring time. This procedure corresponds to the matrix regulations and describes in Section 5 of the MR, likewise, this regulation is following by the different entities as Corporinoquia ICA and Finagro.

According to above, AENOR considers that project holder has demonstrated adequately, that the project activities do not cause negative impact on the environment and communities; instead, the project holder demonstrated the benefits socioeconomic and environmental in the project area. Furthermore, the project holder appropriately addressed the applicability of the "Sustainable Development Safeguards SDSs tool V1.0."

6.4 Project contribution whit the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The project holder reported the contributions to Sustainable Development. Section 6.1.2.6 of this report indicate the evaluation of the project contribution with the sustainable development goals. Compliance with the monitoring targets was demonstrated by the project. The identified SGDs were:

- 12. Responsible Consumption and Production: Promote the commercial timber production in sustainable models. The project presents in the tool *Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)* as support the verification reports, for this monitoring period, corresponds to 2 verifications /11.1/. The project demonstrated the contribution through commercial forests established with species adapted to the environmental conditions and recommended for the region. Through the monitoring report, GIS information and the on-site visit, the audit team confirmed the contribution to SDG.

- 13. Climate Action: Reduction of pasture and savannah burning in the Colombian Orinoquia / Land use change in the AFOLU sector (A/R). The SDG Tool demonstrates the project's contribution by planting commercial forest areas that took away 51427 tons of CO2eq, which is backed up by ex-post calculations.

- 15. Life on Land: The project incremented the forestry cover whit the commercial plantation. For this monitoring period, the PP has included 547.29 hectares. Likewise, the project stablished buffer zones protection in 101.47 hectares. Through the monitoring report, GIS information and the on-site visit, the audit team confirmed the contribution to SDG.

According to the methodology used, the identified Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are consistent with the project activities and the BCR tool. The audit team examined the supporting material and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) tool /11.1/ and then confirmed through stakeholder interviews and activity verification pertaining to the Monitoring Report in order to assess compliance.

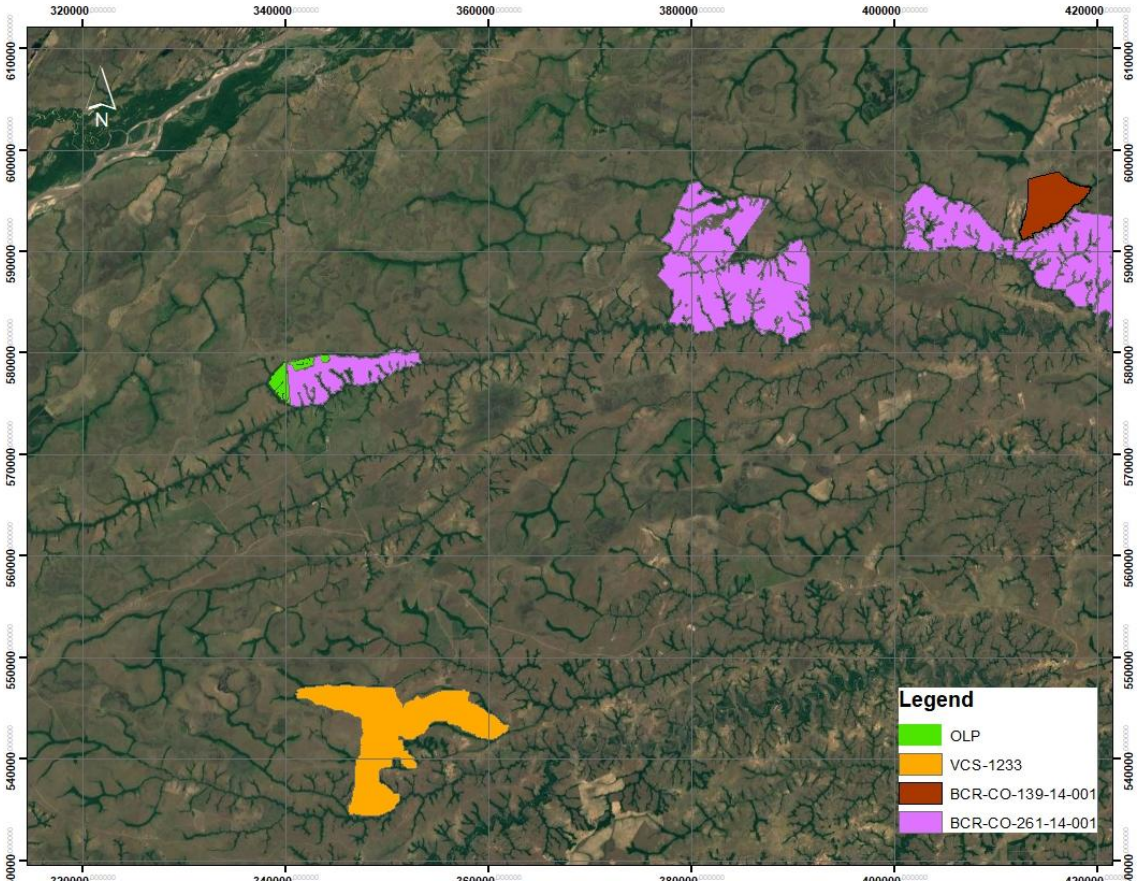
6.5 Co-benefits (if applicable)

Not applicable.

6.6 Double counting avoidance

There was no indication of double counting, that the project is or will be a part of another GHG program, or that the project's removals or reductions of GHG emissions are part of an emissions trading program or any other mechanism that incorporates GHG emissions trading, according to AENOR. The audit team searched standard platforms such as the BioCarbon Standard, Verra, CERCARBONO, Plan Vivo Foundation, Gold Standard, and Climate Action Reserve for further activities in the project area. Furthermore, it was confirmed that the information provided by the PP, which included an analysis of nearby projects, was produced in order to avoid double counting and identify any overlaps /3.4/.

As specified in *Table 6*, *Table 7*, *Table 8*, and *Table 9* of this report, AENOR verified in different standard, and carried out the cartographic analysis from nearest projects.



This document is related to the second verification, and the project was solely registered in the BCR Registry.

Likewise, the Project Holder has formally requested that the Environmental Ministry not count the removals of the project in the NDC to avoid double counting /16/.

Likewise, in response to the PP's request for project status on the RENARE platform, the Environmental Entity confirmed via email on October 4, 2024, that the project is approved and currently in the formulation phase /31/.

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

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

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

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

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

- Host Country Authorization for CORSIA eligible VCC: The PP had included the Host Country Authorization of the project /16/.

The project proponent also showed that they followed Section 8.1.3 of the Avoiding Double Counting Tool, which refers to the seventh clause of the Framework Contract with BCR and the project holder that prevents double counting and strictly prohibits listing projects in other registries while the project is still active in the BCR Standard /40/. Therefore, avoidance of double counting is a requirement that prohibits the accounting, issuance, and retirement of GHG mitigation results regarding the following conditions:

(a) A ton of CO_2e is counted more than once to demonstrate compliance with the same

GHG mitigation goal; as mentioned above; the audit team verified that the project was not registered in other programs or standard. The register in RENARE also is considering.

(b) One ton of CO2e is counted to demonstrate compliance with more than one GHG mitigation goal: During the monitoring period, the project holder has demonstrated that the mitigation goal remains in effect since the validation project. The planting areas and activities outlined in the monitoring report had confirmed the ongoing development of the project.

(c) A ton of CO2e is used more than once to obtain remuneration, benefits, or incentives: According to the project proposal, and the interviews with the local and environmental entities, the audit team confirmed that the project does not correspond to compensation obligations.

(d) One ton of CO2e is verified, certified, or accredited assigning more than one serial to a single mitigation result. According to the assessment described in Section 5.1.3 and further detailed in the preceding paragraph of this section, the audit was able confirm that the project's compliance with this requirement.

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

Therefore, AENOR considers the project has complied with the BCR Tool Avoiding Double Counting (ADC) V2.0.

6.7 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

In terms of compliance with forestry development policies, particularly those relating to the application of the Forestry Incentive Certificate (CIF), the project demonstrates compliance with the agreements by managing an information base that lists the stands established, the management carried out, and the verification carried out by the FINAGRO technicians who evaluate compliance. The evidence was included in the Annexes provided by the Project Holder /8/.

In addition, the Project Holder has presented to Corporinoquia the Environmental Management Plan, and the implementation of the management plans has been verified by the corporation through visits to the project, as evidenced in order 600.6.22.0483 of 2022, which orders the control and monitoring of environmental measures on the project premises /7/.

The information given by the PP on the national and local regulations that pertain to the project is enough since it encompasses all relevant rules and regulations related to the environmental area and territorial level.

Normativity / Legal requirement	Characteristics	Assessment
Decree 1449 of 1977. Article 3. /23.4/	Relates actions aimed at protecting water resources. Therefore, it defines measures for the withdrawal and protection areas. Establishing minimum margins of protection which are ratified by corporations in subsequent decrees.	The project defines the retirement areas by following the regional standards of the Corporinoquia corporation. Likewise, for the Forest carbon component of the eligibility analyses, the areas that are within the protection and withdrawal strip were considered NOT eligible, even if these areas did not historically present forest cover. **Assessment:** Audit team ensured this information through the GIS /3/ to confirm the eligible area, during on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives.
Decree 1791-1996 /23.5/	The person who needs to take advantage of the natural resources of the Forests to satisfy basic needs, market their products, carry out scientific research, or for the construction of works, must request the respective permit from the Corporation, following the required requirements.	Chapter CIF, see_Annexes) has served Resolution 0687 of 1997 adopts this decree, which determines the actions by which the forest resource administration regime of the regional autonomous corporation of Orinoquia-Corporinoquia is issued. **Assessment:** The OEC assessed the application of this decree in relation to the project, and it is in accordance with the argument presented by the PP.

Normativity / Legal requirement	Characteristics	Assessment
Resolution Nº 0687 of December 22, 1997. /23.6/	By which the forest resource administration regime of the regional autonomous corporation of Orinoquia - Corporinoquia is issued.	The project complies with Chapter VIII related to the conditions of commercial forests and plantations and has had the required documents (e.g. establishment and management plan), for the start of activities adjusted to regional standards. **Assessment:** The OEC evaluated the applicability of this resolution in correspondence to the project, and it is conforming to the argument provided by the PP.
Decree Number 4296 of 2004. /23.7/	Regulations for controlled open burning in rural areas.	The project complies with national and regional regulations and does not include in its management practices the burning of waste in soil preparation activities, or the burning of waste derived from maintenance. **Assessment:** Through the annexes of the compliance with the environmental commitments compliance /7/. AENOR verified the adherence to this regulation during the on-site visit to the project area and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives.
Resolution 200.41-11-1130 of June 22, 2011. Update of 0687 of December 22, 1997.	By which the forest resource administration regime of the regional autonomous corporation of Orinoquia - Corporinoquia is issued.	The OLP project has implemented the recommendations of the resolution and its updates, protecting water sources and remaining forests. The project has a registration file and monitoring in the Corporation where the

Normativity / Legal requirement	Characteristics	Assessment
Resolution 50041131571 of November 6, 2013. /7/	Corporinoquia, to guide regional productive development, adopts a tool that requires environmental management and technical procedures to develop sustainably the activities that are immersed within agricultural, forestry, and agro-industrial productive projects.	monitoring of compliance is detailed /7/. The environmental management policies are adopted and presented to the corporation periodically and their monitoring and follow-ups are recorded and included in the project file folder that resides in the Corporation /7/. Through the annexes of the compliance with the environmental commitments compliance /7/, the on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives, AENOR confirmed the compliance with this regulation.
Decree 3930 of 2010. /23.8/	Using which Title I of Law 9 of 1979 is partially regulated, as well as Chapter 11 of Title VI-Part 11I- Book 11 of Decree-Law 2811 of 1974 regarding the uses of water and liquid waste and other provisions are dictated.	The project has the respective requests and approvals for the management of water resources and the potential polluting discharges that are generated. Complies with the due withdrawals for the protection of water sources established in article 40 of said decree (see previous paragraphs). The documents related to said decree rest in file Number 800.44.2.12.004 of the Corporation related to the forestry project. Environmental management plans have been implemented. **Assessment:** Through the annexes of the compliance with the environmental commitments compliance /7/, the on-site visit in the project area, and interviews

Normativity / Legal requirement	Characteristics	Assessment
		with Corporinoquia representatives, AENOR confirmed the compliance with this regulation.
Law 139, 1994. /23.9/	By which the Forest Incentive Certificate is created, and other provisions are dictated.	Through the annexes of the legal documents /8/, the on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with stakeholders, AENOR confirmed the compliance with this regulation. The project complies with the conditions established by said law, meets the requirements, and presents the documentation to access the CIF, having positive approval.
Document National Council of Economic and Social Policy (Conpes) 3827 of 2015. /23.1/	Distribution of resources for the forestry incentive certificate for commercial purposes (CIF for reforestation) - validity 2015.	The project complies with the conditions established by said law, meets the requirements, and presents the documentation to access the CIF, having positive approval. Through the annexes of the legal documents /8/, the on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with stakeholders, AENOR confirmed the compliance with this regulation.
Decree 2448 of 2012. /23.2/	Partial modification of decree 1824 of 1994. Definition of forest species, native forest species, introduced forest species, protective-producing forest	The OEC evaluated the applicability of this decree in correspondence to the project, and it is conforming to the argument provided by the PP.

Normativity / Legal requirement	Characteristics	Assessment
	plantation, forest establishment, and management plan, eligibility, granting, payment, new plantation and forestry project.	
Resolution 1447 of 2018. RENARE. /23.3/	By which the monitoring, reporting, and verification system of mitigation actions at the national level referred to in Article 175 of Law 1753 of 2015 is regulated, and other provisions are dictated.	This resolution establishes the registration times for initiatives before RENARE. In compliance, the project initiative submitted formal registration to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in 2019 /7/. For the year 2021, the project achieved registration in RENARE with ID: 1641. Today the platform is inactive. The OEC evaluated the applicability of this resolution in correspondence to the project, and it is conforming to the argument provided by the PP.

The Project Holder demonstrated that it has implemented the Document Management System through the legal matrix /41/, and it is updated with frequency, the access to the matrix is in Drive Cloud. During the interviews with the project holder, it demonstrated that team is committed to maintaining the monitoring legislation. Furthermore, the project proponent provides sufficient support in the Annex of legal documents /8/ and incorporates the relevant land tenure in Section 7.2 of the MR. In addition, the Project Holder has proved that information pertaining to HSE, Environmental, and Legal aspects is encompassed within the Information Control and Quality Assurance Procedure /10.9; 10.5/.

Likewise, through the compliance with Environmental Management Plan /7/, the PP follows the national and regional regulations, and it is updated annually. AENOR confirmed the information during the document reviewing, and interviews with the stakeholders.

Therefore, AENOR has verified compliance with the legal requirements applicable to the GHG project. Laws and regulations are available for public consultation and constitute third-party data sources from official (government) sources. The assessment included cross-checked the information and interviews with the environmental entities. Consequently, the audit team concludes that the project conforms with the laws and rules that are in effect in Colombia for the execution of projects of this kind.

6.8 Carbon ownership and rights

The Organización La Primavera S.A (OLP) is the project owner and direct beneficiary of the income from forestry activity and the sale of the carbon capture service. The project holder provided the registries of the public instruments of the land tenure of the Municipality of Puerto Carreño /8/. The project holder proved that the duties, rewards, and commitments of the project only apply to the project owner.

Section 9.6 of the MR outlined how to detect the presence of ethnic communities and established that they do not coincide with indigenous reservation regions or afro-descendant populations. The audit team independently checked the information supplied via the SIAC (official website)[9]; similarly, the PP included in the certificate indicates that there are no black or indigenous groups in the project's direct influence area/31/.

As a result, AENOR considers that the information supplied supports the legality of the land tenure and land use rights, as well as the region within the project boundaries.

6.9 Risk management

A risk management analysis using the Risk and Permanence tool v1.1 was included by the Project Holder. The audit team assessed the compliance the requirements of the tool, and confirmed that the PP identified the potential natural, financial, and social risks. To identify these risks, the project holder used the appropriate methodology, and determined the indicators, risk rating, and the mitigation activities.

[9] https://siac-datosabiertos-mads.hub.arcgis.com/

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

Type of risk	Risk	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT	
			Remarks	**MITIGATION ACTIONS**
		Middle	No fires have been detected in the project for the monitoring period.	1. Timely control. Training for fire control 2. Sufficient permanent staff in the plantations. 3. Control of affected areas and their reporting. 4. Updated information in GIS when the stand is lost in its entirety. 5. Resurge when the affected lot has been lost. **Assessment:** The GIS evaluation, confirmation on-site visit and interviews with the Environmental Entity (Corporinoquia), the audit team corroborated the information above.
	Flood	**Low**	The areas are generally flat. Floods occur but are not permanent without affecting the plots sown or affected.	1 Sow in low flood zones. 2. Respect the withdrawal to water flows as set by the corporation. 3. Species are adapted to temporary flooding conditions. 4 Regrowth of affected lots. 5 Control, monitoring and reporting in GIS. **Assessment:** The GIS evaluation, confirmation on-site visit and interviews with the Environmental Entity (Corporinoquia), the audit team corroborated the information above.
	Mass movements	**Low**	The project area is flat areas where mass landslides do not occur, nor have they been reported.	1. Control and surveillance. **Assessment:** Through the confirmation on-site visit and interviews with the Environmental Entity (Corporinoquia), the audit team corroborated the information above.

Type of risk	Risk	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT	
			Remarks	**MITIGATION ACTIONS**
	Pests and diseases	**High**	The project has been stocked with quality seeds to mitigate the likelihood of occurrence or low resistance to attack by pests or diseases. For the region there has been no occurrence of pests affecting forest stands, especially for P caribaea or E. pellita species. Acacia magium species, on the other hand, has not shown a good adaptation to soil conditions and its development has been low, but it is not associated with pests or diseases. The project has been in operation for more than 15 years, no disease or pest effects have been reported to date, and plantations are being monitored continuously to identify them.	1. Knowledge of the pathological risk. 2. Measurement and continuous monitoring. 3. Early warning generation. Documentation and dissemination. 4. Timely response of control. 5. Training of the human team for pathological assessment. 6. Creation of protocols for control, health contingency response plans. 7. Ongoing research. 8. Timely information to the ICA. **Assessment:** The audit team confirmed through the Management Plan /10.2/, Protocols /10/, and interviews with the staff project.
Financial	Liquidity	**Low**	This affects the early stages of the project, especially for management activities when the stands have already performed removal actions. It should be noted that the project is in its second monitoring process and has been established for more than 10 years, so that the time of greatest financial difficulty for the establishment has been overcome and is at the stages of management and control.	1. Have the support of CIF for the stages of establishment and management. The CIF covers initial 5 years. 2. The Financial model includes revenues from timber sales and the environmental service of Carbon. The project has exceeded 15 years of activity with CIF revenues and sales from 2 carbon verifications. 3. Efficient financial mechanism with low costs derived from species with known, and accepted technological package for the region, and good trade of products. 4. Investment capital demonstrated over 10 years of established stands and leverage account with the sale of the first verification. **Assessment:** The audit team confirmed through the interviews with the staff

Type of risk	Risk	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT	
			Remarks	**MITIGATION ACTIONS**
				project.
	Market	**Low**	This is directly related when the business base is only carbon credit sales revenue. The trade project must maintain its objective of supplying timber to the market by mitigating cash flow risks from reliance on carbon credits. Some of the new technologies have been developed, some of which have been used to bring to market improving the flow of funds, reducing the economic risk to only carbon credits.	1. Maintain the business model not only depending on the sale of credits but other revenues such as sales of timber and non-timber. 2. Present a co-benefits project to biodiversity, community, and regional and country development goals, attracting new buyers including international carbon credit markets. 3. Be aware of policy decisions affecting domestic price, or market supply and demand conditions to determine the best time to sell. 4. Reduce carbon transaction costs.5. Sell in foreign currency like the dollar. **Assessment:** The audit team confirmed through the interviews with the staff project.
	Country risk	**Low**	The largest risk identified in this component is loss of ownership resulting from a change in internal policy.	1. The company that represents the nuclei is part of FEDEMADERA, an entity that watches over the benefits and interests of the Forest sector in Colombia, mediating on policies for the Rural sector. 2. The group of project cores have demonstrated sufficient financial capacity to take over the projects after 5 years of operation of CIF. 3. Maintain regular monitoring processes that show the project's contribution to government GHG mitigation targets. 4. Maintain dialogues with the community and local authorities. 5. Country risk has certainly remained stable in recent years, according to the governance indicators developed by the World Bank. These have ranged from -0.14 to 0.03, with an average of -0.05 for the period 2015-2022. www.govindicators.org.

Type of risk	Risk	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT	
			Remarks	**MITIGATION ACTIONS**
				Assessment: The audit team confirmed through the interviews with the staff project and verify the website of indicators government.
ORGANIZACIONAL	Technical Capability	**Low**	Lack of capacity to carry out forestry work	1. Have the technical team properly trained for forest management activities.2. The project has forestry engineers and agronomists who have been in the company for more than 10 years and who have demonstrated their ability to manage the stands.3 . All the stands have passed the most critical years in the first 5 years, and good management has been reported by CIF reviewers and a first verification of the project has been passed. 4. Maintain sufficient technical capacity and personnel for the management of stands. 5. Keeping the purpose of stands as a source of raw material for the timber market, thus ensuring good stand conditions. 6 The project has passed a monitoring and verification process under Proclima (now Bicarbon) standards. demonstrating competence in the carbon field. The same people in charge of carbon have accompanied the process since the project registration and participated in the validation and verification of some others. **Assessment:** The audit team confirmed through the interviews with the staff project.
	Contracts	**Low**	Liabilities to third parties. Depends on the nature of the contract. However, for issues related to forest development the risk is lower due to the state of progress of the plantations and the project.	1. Follow up agreements, when applicable. 2. Communication with partners and buyers in the face of changes in policies affecting the project. 3. Ensuring compliance with agreements and contracts.

Type of risk	Risk	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT	
			Remarks	**MITIGATION ACTIONS**
				4. Monitoring the implementation of the project. Minimize parties directly involved in project responsibilities (e.g., single owner, few project partners, etc.) 5. Forest and carbon training to access value chains. **Assessment:** The audit team confirmed through the interviews with the staff project.
	Duration of the project	**Low**	No commitment to the emission reduction initiative by changing the proportions of participants in the business model. Not directly dependent on carbon market conditions, but mainly on wood market.	1 Communication and follow-up to agreements and contracts. 2. Ensuring compliance with agreements and contracts 3. Institutional articulation for conflict resolution. 4 Forest and carbon training to access value chains. 5. Implementing legal instruments in the event of noncompliance. 6 Search for incentives to retarget harvested areas. 7. Search for investors under carbon forest models8. Minimize the number of parties directly involved in project responsibilities (e.g., single owner, few project partners, etc.). **Assessment:** The audit team confirmed through the documentation of the project, agreements and interviews with the staff project.
Social	Opportunity cost	**Low**	Better alternatives for land use in the region, or new schemes to promote financing of livestock and agricultural sectors.	1 Communication and follow-up to agreements and contracts. 2. Ensuring compliance with agreements and contracts3 Propend because other activities do not replace project areas 4. Forest and carbon training to access value chains.

Type of risk	Risk	Classification of risk Level	PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT	
			Remarks	**MITIGATION ACTIONS**
				5. Apply legal instruments in order to Non-compliance 6. Search for incentives to re-target harvested areas. 7. Search for investors under carbon forest models. **Assessment:** The audit team confirmed through the documentation of the project, agreements and interviews with the staff project
	Land tenure	**Low**	The nucleus has due ownership and recognition of land. However, the occurrence of changes in national policy on land use and distribution could affect.	1. Constant communication with project participants. 2. Updating of documentation and legal review. 3 Seeking agreement in the event of loss of propriety. 4. In the event of change of owner, signing a new agreement with the project. 5. Area rebate or credits for tenure problems. **Assessment:** The audit team confirmed through the documentation of the project, the details is in Section 6.8 of this report.

Source: Adapted from the 15. Risk Tool Annex /15/

Through the documentation review and in-situ visit, AENOR was able to confirm that the risks were examined in a precise and consistent manner by the Project Holder, and that there were compliances with regulations and no discrepancies detected in the project during the review process.

Therefore, AENOR considers that the Project Holder developed the management risk adequately and in conformity with the BCR requirements,

6.10 Stakeholder engagement and consultation

The project holder has reported on the project's activities and identified the important stakeholders with whom they have direct contact. Between these stakeholders are

governmental entities such as FINAGRO, Corporinoquia, and the municipal mayor's office. Notice that the project holder is a single owner.

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

AENOR confirmed that the stakeholders have the knowledge about the OLP project. During the on-site visit, interviewees no comment about some complaints or grievances presented in the reporting period.

6.10.1 Public Consultation

The project is being developed on private property in accordance with the legal tenure /8/. The PP provided support for consultation and socialization of the monitoring report with stakeholders as it mentioned in Section 6.10.

During the Stakeholder Consultation /6;7/ there were no comments or indications relevant information that changes the project description or monitoring report. The audit team checked this information through the visit in the project area and corroborated it through the interviews with the main stakeholders.

In addition, the project was open for comments on the Registry Platform for 30 calendar days from 26/09/2024 to 26/10/2024.". During the public consultation period, no evidenced public comments.

The audit team concluded that the project holder that the local stakeholder consultation process was properly carried out.

6.11 REDD+ safeguards (if applicable)

Not applicable, it is not a REDD+ project.

6.12 Climate change adaptation

The holder project considered the strategic lines under National Climate Change Policy, and it is demonstrated through the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Policy, the Forestry Project is in line with the Territorial Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Rural Development. Next table describe the actions that the project holder provided to demonstrating the project contribution to climate change adaptation:

Adaptation action BCR	Action to adapt the project	Assessment
a) Considers one or more of the strategic lines proposed in the National Climate Change Policies and/or addresses aspects framed in the regulations of the country where the project is implemented;	Yes. Project activities fall under action lines 1, 3, 7 and 9 of the 2017 National Climate Change Policy.	According to National Climate Change, the goal is to "the forestry and agricultural sectors address both the causes of climate change due to the emissions they generate and the impacts of climate change."[10]
b) Improves conditions for the conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystem services in areas of influence beyond the project boundaries (e.g. natural cover in areas of special environmental interest, biological corridors, water management in watersheds, etc.);	Yes, the project excludes the water rounds adjacent to the drainage: Elvita River and Caño Gavilan, thus contributing to the water management of the watersheds. This was demonstrated in the analysis of the project's eligible areas (see project document[11])	The audit team ensured this information through the GIS /3/ to confirm the eligible area, during on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives.
c) Implements activities that contribute to sustainable and low-carbon productive landscapes;	Reforestation with the commercial species have a positive impact on the sustainable productive landscape in the Orinoco region, as they have the technological packages approved by the national government, which are part of the zoning for	The audit team corroborated this information through the GIS /3/ to confirm the eligible area and strata, during on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with La Primavera Municipality representatives.

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

[11] https://globalcarbontrace.io/storage/PCR-CO-697/initiatives/PCR-CO-697-142-001/Documento%20de%20proyecto.pdf

Adaptation action BCR	Action to adapt the project	Assessment
	forestry activities prepared by the UPRA (by acronym in Spanish)	
d) Suggests areas for restoration in areas of special environmental concern.	The buffer strips of areas established by CORPORINOQUIA for the protection and conservation of natural resources and the environment have been preserved. The project promotes restoration activities through passive regeneration actions in areas that were previously non forest.	The audit team ensured this information through the GIS /3/ to confirm the eligible area, buffer strips, during on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives.
e) Designs and implements adaptation strategies based on an ecosystem-based approach.	The project uses an ecosystem-based approach to preserve and restore key environmental areas, promote passive regeneration in degraded zones, and utilize locally adapted forest species to ensure ecological and productive stability.	The audit team ensured this information through the GIS /3/ to confirm the eligible area, buffer strips, during on-site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives. Likewise, the audit team visited protected buffer areas around the project area, as well as the passive regeneration areas (Annexes 4 and 5 of this report).
f) It strengthens the local capacities of institutions and/or communities to make informed decisions that enable them to	The project enhances local capacities by collaborating with various entities and residents to	The audit team ensured this information through the GIS /3/ to confirm the eligible area, buffer strips, during on-

Adaptation action BCR	Action to adapt the project	Assessment
anticipate negative effects resulting from climate change (recognition of vulnerability conditions) and to seize opportunities arising from anticipated or observed changes.	align reforestation and conservation efforts with national policies and community interests. It provides training for workers and promotes sustainable forest management and soil and water conservation practices, fostering climate resilience. These actions help communities and authorities make informed decisions about land use and ecosystem protection.	site visit in the project area, and interviews with Corporinoquia representatives. Likewise, the audit team visited protected buffer areas around the project area, as well as the passive regeneration areas (Annexes 4 and 5 of this report).

According to the review documentary, a visit to the project site, and stakeholder interviews with entities and employees, the project has proven to comply with the requirements outlined in Section 10.8 of the BCR Standard. The evidence was assessed during the review documentary, visit the project area and interviews conducted with stakeholders, mainly the regional and local entities.

7 *Internal quality control*

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

Following the completion of the assessment process by the verification team, all documentation undergoes an internal quality control through a technical review before submission to BCR. The technical reviewer is a qualified member of AENOR, independent from the team that carried out the validation of the project activity. The technical reviewer or the team appointed for the technical review are qualified in the technical area(s) and sectoral scope(s) of the project activity.

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

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

8 Verification opinion

AENOR has verified that the "Forest Project Organización La Primavera" complies with the BCR Standard v3.4. The project has been implemented in accordance with the Project Description. The findings of this report show that the project, as described in the project documentation, is in line with all applicable criteria for verification.

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

AENOR has enough evidence to confirm compliance with the established criteria based on the review of the MR documentation and additional documents pertaining to the ex-post estimation and monitoring methodology, as well as on background research, follow-up interviews, and the review of comments.

The second verification assessment covered the monitoring period from 02, December 2019 to 30, April 2023 and verified that calculated emission removals were achieved during the monitoring period with a reasonable level of assurance.

AENOR can issue a positive verification opinion for verified GHG emission removals of 54,598 tCO2e for the monitoring period (02-12-2019 to 30-04-2023). AENOR has verified a reasonable level of assurance that these removals reductions have been achieved.

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

9 *Verification statement*

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

- That the project complies with all the requirements of the BCR Standard v3.4. June 28, 2024.
- That the Monitoring Report and supporting information comply with the requirements of ISO 14064-2:2019 and the Colombian Legal Framework.
- That the project complies with the rules and criteria of the Colombian carbon market.
- That the activities, methods, and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the PD; and follow the national regulations that apply to climate change mitigation initiatives.
- Verify compliance in the implementation of mitigation project activities, including those associated with the methodology selected for the project.
- Assess and verify compliance with the principles of the monitoring, verification, and reporting system necessary to comply with current legislation.

The following criteria were used to evaluate this project:

- Methodological Document. AR-ACM0003 Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands. V2.0. (Validated Methodology)
- BCR0001. V4.0.
- BCR Standard. Empowering sustainability, redefining standards. Version 3.4. June 28, 2024.
- Validation and Verification Manual Greenhouse Gas Projects. V2.4. March 23, 2024.

- Tools and guidelines:
    - Tool for the determination of contributions to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) projects. v 1. July 13, 2023
    - Permanence and Risk Management. BCR Tool. V1.1. BCR project holder take actions to ensure the project benefits are maintained over time. V1.1. March 19, 2024.
    - Avoiding double counting (ADC). BCR Tool. v2.0. February 7, 2024.
    - Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Tool. v 1. February 13, 2023
    - Sustainable Development Safeguards. SDSs Tool. Version 1.1. July 4, 2024.
    - Tool. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Version 1.0. June 2023
    - R-TOOL14 Methodological tool: Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities Version 04.2.

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

1. Verify GHG emission removals, implementation of activities and their reported impact from 01 December 2019 to 30 April 2024.

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

- Good practice guide for land use, land use change and forestry. IPCC, 2003
- ISO 14064:2019
    - Part 2: Specification with guidance, at project level for the quantification, monitoring and reporting of emission reductions or enhancements in greenhouse gas removals.
    - Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas declarations (2019)
- ISO 14065:2013 (EN) Greenhouse gases - Requirements for bodies performing validation and verification of greenhouse gases, for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition.

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

AENOR can issue a positive verification opinion for verified GHG emission removals of 54,598 tCO2e for the monitoring period (02-12-2019 to 30-04-2023). In addition, the project has demonstrated the contribution to SGD´s, specifically 12, 13 and 15.

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

Madrid, May 08, 2025.

Team Leader
Claudia Polindara

10 Annexes

Annex 1. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Claudia Polindara

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

Pablo Moreno Cerero

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

Joao Barata

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

Adrián Vidal de Prados

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

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

Finding ID [1]		***Type of finding***	***Corrective action*** 07/11/2023	***Date***
Section No. 4 of the BCR Standard v.3.0 – Section 5 V3.4*				
Section No. 4 of the BCR Standard v.3.0 *Section No. 5 of the BCR Standard V3.4**				
Description of finding				
In accordance with Section 5 of the BCR Standard Version 3.4, it should be noted that: "...it is considered important that the documentation contained in the public registry be submitted in English". Therefore, it is requested to update the relevant documentation according to BCR standard.				
Project holder response (14/10/2024)				

The project and its annexes are updated to BCR V3.4. The report is structured in English, and the methodological tools recommended by BCR are applied.
Documentation provided by the project holder
- Monitoring report update V2. - Updating the Principal Tool´s in English
CAB assessment (30/10/2024)
The PP provided the updated document. *CAR is closed.*

** At the time of generating the finding, the standard version was 3.0 and Section 4. Consequently, the report incorporates the update (Section 5, V3.4) as of the report's elaboration date.*

Finding ID		***Type of finding***	***Corrective action*** 07/11/2023	***Date***
General				
Tools BCR: Tool for the determination of contributions to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) projects. v 1. July 13, 2023 Permanence and Risk Management. BCR Tool. V1.1. BCR project holder take actions to ensure the project benefits are maintained over time. V1.1. March 19, 2024. Avoiding double counting (ADC). BCR Tool. v2.0. February 7, 2024.				
Description of finding				
The PP must confirm whether the MR should apply the tools in this verification, likewise, the PP must elaborate on the gap analysis between the methodology of the current standard and the methodology applied.				

Project holder response (14/10/2024)
A matrix has been created in Excel. It contains the most important elements for the transition from NTC6208 to BCR V3.3.1. It should be noted that some of the elements required for the pre-validation and pre-registration phases cannot be implemented given the level of project progress, we are in the second review. However, many of the measures set out in the BCR v3.2 were already considered when the project was set up. In particular, the analysis of additionality and eligibility stands out. Specifically, the project's ODS tool was updated. In the monitoring report, especially the ODS component, the main elements of this analysis have been adapted. Analysis development is attached (ver CAR_02_BCR - NTC_Analisis_BCR_Vs_NTC).
Documentation provided by the project holder
- Excel: CAR_02_BCR - NTC_Analisis_BCR_Vs_NTC. - Word: Monitoring_Report_update_Format_MR_1.1
CAB assessment (30/10/2024)
The gap analysis, the updated document, and the corresponding BCR tools were supplied by the PP. Tools were developed according to requirements. *CAR is closed.*

3

Finding ID		***Type of finding***	***Corrective action***	***Date***
Section 12. Quantification				
12. 4 Mitigation Results: Forestry Inventory Procedure.				
Description of finding				
Plots that were not part of the eligibility area project were included in the PP, as confirmed by the site inspection and the forestry inventory method. The project's PP justified that the plots are in the same area and follow the same procedure as the other				

verified projects for the same proponent; nonetheless, the PP must confirm whether the program (BCR) approves of this procedure.
Project holder response (14/10/2024)
The second verification of the project is currently in progress, the same stratification of the stand has been applied and the same sampling units have been used to give the net removal results of the project. For the present verification, BioCarbon Registry approves this approach, as supported by a letter issued by them (Appendix_3).
Documentation provided by the project holder
- Anexo_3_CAR_03_Oficio BCR_OLP_Parcelas
CAB assessment (30/10/2024)
According to the approval of the procedure, the response to this finding is accepted by the OEC. Taking into account the letter provided, AENOR generated a FAR (1) for next verification. *CAR is closed.*

4

Finding ID		***Type of finding***	***Corrective action***	***Date***
Section 17. Sustainable development safeguards				
Social contribution				
Description of finding				
Since Annex 7 (RELACIÓN PERSONAL_OLP.xlsx) only provides numbers—not names—to substantiate the values stated in Section 9 of the MR, the PP must supplement the data regarding the workers who had been involved in the project during the monitoring period.				

Project holder response (14/10/2024)
Attached is the information requested, the names of employees, as well as their position. These are supported with social security payments and the certification of payments for the period 2020-2023. In an Excel database a list of each of the persons with their names is made. It is requested that due to data processing policies this information is only for consultation and is not published. See CAR_04 Annex.
Documentation provided by the project holder
- Support disaggregated by year¨ - Listado_personal.xlsx - RELACIÓN PERSONAL_OLP.xlsx - SOPORTE_OLP.pdf
CAB assessment (30/10/2024)
Information about the personnel was supplemented. *CAR is closed.*

Finding ID		***Type of finding***	***Forward Action Request*** 07/11/2023	***Date***
Section 12. Quantification				
12. 4 Mitigation Results: Forestry Inventory Procedure.				
Description of finding				
Next verifications shall carry out the sampling plots and forestry inventory in the eligible area of the OLP project.				
Project holder response (14/10/2024)				
NA				

Documentation provided by the project holder
NA
CAB assessment (30/10/2024)
For following in the future verifications.

Annex 3. Documentation review

No.	Document/Title/Version	Author/ Organization	Document Provider (if applicable)
/1/	Reporte de Montoreo_OLP_V03_17_03.docx	OLP	PP
/2/	1_Base imagenes satelitales	OLP	PP
/3/	2_Informacion SIG	OLP	PP
/3.1/	Proceso SIG Protocolo_info_SIG_2023_olp.docx		
/3.2/	Elegibilidad		
/3.3/	Coordenadas proyecto		
/3.4/	Proyectos_cercanos		
/3.5/	Rodales		
/3.7/	Mapas		
/3.8/	Estratificacion_2023		
/3.9/	Mantenimientos		
/3.10/	PARCELAS_CF.xlsx		
/4/	3_Capacitaciones: 1)Capacitación parcelas.pdf 2)videos_cap 3)GUIAS TECNICAS PARA CAPACITACIONES: --MANEJO PREVENTIVO DERRAMES COMBUSTIBLES ESTACION DE CANTIDAD.docx --MANEJO PREVENTIVO DE QUEMAS.docx Capacitaciones: olp_2021_1.pdf olp_2021.pdf olp_2022_1.pdf olp_2022.pdf	OLP	PP
/5/	5_MONITOREO_CARBONO		
/5.1/	Balance_carbono_2011_2023 Estadísticos		

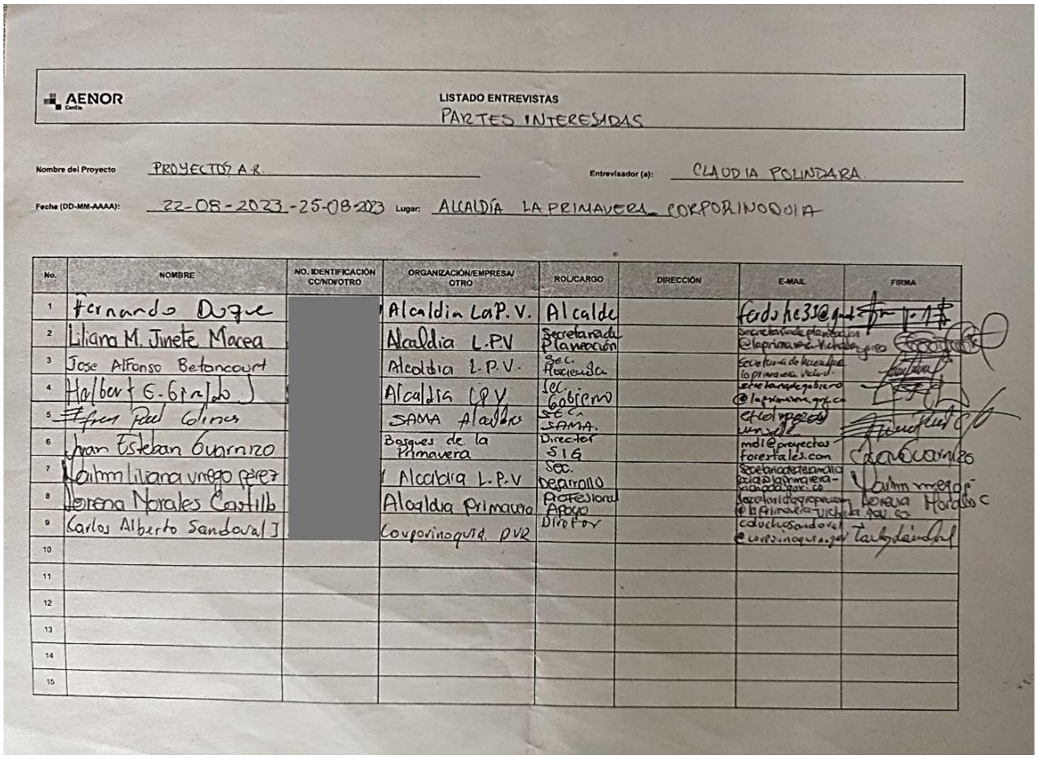
No.	Document/Title/Version	Author/ Organization	Document Provider (if applicable)
/5.2/	Estratificacion_2023		
/6/	7_Componente_social_empleos RELACIÓN PERSONAL_OLP.xlsx SOPORTE_OLP.pdf		
/7/	8_Compromisos_ambientales: 483. 600.6.22.0483 EXP. 800.33.1.10.0019 CYS OLP.pdf C. MMA_FO_01_ICA_OLP_2022.pdf		
/8/	9_Documentos legales: 1. ICA 2. CIF 3. certificados_uso_suelo_olp 4. Certificados tradicion y libertad ELLimonar.pdf Myconos2.pdf MYKONOS.pdf	OLP	PP
/9/	10_Manejo_forestal: Shape: mantenimientos_OLP_CF.shp MANTENIMIENTOS_OLP_CF.xlsx		
/10/	11_Protocolos y Guias		
/10.1/	Protocolo_medicion_campo		
/10.2/	PEMF		
/10.3/	Plan de manejo plagas y enfermedades		
/10.4/	Protocolo establecimiento manejo de viveros		
/10.5/	Calidad		
/10.6/	Equipos		
/10.7/	Protocolo_Prevención_Manejo_Incendios		
/10.8/	Protocolo_manejo_residuos		
/10.9/	Protocolo control documental		PP
/11/	12_ODS_OLP_2023		
/11.1/	BCR_Herramienta-ODS_OLP_09_2024.xlsx		
/12/	13_Documento de Proyecto registrado NTC: Documento_Proyecto_Reporte_MonitoreoOLP_V06_Mayo_2021_Proclima_Final		Global CarbonTrace. https://globalcarbontrace.io/storage/PCR-CO-697/initiatives/PCR-CO-697-142-001/Documento%20de%20proyecto.pdf
/13/	Shapefiles other projects.		PP - RENARE.
/14/	14_no_impactos_SDS_Salvaguardas_OLP: - BCR_Safeguards_SDS_OLP_2024.docx		PP
/14.1/	Parcelas Nativas		PP
/15/	15_Risk_tool: - Riesgos_BCR_V1.1_OLP_Verfi_02_10_2312024.xlsx		PP

No.	Document/Title/Version	Author/ Organization	Document Provider (if applicable)
/16/	No doble Contabilidad: - 2024E1049779_radicado_olp.pdf - carta_no_doble_contabilidad_olp_compressed.pdf		PP
/17/	CAR_02_BCR - NTC_Analisis_BCR_Vs_NTC.xlsx		PP
/18/	CAR3: Oficio BCR_OLP_OEC.pdf		PP
/19/	CAR4: Listado_personal.xlsx R-DTC-865.03_IN_OLP_Findings_CAR_04.docx RELACIÓN PERSONAL_OLP.xlsx SOPORTE_OLP.pdf Soporte desagregado por año		PP
/20/	Methodology AR-AM0004/Version 04	UNFCCC/CCNUCC - CDM – Executive Board	https://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/KYBDLQFMI6R20X58OGH3Z71N9TSU4A
/21/	BCR0001. Methodological document AR	BCR Standard	https://biocarbonstandard.com/en/afolu/
/22/	AR-TOOL14 Methodological tool: Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities Version 04.2	UNFCCC/CCNUCC CDM	https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-14-v4.2.pdf#:~:text=AR-TOOL14%20Methodological%20tool:%20Estimation%20of%20carbon%20stocks%20and
/23/	Normativity/Legal/Framework		
/23.1/	CONPES 3827. Distribución de Recursos para el Certificado de Incentivo Forestal con fines comerciales (CIF De Reforestación), Vigencia 2015	Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social República de Colombia Departamento Nacional De Planeación	https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3827.pdf#:~:text=El%20presente%20documento%20pone%20a%20consideraci%C3%B3n%20del%20CONPES
/23.2/	Decreto 2448 de 2012	Presidencia República	*Decreto 2448 de 2012 – Gestor Normativo – Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)*
/23.3/	Resolución 1447 de 2018.	MINAMBIENTE	*Resolución 1447 de 2018 – (minambiente.gov.co)*
/23.4/	Decreto 1449 de 1977.	Presidencia República	*Decreto 1449 de 1977 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)*
/23.5/	Decreto 1791 de 1996	Presidencia República	*Decreto 1791 de 1996 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)*
/23.6/	Resolución Nº 0687 del 22 De Diciembre de 1997	CORPORINOQUIA	*https://corporinoquia.gov.co/images/docsPdf/Resolucio*

No.	Document/Title/Version	Author/ Organization	Document Provider (if applicable)
			n_0687_del_22_de_diciembre_de_1997.pdf
/23.7/	DECRETO 4296 DE 2004	Presidencia República	*DECRETO 4296 DE 2004 (suin-juriscol.gov.co)*
/23.8/	Decreto 3930 de 2010	Presidencia República	*Decreto 3930 de 2010 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)*
/23.9/	Ley 139 de 1994	Congreso Colombia	*Ley 139 de 1994 - Gestor Normativo - Función Pública (funcionpublica.gov.co)*
/23.10/	Política Nacional de Cambio Climático	Minambiente	*https://www.minambiente.gov.co/documento-entidad/politica-nacional-de-cambio-climatico*
/24/	Lineamientos de política: plantaciones forestales con fines comerciales para la obtención de madera y su cadena productiva.	Minagricultura	*https://upra.gov.co/en/Documents/01_Proyectos_Normativos/201802_lineamientos.pdf*
/25/	Zonificación de aptitud para plantaciones forestales con fines comerciales	SIAC-Datos Abiertos	*Zonificación de aptitud para plantaciones forestales con fines comerciales en Colombia. | Datos Abiertos Colombia*
/26/	Documento Técnico Adjunto Comunicado "Pinos, eucaliptos e incendios forestales: verdades y mitos", enero de 2024	Fedemaderas, 2024	*https://fedemaderas.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Documento-tecnico-comunicado-pinos-eucaliptos-e-incendio-forestales.pdf*
/27/	Evaluación de los recursos forestales mundiales 2020 – Principales resultados. Roma.	FAO. 2020.	https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8753es
/28/	Efecto de plantaciones de Pinus radiata y Eucalyptus globulus sobre el recurso agua en la Cordillera de la Costa de la región del Biobío, Chile	Bosque (Valdivia) v.31 n.3 Valdivia 2010.	http://dx.doi.org/10.4067/S0717-92002010000300006
/29/	BIODIVERSIDAD VEGETAL ASOCIADA A PLANTACIONES FORESTALES DE Pinus caribaea MORELET Y Eucalyptus pellita F. MUELL ESTABLECIDAS EN VILLANUEVA, CASANARE, COLOMBIA	Bosque (Valdivia) v.31 n.3 Valdivia 2010	http://dx.doi.org/10.4067/S0717-92002010000300006
/30/	Sucesión natural bajo plantaciones de Pinus radiata D. Don (Pinaceae) y Eucalyptus globulus Labill. (Myrtaceae), en el sur del Ecuador	Arnaldoa vol.26 no.3 Trujillo set./dic. 2019	http://dx.doi.org/10.22497/arnaldoa.263.26306
/31/	No_presencia_OLP		PP
/32/	Aboveground biomass models for Acacia mangium Willd. growing at the eastern plains of Colombia	Barrios, Alonso & Aguirre, Ana. (2024).	*Floresta Ambient., Rio de Janeiro, 2024; 31(4): e20230021 https://doi.org/10.1590/2179-8087-FLORAM-2023-2021 ISSN 2179-8087 (online)*

No.	Document/Title/Version	Author/ Organization	Document Provider (if applicable)
/33/	Duque, A. 2020. Directrices para la selección de ecuaciones, parámetros y datos para calcular las remociones de GEI de actividades forestales. Versión 1 (6 de abril). PROCLIMA. Bogotá, Colombia. 43 p	Duque, A. 2020. PROCLIMA. Bogotá, Colombia. 43 p	*https://fedemaderas.org.co/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Directrices-estimaci%C3%B3n-remociones_ProClima.pdf*
/34/	Establecimiento de factores de emisión para plantaciones	Proyecto Biocarbono Orinoquia Paisajes Sostenibles Bajos en Carbono. Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (MADR)	*https://biocarbono.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Establecimiento-de-factores-de-emision-para-plantaciones-forestales-de-Colombia-y-en-particular-de-la-region-Orinoquia-22.12.22.pdf*
/35/	La fauna de la Orinoquia	Defler, Thomas R. 1998	https://repositorio.unal.edu.co/handle/unal/10203
/36/	Advances in the knowledege of the flora of Orinoquias platform in the Departament of Vichada	Francisco Castro-Lima, 2010.	On-line version ISSN 0121-3709
/37/	Humedal Versión 2 (Versión histórica). Shapefile de Datos_Abiertos_MADS	Datos Abiertos. MADS	https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=a499da66b2814db48888343283b57cdb
/38/	El conocimiento biogeográfico de las especies y su regionalización natural	Espinosa, D.O., S.O. Ocegueda, J. Llorente, C. Aguilar & O. Flores. 2009.	http://repositorio.fciencias.unam.mx:8080/xmlui/handle/11154/140077?show=full
/39/	Humedales de la Orinoquía. Colombia - Venezuela	Carlos A Lasso, Rial, Trujillo, et al.2014	https://repository.humboldt.org.co/entities/publication/5ed96170-25b4-47bc-b33b-d4bee494cc3c
/40/	BCR_Contrato Marco Organizacion La Primavera signed		PP
/41/	Legal Matrix		

Annex



AENOR

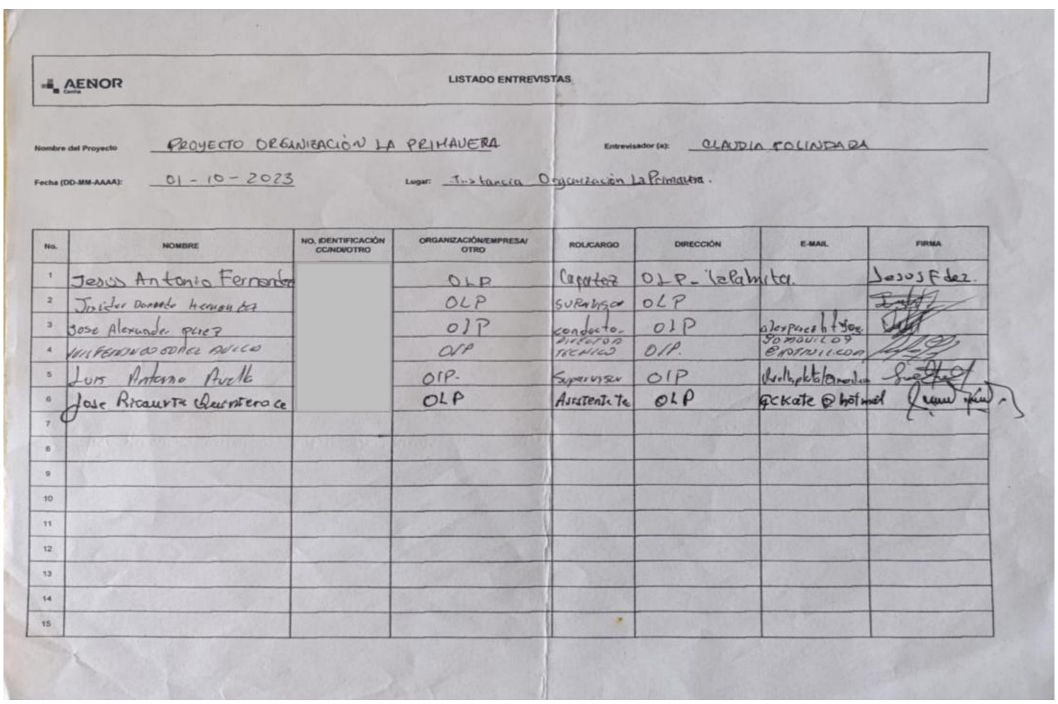
LISTADO ENTREVISTAS
PARTES INTERESADAS

Nombre del Proyecto: PROYECTOS A.R.

Entrevisador (a): CLAUDIA POLINDARA

Fecha (DD-MM-AAAA): 22-08-2023 - 25-08-2023 Lugar: ALCALDÍA LA PRIMAVERA CORPORINOQUIA

No.	NOMBRE	NO. IDENTIFICACIÓN CC/NDI/OTRO	ORGANIZACIÓN/EMPRESA/ OTRO	ROL/CARGO	DIRECCIÓN	E-MAIL	FIRMA
1	Fernando Duque	[redacted]	Alcaldia La P.V.	Alcalde		ferdu.he33@g[illegible]	
2	Liliana M. Jinete Macea		Alcaldia L.P.V	Secretaria de Planeación		secretariadeplaneacion @laprimavera-vichada.gov.co	
3	Jose Alfonso Betancourt		Alcaldia L.P.V.	Sec. Hacienda		secretariadehacienda laprimavera-vichada	
4	Halbert E. Giraldo J		Alcaldia LPV	Sec. Gobierno		secretariadegobierno @laprimavera.gov.co	
5	Efren Paul Colinas		SAMA Alcaldía	Sec. SAMA.		[illegible]	
6	Juan Esteban Guarnizo		Bosques de la Primavera	Director SIG		mdl@proyectos forestales.com	
7	Nahim Liliana vnego pérez		Alcaldia L.P.V	Sec. Desarrollo		secretariadedesarrollo social@laprimavera-vichada.gov.co	
8	Lorena Morales Castillo		Alcaldia Primavera	Profesional Apoyo		[illegible] @laprimavera-vichada.gov.co	
9	Carlos Alberto Sandoval J		Corporinoquia PVR	Director		caluchosandoval @corporinoquia.gov	
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							



AENOR

LISTADO ENTREVISTAS

Nombre del Proyecto: PROYECTO ORGANIZACIÓN LA PRIMAVERA

Entrevisador (a): CLAUDIA POLINDARA

Fecha (DD-MM-AAAA): 01 - 10 - 2023

Lugar: Instancia Organización La Primavera.

No.	NOMBRE	NO. IDENTIFICACIÓN CC/NDI/OTRO	ORGANIZACIÓN/EMPRESA/ OTRO	ROL/CARGO	DIRECCIÓN	E-MAIL	FIRMA
1	Jesus Antonio Fernandez	[redacted]	OLP	Capataz	OLP - la Palmita.		Jesus Fdez.
2	Javier Donado Hernandez		OLP	supervisor	OLP		
3	Jose Alexander perez		OLP	conductor	OLP	alexperez[illegible]	
4	Wilfernando Gomez Avila		OLP	Director Tecnico	OLP.	gomavila9 @hotmail.com	
5	Luis Antonio Avella		OLP.	Supervisor	OLP	[illegible]	
6	Jose Ricaurte Quintero C		OLP	Asistente Te	OLP	gckate@hotmail	
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

Checkpoints

FID	Shape	ele	time	name	X	Y
0	Point ZM	131,060471	2023/10/01 19:54:35.000	P1-3	-70,408569	5,239226
1	Point ZM	126,837067	2023/10/01 20:34:32.000	P1-9	-70,410767	5,239039
2	Point ZM	118,647247	2023/10/01 21:23:36.000	149	-70,425551	5,234623
3	Point ZM	118,635193	2023/10/01 21:23:42.000	P 1-2	-70,425553	5,234626
4	Point ZM	118,992104	2023/10/01 21:47:25.000	P2-5	-70,428905	5,23532

Data_Source:

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

Measures Results:

Difference in diameter measurements corresponds to an average of 0.32 giving an error of 1.57%, without considering the changes by the normal growth of individuals between the date of inventory and the date of sampling during the audit.

Plot	d.b.h - Average - Project (cm)	d.b.h - Average Audit	differential	Error
PARCELA 1-22	13,18	13,89	0,71	5,10
PARCELA 1-3	16,33	16,53	0,20	1,20
PARCELA 1-9	16,42	16,37	-0,05	0,33
PARCELA 2-5	13,63	14,11	0,48	0,00
Total	15,34	15,58	0,25	1,57

Annex 6. Abbreviations

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