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Validation report for PMCC in the land use sector

PMCC Name	Grouped Project FAST IIPANA REDD+
Client	BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS
PMCC ID	102
Report ID	Yaawi Iipana REDD+_Rep Validación_v1.1_20230524
Audit criteria	Cercarbono protocol for voluntary carbon certification v4.1
Methodology	REDD+ methodology for the execution of REDD+ projects consistent with national reference levels. tionals v1.3.1
PMCC Duration	01.01.2016 - 12.31.2045 (30 years)
Validated area or processes	The YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project covers 671,145 ha differentiated into two instances, the first accounting for 417,385 ha and the second 253,760 ha. Am-bas correspond to the Old Morichal Indigenous Reserve, Santa Rosa, Cocuy Hill, Santa Cruz, Dan-ta Canyon and others.
Valid accreditation period dealt	01.01.2016 - 12.31.2035 (20 years)

Total GHG removals generated in the verified period	0 tCO ₂ e
Net GHG removals generated in the verified period	0 tCO ₂ e
Total reductions in GHG emissions generated in the credited period	14.470.023 tCO ₂ e
Net reductions in GHG emissions generated in the credited period	13.312.421 tCO ₂ e
Date of preparation validation report	24.05.2023
Document prepared by	AENOR INTERNATIONAL SAU.
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Acronyms and acronyms

A/R	Afforestation/Reforestation
CO₂e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
FR	GHG emission source or reservoir
GEI	Greenhouse gases
PMCC	Climate Change Mitigation Program or Project
REDD+	Reduction of Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation, conservation of carbon reserves, sustainable management of forests and improvement of forest reserves in developing countries
tCO₂e	Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
ODS	Sustainable Development Goals
OVV	Validation and/or verification body
PDD	Project Description Document
MR	Monitoring Report
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NREF	Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia for Payment for REDD+ Results under the UNFCCC
PP	Project Proponent

1. Introduction

1.1 Objective

The objective of the validation audit is to carry out an independent evaluation of the project to determine:

- That the project, its activities, methods and procedures described in the PDD and its corresponding annexes, including the monitoring plan, meet the criteria established themes.
- That the activities, methods and procedures included in the monitoring have been implemented in accordance with the PDD.
- That the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported for the accreditation period are materially accurate.

The YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project is a group project consisting of two instances within the same collective territory awarded to a single proponent (Morichal Viejo Indigenous Reserve, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others). The first instance contemplates an area of 417,385 hectares and corresponds to the territory of the aforementioned Indigenous Reserve which overlaps with the Nukak National Natural Reserve. The second instance (253,760 ha) was withdrawn from a different program to the current one and will be included in the new YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project under the Cercarbon standard from the second verification together with the first instance.

This project aims to reduce emissions caused by the loss of natural forest cover and its degradation, produced by anthropic activities, in the tropical humid forests of the El Retorno and San José del Guaviare municipalities, in the Guaviare.

For the calculation, the carbon reservoirs in the above-ground biomass, underground biomass and organic carbon of the soils that the natural forest has are taken into consideration, as well as the GHG emissions avoided by deforestation and forest degradation actions identified in the scenario. baseline, the same as in the project scenario, with Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) being the GHG included. However, although the project begins on 01/01/2016 and it is from that date that credits are claimed for emissions avoided in the forest degradation segment, for the deforestation segment the Project claims GHG reductions as of 01/01/2017, in order not to incur overlaps with the Vision Amazon REDD+ program, which only affects the deforestation segment of the first instance.

The project in the first instance area foresees the reduction of net emissions of 21,610,198 tCO₂e during the 30 years of useful life, that is, 720,340 tCO₂e average

annual; and 14,470,023 tCO₂e during the 20 years of the accreditation period, that is, 723,501 tCO₂e annual average.

1.2 Legal status of the OVV

AENOR has a documented description of its legal status and has an organizational structure, management and operational control. AENOR's organizational structure can be consulted at www.aenor.com and the audit team in charge of validation is described in section 2.7 of this report.

The AENOR validating team determined that the risk analysis that was initially carried out did not require any changes during the Project validation process, since the analysis procedures taken into account at the beginning continued to be representative as the validation of the Project was advancing.

Through the issuance of findings, the proponent clarified different sections to the OVV, generating a stable level of trust.

Considering all the elements collected during the strategic analysis of the project, as well as the evaluation that has been carried out throughout the course of this and the on-site audit, AENOR determined that:

- Analysis procedures remain representative.
- The evidence and evidence collected are appropriate and sufficient to generate a conclusion of this validation process.

AENOR is accredited for the validation and verification of Projects in sector 14 Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFOLU), including Reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+) for the Cercarbono program.

1.3 Impartiality of the OVV

The decisions made by AENOR are based on objective evidence obtained through validation processes and are not influenced by other interests or parties.

To consider potential threats to impartiality, each member of the validation team underwent an evaluation to analyze the potential conflict of interest with the Project Proponent (PP) and other parties involved and thus, guarantee the impartiality of the validation. The impartiality analysis was carried out before starting the project as part of AENOR's internal procedures and, additionally, the format that Cercarbono makes available for this purpose was used.

1.4 Responsibilities covered by the OVV

AENOR evaluated the risks of the validation activity and has adequate means to cover the responsibilities derived from the validation/verification activities in the geographical areas of the audit program, in accordance with what is requested by the OVV accreditation before ONAC for the Cercarbono program and what is contemplated in the contract between the client and AENOR.

1.5 Scope and spatial and temporal limits

The scope of the validation audit and first verification (separate report) of the Project to is:

1. Validate the project activities, the monitoring plan, the GHG sources, sinks and/or deposits, the accreditation period, the baseline and the methodologies applied in accordance with the PDD for the first instance in the accreditation period -tion (01.01.2016 - 12.31.2035).
2. Verify the reductions and/or removals of GHG emissions, the implementation of the activities and their reported impact for the first monitoring period (01/01/2016 - 12/31/2019) of the deforestation and degradation segments for the first instance. It is important to highlight that, although the project begins on 01/01/2016 and it is from that date when credits are claimed for emissions avoided in the forest degradation segment, for the deforestation segment the Project claims GHG reductions from of 01/01/2017, in order not to incur overlaps with the Amazon Vision REDD+ program, which only affects the deforestation segment of the first instance.

In terms of spatial boundaries, the YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project is a group project consisting of two instances within the same collective territory adjudged to a single proponent (Morichal Viejo Indigenous Reserve, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Cano Danta and others).

The first instance contemplates an area of 417,385 hectares and corresponds to the territory of the aforementioned Indigenous Reserve which overlaps with the Nukak National Nature Reserve. It is necessary to highlight that the Ministry of Environment and Housing, in the process of allocating the vacant lands to the ethnic community, issued the concept of favorability for the constitution of said reservation within the Nukak National Natural Reserve.

The second instance (253,760 ha) was withdrawn from a program different from the current one and will be included in the new YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Grouped Project under the Cercarbono standard from the second verification together with the first instance.

In summary:

Indigenous Reserve	Extension (ha)	Latitude	Length
Morichal indigenous reserve Old, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others	First instance: 417.385	2°5'48.05" N 70°30' 10.37" E	
	Second instance: 253.760	1°58'8.36" N 71°15' 16.28" E	
Total	671.145		

The project has a useful life of 30 years, from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2045. The initial accreditation period for this validation is 20 years (01/01/2016 to 12/31/2035), and must be renewed for the last 10 years of the program.
project.

1.6 Term of commitment

BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS hired AENOR INTERNACIONAL SAU as a third party
dited and authorized to conduct the validation (01.01.2016 - 31.12.2035) and first verification (01.01.2016 - 31.12.2019) of the first instance (territory of the Old Morichal Indian Reserve, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz , Caño Danta and others overlapping with the Nukak National Natural Reserve) of the YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project, which contemplates the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions under the Cercarbon program criteria. The validation results are included in the present

report.

1.7 Level of assurance and materiality

The audit was performed to provide a reasonable level of assurance of compliance with the criteria defined within the scope. Based on the audit findings, a positive evaluation statement provides reasonable assurance that the project meets the established criteria and the GHG claim is materially correct and credible.

In accordance with the provisions of article 44 of Resolution No. 1447 of August 1, 2018 of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the level of assurance used in the audit was not less than 95% and the maximum material discrepancy of the The accepted data was $\pm 5\%$, aligned with Cercarbon's requirements in this regard and in accordance with ISO 14064-2, 14064-3:2019 and 14065:2020 standards.

2 Validation process

2.1 Validation plan

The validation audit and first verification (in a separate report) was carried out through a combination of documentary review, interviews and communications with relevant personnel and testimonies from the proponents, and on-site inspection. As described below, findings were issued to ensure the project met all requirements.

AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of the spreadsheets in the file “Annex 13.

230210_Quantification_RE_YI_V1” for the ex ante and ex post estimates for the corresponding accreditation and first monitoring periods.

The limits of the project, reference area, leakage belt and the forest/non-forest analysis (for the historical period) among other aspects were 100% verified using the GIS database (“Annex 29_GDB_YAAWI IIPANA REDD+_V4”) and the information provided by the project proponents.

AENOR carried out an in-depth and meticulous review of the spreadsheets to verify the correct application of the methodologies (formulas, equations and operations) and verified that the data necessary to calculate the GHG reductions were obtained from the correct sources and were used correctly.

Some errors were identified and subsequently corrected. These findings are detailed in Appendix 1 of this report. All findings were closed successfully.

Based on the evaluation carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of security that the project complies with the conditions established by Protocol v4.1 (see section 2.2 of this report) and that the requested emission reductions are free of material errors, omissions or misstatements.

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

- Sufficient evidence available: the project manager has provided 100% of the data used in the calculations to achieve the final amount of GHG emissions reduction reported.
- Nature of evidence: Raw data were obtained from credible and consistent sources. They are detailed in the project documents and these have been

provided to the validation team, which are listed in section 2.3 of this report.

- Collated evidence: AENOR cross-verified the information collected through the different tests (interviews, field visits and documents) and the reproduction of the calculations.

No modifications were made to the validation and verification plan and the sampling plan. initial.

The PDD and supporting documentation were carefully reviewed for compliance with the validation and verification criteria. The audit team examined the spreadsheets to reproduce the emissions reduction calculations to obtain the same results as those appearing in the PDD.

Therefore, AENOR confirms that the figures indicated in the PDD are correct and confirms that it is capable of certifying the requested GHG reductions based on verifiable and credible evidence.

2.2 Evaluation criteria

The audit team evaluated the PMCC-GHG requirements based on the following criteria: rios:

- Cercarbono protocol for voluntary carbon certification v4.1.
- REDD+ methodology for the execution of REDD+ projects consistent with the national reference levels v1.3.1.
- Terms and definitions of the Cercarbono Certification Program v3.
- Cercarbono tool for demonstrating the additionality of initiatives climate change mitigation v2.0.1.
- Cercarbono guidelines for reporting contributions to climate mitigation initiatives climate change to the Sustainable Development Goals v1.3.
- Cercarbono guidelines to estimate the carbon reserve in conservation initiatives climate change mitigation in the land use sector v1.2.
- Resolution 1447 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. Official diary of Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia (08/01/2018).
- NREF Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in Colombia for Payment by REDD+ Results under the UNFCCC, December 2019.
- ISO 14064-3:2019 Greenhouse gases - Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas declarations.

- ISO 14065:2020 Greenhouse Gases – Requirements for bodies carrying out greenhouse gas validation and verification, for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition.

It should be noted that the versions of the normative documents used and formats correspond to those in force at the time of delivery of documentation to the OVV (February-February 2023).

Other evaluations carried out were:

- Sampling plan: The sampling plan, as well as the activities to be verified on site, were defined in the Audit Plan, which was sent to BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS before the remote audit. The interviews carried out and activities verified on site can be consulted in section 2.4 of this document. The reviewed documents are mentioned in section 2.3 of this report.
- Material error thresholds: According to the criteria of Protocol v4.1, the materiality threshold of the PMCC-GEI must be defined and agreed between the OVV and the client before the start of the Project validation/verification activities. The selected materiality threshold was 5%, which was defined in the Audit Plan and sent to BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS before the start of the project.
- Review of the definition of ownership of the PMCC-GHG: a thorough review of the ownership or property rights of the Project area was carried out. In the evidence provided, the right to use and enjoy it for the activities required in the project and for an established duration was shown. As it is an Indigenous Reservation, the resolutions for allocating the lands were attached.
- Review of conflicts of interest of the OVV: each member of the validation and verification team was subjected to an evaluation to analyze the possible conflict of interest with Biofix and other parties involved in the project and in this way, guarantee effective impartiality with the project. The impartiality analysis was carried out before starting the project and the template that Cercar-bono makes available was used.
- Legal conformity evaluation of the PMCC, which complies with the laws, decrees, resolutions and other applicable regulatory frameworks.

2.3 Evidence collection plan

BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS made all the necessary information available to the OVV to validate the PDD and its implementation. If extra information was necessary, it was requested and the proponent shared it with the OVV through a Drive. The information shared with the OVV was the following:

Document title

05042023_MR RESPONSE IIPANA REDD_Instance_1_V2.pdf	
05042023_PDD QUICK IIPANA REDD_Grouped_V2.pdf	
Cercarbono Consultation Communiqué 7.pdf	
Annex 1	Award Resolution No. 045 of 1998 RI Morichal.pdf
Annex 2	Acta Interna de elección Representante Legal RI Morichal.pdf
Annex 3	Certificate of recognition Legal Representative - Mayor's Office El Retorno.pdf
Annex 4	Certification power of signature Legal representative project.pdf
Annex 5	Resolution 175 of 2019 - ASOMAUCOWOT MinInterior Registration (2).pdf
Annex 6	Minutes of the Assembly approval of the IPANA REED+ 151219.pdf
Annex 6a	YAAWII Safeguards Socialization Meeting 20220713.pdf
Annex 7	Assembly Minutes construction lines of action 26042022 .pdf
Annex 8	Free, prior and informed consent RI Morichal Viejo.pdf
Annex 9	Governance Analysis of REDD+ IIPANA.pdf
Annex 10	Application Cancellation project registration RESPONSE IIPANA - BIOCARBON REGIS-TRY 05052022.pdf
Annex 11 Verification Statement PY YI AENOR 20201021 .pdf	
Annex 11b Validation Declaration PY YI AENOR 20201021 -.pdf	
Annex 11c Certification Declaration YI PROCLIMA 20201021 .pdf	
Anexo 11d Informe ValVer 2020 YAAWI IIPANA REDD+.pdf (Programa BioCarbon Regis-try)	
Annex 11d PDD Baseline Support.pdf	
Annex 12	RENARE Registration Support.pdf
Annex 13 230210_ Quantification_RE_YI_V1.xlsx	
Annex 14 Guaviare Departmental Development Plan 2020-2023.pdf	
Annex 15 Preconditions ANSWER IIPANA REDD+.pdf	
Annex 16	PMCC technologies, products and services YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ .pdf
Annex 16a Biofix Project Manual.pdf	
Anexo 17a Plan de Vida RI Morichal Viejo.pdf	
Annex 17b Background Construction Life Plan.pdf	
Annex 18	Implementación Eje Ambiental PIVI RI MORICHAL.pdf
Annex 19 Guaviare Comodatos 2015 and 2018.pdf	
Annex 20 Contract 227 - 2017.pdf	
Annex 21 Contract 1034 of 2018.pdf	
Annex 22 Contract 387 of 2019.pdf	
Annex 23a SDG Report Tool - YAAWI IIPANA.xlsx	
Annex 23b 13.12.22_Evidencia_ODS_102.pdf	
Annex 23c ODS Tool Rubric.docx	
Annex 24 Data and Parameters monitoring report YAAWII IIPANA REDD+.xlsx	
Annex 25a Cercarbono carbon reserve tool V1.xlsm	
Annex 25b Flowchart of project processes.xlsx	
Annex 25c Process and subprocess characterization policy.pdf	
Anexo 25d Flujo de Caja YAAWI IIPANA V1.xlsx	

Document title**Annex 25e** Risk of non-permanence - Carbon Reserve V2.pdf**Annex 26a** Monitor BD Activities USCUSX.xlsx**Annex 26b** DB Monitoring Indicators.xlsx**Annex 27** Bracket joint RI Morichal - RNN NUKAK Trade No
41062022E2004530.pdf**Annex 28a** Emissions certificate and Biocarbon project registration.pdf**Annexure 28b** Historical Transactions 2015 - 2019 REPORT IIPANA.xlsx**Annex 28c** Compiled Retreat Bonos verified 2015-2019.pdf**Annex 29** Geodatabase_YAAWI IIPANA REDD+_V4.rar**Annex 30a** Disaggregation tables - PDD.xlsx**Annex 30b** Disaggregation tables -MR.xlsx**Annex 31** Data and Parameters monitoring report YAAWI IIPANA REDD+.xlsx**Others:**

1. 20221130 Proposal to correct the discovery ID 102_Biofix.pdf

1. 20221207 RAD 1426-2022-12-9 Response Cercarbon ID 102 REDD+ Application.pdf

2. Mail of BIOFIX CONSULTING SAS - REPLY IPANA Certification.pdf

2. Request for clarification second verification YAAWI IIPANA.pdf

3. Mail of BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS - Renaming of project 102.pdf

4. 152-2023-2-13 Petition cancellation platform RESPONSE IIPANA REDD_rev_JN (1).pdf

4. Inactive Project Biocarbon Registry.JPG

Migration analysis Project 102.pptx

Response-to-public-consultation-project-102.pdf

Request for clarification second verification YAAWI IIPANA.pdf

2.4 Visits to the PMCC site or area

The objectives of the on-site inspections carried out were mainly to compare the description provided in the PDD and MR in relation to the environmental and social conditions of the project area, but also:

- Ensure that the geographic area of the project, and uses and changes in land use, as reported in the PDD, the MR and the accompanying geodatabase, comply with what is required by Cercarbono.
- Conduct a risk-based review of the project area to ensure that the project meets all other requirements of the applicable Cercarbono rules and methodology.
- Observe PP testing and collect and record data to evaluate whether data collection techniques conform to the monitoring plan and supporting documentation and to evaluate quality control systems of the data.

- Select samples of data and information for verification in order to meet a reasonable level of security and meet the materiality requirements of the project, as required by Cercarbono.
- Evaluate the execution of the reported project activities.
- Conduct interviews with interested parties (staff, communities, institutions, etc.) to compare the documentary information provided.

In compliance with the above objectives, the chief auditor conducted an on-site inspection of the project area from July 17 to 21, 2022 by observing the project area and its surroundings to evaluate whether the conditions are as described in the PDD and MR.

Interviews were conducted as part of the validation/verification process to confirm the information provided in the documents (see section 2.3). AENOR's chief auditor met in the project area with people with various roles in the project, leaders of the Indigenous Reservation communities and other interested parties.

In the case of the communities of the Morichal Viejo Indigenous Reservation, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others, the interviews were carried out in groups between the interested parties and the AENOR verification team, and in the absence of the BIOFIX staff. CONSULTORIA SAS to safeguard the objectivity and confidentiality of the responses

The Indigenous Reservation was consulted during the visit by the AENOR team in collective events where heads of families and local leaders participated, with balanced representation of 40-60% between men/women.

The following table summarizes the activities carried out during the field visit, which include the activities financed with the sale of credits from the previous monitoring period and that are part of the project activities:

Part interesada	Activity	Topics covered
BIOFIX CONSULTORIA S.A.S.	Interview with: - Ana Milena Plata Fajardo, Director - Cesar Valbuena Calderon, GIS Specialist - Jairo Navarro, Director - Traceability from GIS analysis (change in land use for deforestation, and fragmentation for projects degradation) to the calculation of validated and verified carbon units. - Julián Andrés Ortiz Ibañez, Territorial Coordinator	- Objectives and progress on the project. - Clarifications related to monitoring procedures and carbon calculations. - Estimates and hypotheses to determine GHG data. - Controls established to detect and correct

Interested part	Activity	Topics covered
		any error or omission in the monitoring parameters. - Analysis of operations and measurements records. - Permanence risks, including public order co. - Property and land tenure rights and legal requirements. - Compliance with REDD+ safeguards. - Communication and complaints mechanism
Indigenous reserve Morichal Viejo, Santa Rosa, Cerro technical personnel (12), belonging to the communities to which and others	1. Meeting with Board of Directors, represented by Legal Representative. 2. Meeting with personnel of the the communities terior of the Indigenous Reserve.	- Objectives and expectations about the project. - Participation of community members in project activities - Participation in decision-making and governance structure (administration, communication, transparency). - Relationship of interested parties with the project development team - Drivers of deforestation and land uses - Definition of project activities and long-term commitment. - Challenges and opportunities of the project. - Evidence on activities being implemented as part of the project: reforestation and agroforestry crops, health (brigades, medical kits, training, etc.), gender (improved participation, productive projects, green businesses, etc.), education (scholarships), infrastructure (distribution of roofing sheets). - Review of training and socializations. - Overflight of the project area to confirm: 1) limits of the project area, 2) land uses, 3) land use changes in the monitoring period. Overflight points:

Interested part	Activity	Topics covered					
		Numero	Lugar	COORDENADAS			
				GEOGRAFICAS		UTM	
				LATITUD	LONGITUD	ESTE	NORTE
				1°15'11.96"N	70°14'2.95"O	362691.65 m E	138562.33 m N
				2°14'43.30"N	70°1'44.41"O	385595.11 m E	248228.91 m N
				2°11'18.47"N	69°59'53.33"O	389006.83 m E	241929.33 m N
				2°13'59.65"N	70°2'27.71"O	384240.37 m E	246881.93 m N
				2°14'48.54"N	70°8'44.91"O	372589.36 m E	248392.55 m N
				2°14'41.40"N	70°8'58.60"O	372165.97 m E	248173.05 m N
				2°16'20.77"N	71°15'48.28"O	248270.00 m E	251371.00 m N
				2°13'30.83"N	71°31'3.58"O	219966.73 m E	246195.08 m N
				2°13'50.79"N	71°31'13.70"O	219655.41 m E	246809.65 m N
				2°11'57.48"N	71°30'16.73"O	221410.32 m E	243323.72 m N
				2°16'25.53"N	71°46'18.79"O	191679.00 m E	251616.00 m N
				2°33'29.52"N	72°38'26.37"O	762350.09 m E	283013.34 m N

2.5 Applications required by the OVV

Once the documentation was provided by the proponent (documents, spreadsheets, GIS files, etc.), and reviewed by the OVV, a series of findings were communicated in writing.

The validator/verifier team sent Biofix a round of findings, which are represented in the document "20230321_Yaawi REDD_Val + 1See Cercarbono_FINDINGS 1st rnd_CLOSED".

4 Non-Conformities and 2 Clarifications were formulated for the document, both in validation and in the first verification (carried out jointly). All requirements were met by the proponent.

No future action request (FAR) has been reported in the findings document and there were no requests for information after the report was closed.

The findings document is attached in Appendix 1 of this document.
to.

2.6 Information, management and data control system

AENOR carried out the evaluation of the PP GHG information management system, as well as the respective procedures of the PMCC activity itself. This in order to reach a final conclusion about their reliability. For this, the guidelines established by Cercarbono were followed.

Themes considered when evaluating the evidence for the validation process included:

- Whether the evidence is of sufficient quantity and adequate quality;
- Professional judgment about the reliability of the evidence; and
- The source and nature of the evidence (external, internal, oral, documented).

AENOR evaluated the information and data control system and considers it reliable, therefore it is concluded that the internal control system complies with the requirements of the reference and ensures with its procedures the adequate organization, administration, handling and management of Project documentation.

All processes and storage of Project information are located on the Google Drive platform. At the time of validation and first joint verification, the Project appears in EcoRegistry¹ in the Validation and Verification phase; where the evidence of this process reviewed by AENOR will subsequently be kept, as well as the validation and verification report, its declaration and the conflict of interest form.

2.7 Audit team

The personnel in charge of carrying out the validation and first verification processes (in an independent report) by AENOR INTERNACIONAL SAU were the following:

Complete names)	Role(s) or responsibility(s)	Type of activity carried out	Type of process carried out
Carlos Jimenez	chief auditor	Revision of information documentary film On-site audit Report making	Validation and verification
Daniel Bermejo	Auditor in training	Review of documentary information Report making	Validation and verification
Javier Cocera	Auditor	Internal technical review	Validation and verification

3 Validation results

3.1 Components of the PMCC

3.1.1 Information of the PMCC holder

The proponent of the YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ project is the Morichal Vie-jo Indigenous Reserve, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others, which owns the land of the estates where the project actions are carried out, as he confirmed

AENOR in the review of Annexes 1, 2, 3 and 4 (see section 2.3 of this report) and in the interviews during the field visit.

¹ <https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects/102>

Full name	Esau Ramirez Castro
Name of the institution	Morichal Viejo Indigenous Reserve, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others
Roles or responsibilities	Representante Legal Resguardo indígena Morichal Viejo, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others
ID	1.030.480.170
Location	Santa Rosa Community - Old Morichal Indigenous Reserve, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others El Retorno Municipality – Guaviare Department
Phones)	3147018694
Email	esauramirez334@gmail.com

3.1.2 Information from other institutional participants of the PMCC

The company BIOFIX CONSULTORÍA SAS is responsible for managing the design of the project document. Additionally, it is exclusively granted the rights to issue and market the emission reduction certificates generated by the project, including all the powers necessary to achieve it. of said purposes, within which the registration on the different platforms is incorporated through the temporary association signed between the parties.

Complete names)	Ana Milena Plata Fajardo
Name of the Institution	BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS BIC
Roles or responsibilities	Legal representative
ID	901.166.791-9
Location	Avenida Carrera 45 # 108 ^a – 50 Office 404, Bogotá, DC
Phones)	(+57) 321 2163744
Email	correspondencia@biofix.com.co

3.1.3 Description of the PMCC

The YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Grouped Project establishes a strategy that aims to protect the forest by reducing and controlling deforestation and forest degradation through sustainable use actions and reconversion of processes carried out by the community around deforestation, towards a more profitable activity with a lower degree of impact on the natural environment, benefiting biodiversity. Specifically, the following objectives are established:

- Mitigate the effects caused by climate change by adopting measures to reduce and capture CO2 emissions.

- Promote the sustainable management of forests located in the area of influence of the project by forest custodians, by promoting productive activities.
- Cooperate in the conservation of biodiversity by protecting the community ecological connectivity and habitat, of those species that are included within some threat category, that represent environmental interest as bio-indicators in ecosystems or that have scientific interest.
- Contribute to the improvement of quality of life and promote education on gender equality by increasing the leadership, empowerment and entrepreneurship capacity of Afro women in collective territories.

The YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project is a group project consisting of two instances within the same collective territory awarded to a single proponent (Morichal Viejo Indigenous Reserve, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others). The first instance contemplates an area of 417,385 hectares and corresponds to the territory of the aforementioned Indigenous Reserve which overlaps with the Nukak National Natural Reserve. The second instance (253,760 ha) was withdrawn from a different program to the current one and will be included in the new YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project under the Cercarbon standard from the second verification, which will claim credits from 01.01.2020, together with the first instance.

For the calculation, the carbon reservoirs in the above-ground biomass, underground biomass and organic carbon of the soils that the natural forest has are taken into consideration, as well as the GHG emissions avoided by deforestation and forest degradation actions identified in the scenario. baseline, the same as in the project scenario, with Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) being the GHG included. However, although the project begins on 01/01/2016 and it is from that date that credits are claimed for emissions avoided in the forest degradation segment, for the deforestation segment the Project claims GHG reductions as of 01/01/2017, in order not to incur overlaps with the Vision Amazon REDD+ program, which only affects the deforestation segment of the first instance.

The project in the first instance area foresees the reduction of total emissions of 21,610,198 tCO₂e during the 30 years of useful life, that is, 720,340 tCO₂e annual average; and 14,470,023 total tCO₂e during the 20 years of the accreditation period, that is, 723,501 tCO₂e on an annual average (see 12.3 Validation opinion).

3.1.4 Sectoral scope and type of PMCC

Sector: 14 – Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFOLU)

Category: Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD+)

Methodology: REDD+ methodology for the execution of REDD+ projects consistent with national reference levels v1.3.1.

Project Type: Type 1, since it removes or reduces 10,000 or more tons of CO₂e, on average per year.

3.1.5 Location and boundaries of the PMCC

The YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project is a group project consisting of two instances within the same collective territory awarded to a single proposer (Morichal Viejo Indigenous Reserve, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others), in the area of the municipalities of El Retorno and in San Jose del Gaviare.

The first instance contemplates an area of 417,385 hectares and corresponds to the territory of the aforementioned Indigenous Reserve which overlaps with the Nukak National Nature Reserve.

It is necessary to highlight that the Ministry of Environment and Housing, in the process of allocating the vacant lands to the ethnic community, issued the concept of favorability for the constitution of said reservation within the Nukak National Natural Reserve.

The second instance (253,760 ha) was withdrawn from a program different from the current one and will be included in the new YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Grouped Project under the Cercarbono standard from the second verification (to claim credits as of 01/01/2020) along with the first instance.

The proponent provided AENOR with the files with the location of the Project area and other geographical boundaries for the emission reduction calculations (reference area, leakage area, etc.). The audit team reviewed the Annex 29_GDB_YAAWI IIPANA REDD+_V4, ensuring that the location and boundaries of the PMCC-GEI are those indicated in the PDD, which were also field reviewed (see section 2.4 in this report), hence the Project it brings together all aspects of georeferencing, graphic and narrative for the identification of its location.

3.1.6 Total area or processes of the PMCC

See findings in 3.1.5 in this report. AENOR confirms that the total validated area (first instance) is equal to the total area reported in the PDD. In summary:

Indigenous Reserve	Extension (ha)	Latitude	Length
Morichal indigenous reservation	First instance (from 2°5'48.05" N 70°30' 10.37" W		

Indigenous Reserve	Extension (ha)	Latitude	Length
Viejo, Santa Rosa, Cerro Co-cuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others	as of 01/01/2016): 417,385		
	Second Instance (as of 01/01/2020): 253,760	1°58'8.36" N 71°15' 16.28" E	
Total	671.145		

3.1.7 Ownership or right to use the area or process

The proponent of the YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project is the Mo-richal Viejo, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and other Indigenous Reserves, which owns the land title to the estates where the actions are taking place of the project, consisting of two instances (see section 3.1.5 in this report). This was verified by AENOR through Award Resolution number 45 of 1998 (Annex 1 filed by the PP), which confers it legal character of safeguarding in favor of the Puinave and Curripaco indigenous communities of Morichal Viejo, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cucuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and other indigenous families.

Therefore, AENOR confirms that the evidence presented demonstrates the ownership of the two instances (belonging to the same Indigenous Reservation) where it was implemented. mint the PMCC.

3.1.8 Characteristics and conditions prior to the start of the PMCC

The social, cultural, economic, physical and political organization background in the Project area is broadly described in section 1.6 of the PDD. This includes the main economic activities and forms of resource exploitation that could impact the trend of deforestation and degradation in the project area, as well as the socioeconomic circumstances of the land use change agents and their drivers. Annex 15 expands the information for each of the most relevant characteristics of the PMCC-GHG, which was corroborated by AENOR using independent bibliographic sources.

3.1.9 PMCC technologies, products and services

The PP proposed the formulation of the lines of action (which is how the Project activities have been defined, which include measures, services, technologies and products), as a result of the training and assembly held on 04/26/2022 (Annex 7 presented by the OVV) in order to match the current needs of the Indigenous Reservation to the objectives of the Project.

From this meeting, the lines of action emerged that can be seen in detail in Annex 16 presented by the OVV. Below are the following lines of action to be financed with the economic resources from participation in the carbon market:



Figure: Action lines of the YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Project

The activities are related, directly or indirectly, to the project objectives, aligned with the drivers and agents of deforestation and forest degradation.

AENOR confirmed, through the documentary records (Annexes 6, 7 and 8 in section 2.3 of this report) and interviews carried out (see section 2.5 in this report), that said activities were agreed between BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS and the Indigenous Reservation and approved in the Assembly, are viable (technically, economically and socially), culturally appropriate and aligned with the Project objectives described in section 3.1.3 of this report.

3.1.10 Evaluation of the chronological plan

The temporary milestones of the PMCC are the following:

Milestone	Period covered
Start date	The YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project starts on January 1, 2016 with formulation of the Indigenous Reserve Life Plan

	Morichal Viejo, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others, through agreement 252 of 2013, which ends on May 31, 2017, including the start date of the project in its implementation. This was confirmed in Annexes 17a and 17b (see section 2.3 of this report) and the interviews with interested parties (see section 2.4 of this report). The objective of the agreement was to support the formulation of the life plan of the proposing reservation.
Historical period-co	The reference period of the project is from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2014 (10 years duration).
Period of re-sults	The project has a duration of 30 years (January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2045), which is the period for which BIOFIX CON-SULTORIA SAS has signed the contracts with the Proponent Indigenous Reservation and is approved in the Assembly (Annex 6 and 8) . The baseline projection was carried out over this same period of time (in accordance with the aforementioned historical periods), although it will be reviewed every 5 years in accordance with the Cercar standard. bono.
Validity period dation	The initial accreditation period is 20 years (January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2035), and must be renewed for the last 10 years of the Project in accordance with section '6.8 Renewal of the accreditation period' of the 'Cercar Protocol for the voluntary carbon certification v4.1'.
Verification period fication	The results period for the first verification (a process in conjunction with the present validation of the first instance, described in the independent verification report) is 01.01.2016 - 12/31/2019 for the deforestation and degradation segments for the first instance. It is important to highlight that, although the project begins on 01/01/2016 and it is from that date when credits are claimed for emissions avoided in the forest degradation segment, for the deforestation segment the Project claims GHG reductions from 01/01/2017, in order not to incur overlaps with the Amazon Vision REDD+ program, which only affects the deforestation segment of the first instance. The second instance was withdrawn from a program different from the current one and

	It will be included in the new YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Grouped Project under the Cercarbono standard from the second verification together with the first instance, which is why it is not included in the first verification. Finally, the second verification (which would also include the validation of the second instance) will claim credits for deforestation and degradation avoided as of 01/01/2020 in the first and second instance, already unified under the same Indigenous Reservation in terms of monitoring periods. - language
Frequency of I verify them because	Every year or every two years starting in 2023.

AENOR confirmed that the previous temporary milestones are justified and comply with the regulatory documents indicated in section 2.2 of this report. The PP has an organized plan for its monitoring.

3.2 Methodological elements

3.2.1 Selected methodology

The methodology applied for this project was the 'REDD+ Methodology for the execution of REDD+ projects consistent with national reference levels v1.3.1'. This methodology is the one developed by Cercarbono for REDD+ projects in Colombia, and includes all the elements required in the 'Cercarbono Protocol for voluntary Carbon certification v4.1' and Resolution 1447 of August 1, 2018 of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia.

3.2.2 Additionality

AENOR confirms that the PMCC-GEI meets the additionality criteria established in the Cercarbono Tool for demonstrating the additionality of climate change mitigation initiatives v2.0.1.

On the other hand, according to the Cercarbono Protocol v4.1, this is applicable under resolution 1447 and, therefore, if the PMCC-GEI meets the requirements of the protocol, the mentioned tool and the methodology, it is considered additional. Additionally, the OVV team verified that an analysis was included to demonstrate that there are no other initiatives that finance REDD+ activities in the project area.

The PP provided evidence that the implementation of the Project in the Indigenous Reservation (which includes the current first instance and the second instance that will be included starting in 2020) meets the requirements of the tool, including the following:

- The project is not the product of a legal requirement;
- The project is an initiative whose 100% of income comes from the carbon market;
- The activities carried out by the Indigenous Reservation according to the Yaawi Iipana REDD+ Grouped Project have been carried out exclusively and dependent on the resources from the project.

In addition, a chain analysis of causes and agents of deforestation and forest degradation has been carried out (see Table 29 of the PDD), the additionality of the project has been analyzed through the lines of action of the monitoring plan and behavioral changes of the agents of deforestation and degradation (see Table 30 of the PDD) and the relationship between the lines of action of the monitoring report and the behavioral changes of the agents of deforestation and forest degradation in the monitoring period (see Table 31 of the PDD).

The absence of other REDD+ activities in the area is also demonstrated in accordance with the information from the official repositories, in addition to the activities carried out in the territory of the Indigenous Reservation are considered additional, since if it were not for the resources generated by the REDD+ project, they could not be executed.

Therefore, AENOR considers that the project meets the additionality requirements established by Resolution 1447 and Cercarbono's regulatory documents.

3.2.3 No double accounting

The PMCC is a grouped project formulated under the Cercarbono program and made up of two instances awarded to a single owner (the project proponent: Resguardo Indígena Morichal Viejo, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others. The second instance constituted by itself a REDD+ project registered under another climate change mitigation standard and currently said project is canceled in the registration of said standard. In this second instance, corresponding to the territory of the Indigenous Reservation that is not overlapped with the Nukak National Natural Reserve, 1,896,113 tCO₂e were verified in the segments of deforestation (01/01/2017 – 12/31/2019) and degradation (01/01/2015 – 12/31/2019), which is why, in the present validation and first verification has been excluded, in order not to incur double accounting. It is important to clarify that, in this sense, it is not a migration to another standard, but rather the cancellation of the previous project and validation.

tion/verification of a new project with Cercarbono in periods, segments and areas that do not overlap. This was documented by AENOR in Annexes 10, 11a, 11b, 11c, 11d (see section 2.3 in this report), as well as on the registration website of the previous certifying body.

The credits withdrawn from the registry of the other standard have a serial assigned within a blockchain system, which does not allow the migration of the bonds already canceled to the new Cercarbono program, avoiding double accounting of the vintage years of the project already marketed. This was confirmed by AENOR in Annexes 28a, 28b, 28c.

On the other hand, the YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Grouped Project does not intend to register the activities in any other standard other than Cercarbono, and the project does not seek to add another instance to the two already mentioned. AENOR verified that the project is not listed in other similar registries and the project area (including the two instances) does not overlap with other Cercarbono REDD+ projects or other standards.

Finally, the PP includes in the PDD (section 3.1.5 Estimation of historical forest degradation) sufficient evidence to demonstrate that, although the deforestation and degradation segments apply in the same areas of the Project, their accounting is not ble. It was also confirmed by AENOR through the review of 'Annex 29 Geodata-base_YAAWI IIPANA REDD+_V4.rar' and in an interview with the BIOFIX GIS specialist CON-SULTORIA SAS

3.2.4 Baseline scenario

The identification and selection of alternative land use scenarios for determining the baseline was done based on the analysis of additionality, the study of the legislation and some assumptions verified with the proposing Indigenous Reservation. An analysis of the agents and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation was also carried out, including:

- Conversion of forest land into subsistence agricultural cropland
- Conversion of forest land into pasture for livestock and uncontrolled grazing
- Unsustainable extraction of timber and non-timber forest products
- Unsustainable extraction of firewood for fire and/or subsistence
- Migration of settlers to forested areas to carry out illicit activities (merchandise).
 illegal local consumption of coca leaf and cocaine paste).
- Loss of coverage associated with illegal activities
- Fires, floods and marine-coastal erosion of the vegetation cover due to
 natural sas

Several feasible scenarios were found in the absence of the Project:

- to. Continuation of land use changes due to the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
- b. Illegal exploitation activities and use of natural resources in an unsustainable manner cease due to the control and surveillance of environmental authorities, application of laws and regulations.
- c. Implementation of alternative livelihoods, sustainable productive systems, capacity building and strengthening of governance to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, promoted by national and international entities and NGOs.

For each scenario, a credibility and probability analysis was carried out and justified, resulting in a) as the most credible and probable, and therefore the baseline scenario.

AENOR verified that the justifications presented and the analyzes carried out are sufficiently supported by documentary evidence, and considers that they correctly follow the guidelines of Protocol v4.1 and the REDD+ Methodology of Cercarbono v1.3.1, and that the baseline determined by the project manager is plausible and credible. Likewise, the baseline scenario is in compliance with article 35 of Resolution 1447 and in accordance with the principles of the MRV System of mitigation actions so that the project baseline does not lead to an overestimation in the results of mitigation of the same with respect to national information.

3.2.5 Project scenario

In the project implementation scenario, productive, environmental and social activities are established (defined in section 3.1.9 of this report and in greater depth, in the evidence presented in Annex 16) that allow the needs to be met. local and at the same time allow the reduction of emissions from deforestation and avoided degradation. For the ex ante estimates of the project scenario, it was considered that the deforestation and degradation avoided will be zero, which is the objective of the Project; although in the ex post estimates (in the MR verified in an independent report) the actual deforestation and degradation that occurred in the monitoring period has been considered. The spatial and temporal limits have been described in section 5.1.5 and 5.1.10 of this report.

me.

The segments included in the REDD+ Project in the baseline scenario and scenario with project are the following:

Segment	Justification of GHG reduction factors	Projection system
Deforestation	Unplanned deforestation by agents Puyravaud (2003)	

Segment	Justification of GHG reduction factors	Projection system
	tees and drivers of deforestation	
Forest degradation	Forest degradation due to selective use of individuals and ecosystem fragmentation processes.	Fragment Analysis-IDEAM station

AENOR considers that the definition of the project scenario is correct and aligned with the PMCC-GHG activities and the means used to achieve GHG reductions.

3.2.6 GHG emission sources

Cercarbono's REDD+ Methodology v1.3.1 indicates that the emission sources for the avoided deforestation segment are the CO₂ emitted by the burning or elimination of biomass due to deforestation and the degradation resulting from fragmentation. The same methodology indicates that the optional exclusion of CH₄ and N₂O emissions from these same processes is conservative and, therefore, were not considered by this project.

The GHG emission sources included or excluded from the project limits for REDD+ activities in the baseline scenario and scenario with project and leaks are the following:

Fountain	Gas included?	Justification/Explanation
Removal or burning of biomass through deforestation processes (including the possible intermediate step of burning)	CO ₂ Yes	Emissions are included in changes in the carbon reserve. Gas emitted by the source due to illegal selective extraction or by operation of law, fires of natural or anthropogenic origin, illegal mining. Emissions from leaks are included in the carbon stock changes by 15% due to displacement of deforestation to the leak belt.
	CH ₄ No	Conservatively excluded
	N ₂ O No	Conservatively excluded
Elimination of biomass waste through degradation processes (fragmentation)	CO ₂ Yes	Gas emitted by the source due to illegal selective extraction or by operation of law, fires of natural or anthropogenic origin, illegal mining. Included due to displacement of activities that generate fragmentation – degradation in the leakage belt.

Fountain	Gas included?	Justification/Explanation
	CH4 No	Conservatively excluded
	N2O No	Conservatively excluded
Removal of biomass due to degradation processes (wood extraction)	CO2 No	Excluded There are no permits or authorizations from environmental authorities for the extraction of wood for commercial sale in the project area or the leak belt.
	CH4 No	Conservatively excluded
	N2O No	Conservatively excluded
fuel burning fossil tives	CO2 No	They are not significant in the project area and therefore not in the leak belt.
	CH4 No	Conservatively excluded
	N2O No	Conservatively excluded, emissions from burning woody biomass are assumed to be negligible and are conservatively excluded except when activities are implemented. CFE data.
Fertilizer use (or displacement of agricultural activities) queues in the case of the leaks)	CO2 No	Conservatively excluded
	CH4 No	Conservatively excluded
	N2O No	Conservatively excluded

AENOR verified that CO2 emissions were considered in the corresponding segments and sources and that CH4 and N2O emissions were discarded.

3.2.7 Carbon reservoirs

The sinks included in the estimate of the reduction of net emissions from REDD+ activities in the baseline scenario, scenario with project and leaks were, for the deforestation and forest degradation segments, the following:

	Segment Baseline Scenario Project Scenario		
Fountain	Def. SDR.	Justification / Explanation	Justification / Explanation
Liver biomass rea arboreal and not arboreal	Yeah	Yeah	Large carbon reserve that may be affected by project activities, including restoration of degraded woody tree biomass and/or conservation of forest areas. arboreal (trees, shrubs and It is likely that in the future they will be included

	Herbaceous Baseline Scenario Segment).		Project scenario
			Includes stems, stumps, branches, bark, seeds and foliage.
Biomass under terránea	Yeah	Yeah	Includes stems, stumps, branches, bark, seeds and foliage.
Wood dead	No no		Excluded because effective monitoring is unfeasible
Waste Forestry	No no		Excluded because effective monitoring is unfeasible
Carbon or- ganic of the floor	Yeah	No	Included for deforestation activity, Includes COS, minerals and organics at a minimum depth of 30 cm and roots less than 2 mm in depth. diameter. Conservatively excluded of the degradation activity due to the regulation times of this reservoir (> 20 years).
Products of wood	No no		It is excluded because the project does not yet contemplate sustainable forest management activities. available in line scenario base.

In addition, the PP demonstrated no double accounting due to overlap in the consideration of both segments (deforestation and degradation due to fragmentation), in accordance with Cercarbono's REDD+ Methodology 1.3.1 (section 6.4.2). See section 3.2.3 in this report.

The values of soil carbon, aerial and underground biomass were obtained from the levels presented in the document 'Proposal for a Reference Level of Emissions'.

Forest payments for deforestation in Colombia for payment for REDD+ results under the UNFCCC (NREF 2019)' for the Humid Tropical biome (bh-T) for the department of Guaviare. The AENOR validation/verification team reviewed the NREF document and verified that the data entered in the spreadsheet were correct for the carbon content in the considered reservoirs.

3.2.8 Deviations in the implementation of the PMCC with respect to the Project Description Document

This report corresponds to the validation of the PDD, which is carried out jointly with the first verification of the first instance. Therefore, deviations do not apply to the PDD.

3.2.9 Methodological deviations

AENOR confirms that the PMCC does not contemplate methodological deviations.

3.2.10 Accreditation period

The accreditation period of the PRR-GHG (20 years) differs from the useful life (30 years) of the Project, as indicated and justified in 3.1.10.

According to Cercarbono Protocol v4.1, the accreditation period for PMCC in the land use sector is 20 years, counted from the moment it generates the first reductions in GHG emissions in this case (see Date beginning in section 3.1.10 of this report). Compliance with the accreditation period is guaranteed by the contract between BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS and the proponent (Morichal Viejo Indigenous Reservation, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others) which in fact covers a longer period, since it considers a useful life of 30 years. This was validated in Documentary Annexes 6 and 8, and in the interviews (section 2.4 of this report) it was confirmed that it was known to the proponent.

3.2.11 Quantification of GHG emissions reduction in the baseline scenario

To carry out the process and quantification of baseline emissions, the indications of the REDD+ Methodology for the execution of REDD+ projects were followed.

Try with national reference levels v1.3.1.

The validation and verification team performed an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the evaluation criteria established in Section 2.2 of this report and the Cercarbono REDD+ 1.3.1 methodology. The developer

The project followed the recommendations established by the IPCC (2003 and 2006) for greenhouse gas inventories.

In addition, the validation and verification team reproduced the calculations of selected samples to ensure the accuracy of the results. The project manager provided conversion factors, formulas and calculations in spreadsheet format (Annex 13.

230210_Quantification_RE_YI_V1) to ensure that all formulas were accessible for review. Where applicable, references for analysis methods or default values were verified with the appropriate source.

The steps followed are described below:

- **Eligibility**

The validation/verification team verified that the satellite image analyzes carried out by the proponent in section 2.6 and 1.4.2.1.1 of the PDD demonstrate that the project area has had native forest cover for at least 10 years prior to the date of beginning of the Project, considering the national definition of forest of Colombia: "Land occupied mainly by trees that may contain shrubs, palms, guaduas, grass and vines, in which tree cover predominates with a minimum canopy density of 30%, a minimum canopy height (in situ) of 5 meters at the time of identification and a minimum area of 1.0 ha" (IDEAM, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, 2014). The satellite images were provided by IDEAM, whose primary source is the classification by Principal Component Analysis of LANDSAT images and the complement of SPOT, IKONOS, QUICKBIRD images, among others, of high and very high spatial, spectral and radiometric resolution, which meet a spatial resolution of maximum 10 meters.

On the other hand, the documents reviewed included the Resolutions for the creation of the Morichal Viejo, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta Indigenous Reservation and others, as well as the minutes of election of authorities and the minutes approving the respective General Assemblies. These demonstrate the proponent's capacity for action on the Project area, as well as the willingness of the Indigenous Reservation and its members to participate in the REDD+ initiative for climate change mitigation.

In addition, the audit team carried out a field visit, developing a series of interviews and review of on-site documentation, which allowed it to confirm the same elements previously evidenced. Based on the above, the validation/verification team concluded that the Project meets the eligibility requirements established by Cercarbono's REDD+ methodology regarding previous forest cover, capacity for action, and the effective participation of the proponents on the area of Pro-

project. The eligible forest area that meets the requirements mentioned above is reported in section 3.1.5 and 3.1.6 of this report.

- **Definition of the reference area to project the rate of deforestation and forest degradation**

The delimitation of the reference area was carried out through geospatial analysis, considering an area with similar biophysical and social characteristics, with the same land tenure conditions (particularly that they were collectively owned territories, such as Councils Community and Indigenous Reservations), corresponding to areas of geographical zones of ecosystemic importance for the project area and bordering it, analyzing landscape and transportation factors, and excluding other areas of REDD+ projects and areas of the National System of National Parks Natural. All of this in accordance with Cercarbono's REDD+ Methodology v1.3.1. All parts of the reference region are easily accessible and reachable by deforestation agents, and the reference area has the same actors and drivers of deforestation identified for the project area. In the Reference Area, no planning areas were registered with current authorizations or permits for the use of forest resources.

As mentioned above, the second instance (corresponding to the territory of the Indigenous Reservation that did not overlap with the Nukak National Natural Reserve) was verified for the segments of deforestation (01.01.2017 – 12.31.2019) and degradation (01.01.2015). – 12/31/2019). For this new project, in which the first instance is validated, the historical period is the same as that used for the verification of the second instance under the previous standard in which it was registered, in order not to generate inconsistencies with the areas and periods already verified.

Therefore, the initial reference period of the project is from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2014 (10 years), which is used for verification for the years 2015 to 2019 (both for the second instance under the other standard as for the first instance with Cercarbono, whose verification report is presented separately from the present validation report). As requested by Cercarbono's REDD+ Methodology 1.3.1, a reference period can be used for 5 years of the project scenario, so in verifications starting on 01/01/2020 the historical period will be updated. In general, the baseline will be updated every 5 years, in accordance with Cercarbono's current requirements or subsequent updates.

Once the spatial limits were defined, based on the above, the analysis was carried out using remote sensors to determine the change from forest cover to land use categories (non-forest) within the reference region. , resulting in

a matrix of changes in coverage with respect to the established reference periods (see section 3.1.10 in this report).

• Calculation of the deforestation rate

To determine the deforestation rate, the results of the change matrix were used, which indicates the conversion of forest to various non-forest uses in the indicated historical periods (at least 10 years, in accordance with the Cercar-bono Methodology). .

The calculation of the deforestation rate was done using the Puyravaud (2003) equation, as shown below:

$$TFD = \left(\frac{1}{(x_2 - x_1)} \times \ln \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \cdot 100$$

Where:

A1: Forest areas in the first year of the analyzed deforestation period. (ha)

A2: Forest areas in the last year of the analyzed deforestation period. (ha)

X1: Initial year of the analysis period.

X2: Final year of the analysis period

TDF: Fixed annual deforestation rate

The result was a deforestation rate in the reference region (same for both historical periods) of:

Historical period	Obtained deforestation rate	Employed for deforestation segment in:
January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2014	-0,44 *Rate applied in the Project area and Leak Area	- Validation: Ex ante projection from 01/01/2016 to 12/31/2035 (20 years), although it will be updated every 5 years. - Verification of the first monitoring period of the first instance (in MR and separate verification report): 01/01/2016 - 12/31/2019 for the deforestation and degradation segments for the first instance. It is important to highlight that, although the project begins on 01/01/2016 and it is from that date when credits are claimed for emissions avoided in the forest degradation segment, for the deforestation segment the Project claims GHG reductions from 01/01/2017, in order not to incur overlaps with the Amazon Vision REDD+ program, the

Historical period	Obtained deforestation rate	Employed for deforestation segment in:
		which only affects the deforestation segment of the first instance.

• **Estimation of annual unplanned baseline deforestation areas in the project area**

For the projection of the deforestation rate of the reference area on the project area in each period, the formula was considered:

$$A_{defLB_t} = TFD \times A_{def}$$

Where:

A_{defLB_t}: Annual deforested area of the baseline scenario of the deforestation segment. (ha)

A_{def}: Forest area susceptible to deforestation (ha)

TFD: Fixed annual deforestation rate

The deforestation rate applied to the forest area and the projection of the annually deforested area is as follows:

t	Year	r	Projection of annually deforested area	Remaining area
1	2016	-0,004	1.787	403.199
2	2017	-0,004	1.779	401.412
3	2018	-0,004	1.771	399.633
4	2019	-0,004	1.763	397.862
5	2020	-0,004	1.755	396.099
6	2021	-0,004	1.748	394.344
7	2022	-0,004	1.740	392.596
8	2023	-0,004	1.732	390.856
9	2024	-0,004	1.724	389.124
10	2025	-0,004	1.717	387.400
11	2026	-0,004	1.709	385.683
12	2027	-0,004	1.702	383.974
13	2028	-0,004	1.694	382.272
14	2029	-0,004	1.687	380.578
15	2030	-0,004	1.679	378.891
16	2031	-0,004	1.672	377.212
17	2032	-0,004	1.664	375.540

18	2033	-0,004	1.657	373.876
19	2034	-0,004	1.650	372.219
20	2035	-0,004	1.642	370.570

• Reduction of projected emissions from unplanned deforestation

To determine the potential for reductions due to unplanned deforestation, the following equation was used.

$$2 = \left(\frac{A}{B} \right) + \left(\frac{C}{D} \right)$$

Where:

2: Project emissions from deforestation

,: Deforestation area in the project in stratum f

: Air biomass emission factor

: Underground biomass emission factor

: Soil organic carbon emission factor

The values of soil carbon, above-ground and underground biomass were obtained from the levels presented in the document 'Proposal for a Reference Level of Forest Emissions from deforestation in Colombia for payment for REDD+ results under the

UNFCCC (NREF)' for the Humid Tropical biome (bh-T) for the department of Guaviare.

• Estimation of historical forest degradation

Historical forest degradation in the reference area was estimated using the methodology proposed in 'Estimation of forest degradation in Colombia through a fragmentation analysis. Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies

–

IDEAM, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – MADS, UN-REDD Colombia Program. Bogotá, 2018'.

A primary degradation process is when a core area (>202 ha) becomes a patch area (<101 ha). At this point the emission sources are due to the de-degradative process of loss of coverage that causes the emission of GHG due to the release of CO₂ that represents the loss of biomass of the natural system. In the case of secondary degradation, the emission source is the same, but the emission factor is lower, because the degradation process is to go from drilled areas (between 101 – 202 ha) to patch areas (<101 ha).).

In this way, forest degradation was estimated in the reference area and projected onto the project area and leakage area. The result showed:

- For the historical period January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2014: an annual average historical primary degradation rate of 50 ha and 369 ha of secondary degradation in the reference area. The proportional projection over the project area (over the eligible forest areas) assumes that the project activities were able to mitigate 3 hectares of primary degradation and 26 hectares of secondary degradation annually for that period.

Lastly, given that no permits or authorizations for commercial logging were identified in the project area, commercial timber extraction was not included as an emission source, and, conservatively, neither was the extraction of wood for firewood or charcoal in the quantification of degradation since the process, agent and motor may be corresponding to fragmentation and double accounting would be generated by the same process of loss of coverage.

day.

• Reduction of projected emissions due to forest degradation

To determine the potential for reductions due to forest degradation, the following equations were used.

$$RAD = (CSBD1lb \times DCBF1lbeq) - (CSBD2lb \times DCBF2lbeq)$$

Where:

RAD: Annual emissions reduction in the scenario without project; tCO₂/ha

CSBD1lb: Historical annual primary degradation in the scenario without project; ha

DCBF1lbeq: Equivalent carbon dioxide contained in the difference in total biomass per hectare in the primary degradation class; tCO₂e/ha

CSBD2lb: Annual historical secondary degradation in the scenario without project; ha

DCBF2lbeq: Equivalent carbon dioxide contained in the difference in total biomass per hectare in the secondary degradation class; tCO₂e/ha

Now, to determine the emissions from the implementation of the project, the following equation was used:

$$ADim = (CSBD1im \times DCBF1imeq) - (CSBD2lb \times DCBF2imeq)$$

Where:

ADim: Annual emission in the project implementation scenario; tCO₂/ha

CSBD1: Annual historical primary degradation in the scenario with project; ha

DCBF1lbeq: Equivalent carbon dioxide contained in the difference in total biomass per hectare in the primary degradation class; tCO₂e/ha

CSBD2lb: Annual historical secondary degradation in the scenario with project; ha

DCBF2lbeq: Equivalent carbon dioxide contained in the difference in total biomass per hectare in the secondary degradation class; tCO₂e/ha

The emission factors used are those of the NREF for Colombia for the year 2019. On the other hand, according to IDEAM, 2018, a natural forest has 100% mitigation potential according to the above-ground, underground biomass and carbon reservoirs. organic soil, while a forest cover in the process of degradation may only have 70% aerial and underground biomass as reservoirs when it comes to primary degradation, and 30% when it comes to secondary degradation. These values are used as factors in quantifying emissions reductions.

• **Reduction of total projected emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.**

restal

The baseline for the deforestation and forest degradation segments in the accreditation period (20 years) of the project area is:

Year		Baseline area (ha)			Reduction of emissions (t CO ₂ e)		
t	Year	Deforestation	Degradation	Total	Deforestation	Degradation	Total
1	2016	0	29	1.816	0	6.931	6.931
2	2017	1.779	29	1.808	887.775	6.931	894.706
3	2018	1.771	29	1.800	883.841	6.931	890.772
4	2019	1.763	29	1.792	879.924	6.931	886.855
5	2020	1.755	29	1.785	876.024	6.931	882.955
6	2021	1.748	29	1.777	872.142	6.931	879.073
7	2022	1.740	29	1.769	868.277	6.931	875.208
8	2023	1.732	29	1.761	864.429	6.931	871.360
9	2024	1.724	29	1.754	860.598	6.931	867.529
10	2025	1.717	29	1.746	856.784	6.931	863.715
11	2026	1.709	29	1.739	852.987	6.931	859.918
12	2027	1.702	29	1.731	849.207	6.931	856.138
13	2028	1.694	29	1.723	845.444	6.931	852.375
14	2029	1.687	29	1.716	841.697	6.931	848.628
15	2030	1.679	29	1.708	837.967	6.931	844.898
16	2031	1.672	29	1.701	834.253	6.931	841.184
17	2032	1.664	29	1.694	830.556	6.931	837.487
18	2033	1.657	29	1.686	826.875	6.931	833.807
19	2034	1.650	29	1.679	823.211	6.931	830.142
20	2035	1.642	29	1.672	819.563	6.931	826.494
Total Period Accreditation		32.485	586	33.071 16.211	11.554	138.622	16.350.176

3.2.12 Quantification of GHG emissions reduction in the project scenario

• Project emissions

For the ex ante estimates of the project scenario, it is considered that unplanned deforestation and degradation will be zero, which is the objective of the Project; although in the ex post estimates (see separate verification report) the actual deforestation and degradation that occurred in the monitoring period is considered.

On the other hand, the Project activities, mentioned in section 3.1.9 of this report, do not generate significant and/or quantifiable emissions and within the project area there are no permits or authorizations for forestry exploitation for commercial purposes. . The uses made are for subsistence and to satisfy vital needs for domestic use and are protected by article 215 of Decree Law 2811 of 1974.

Finally, the project does not consider removals.

3.2.13 Leaks

• Leakage due to deforestation

To determine the leakage belt, a buffer width of 2 km was used. Because within the project there are areas with a different type of tenure than the collective territory (private), they were also considered as areas where displace emissions and therefore a Buffer was also generated, resulting in a leakage belt of 331,566, of which the forest area that can be lost within this belt is 311,743 ha by 2016. project start date

To determine the leak belt, the following criteria were used:

- to. The productive activities associated with the agents and causes of deforestation and forest degradation are the same as those that occur in the reference region and in the project area.
- b. The leak belt area is in the same biome as the project area to comply with the NREF 2019 for Colombia, in addition the leak belts of each polygon enclose the same life zones as the polygons of the project area, namely: Forest Humid Tropical (bh-T) for the department of Guayaquil.
- c. The adjacent microbasins of the leak belt are from the same hydrographic zones as the project area.

- d. The stable forest area in the leak belt was determined on 01/01/2016 to be 311,743 hectares.
- and. The leakage belt area has forest areas close to the project area and also meets the minimum area requirement, that is, the ratio between the potential leakage forest area and the eligible project area is 0.77.
- F. All parts of the leak belt are easily accessible and reachable by deforestation agents.
- g. The leak belt is not spatially biased in relation to the distance between the edge of the belt and the edge of the project area without a justification based on the mobility of the verifiers or landscape and transportation criteria such as outlined below.

Thus, the leakage belt is coherent for the revalidation process under the criteria of Cercarbono's REDD+ Methodology v1.3.1 and applies to both the deforestation and degradation segments.

The leakage methodology for the deforestation activity was calculated in the same way as in the project area, projecting the deforestation rate of the reference area onto the defined leakage belt, as follows:

$$K_{L} = TDF \times A_{def}$$

Where:

A_{defL}: Annual deforested area in the leakage belt of the deforestation segment. (ha)

A_{def}: Forest area susceptible to deforestation (ha)

TDF: Fixed annual deforestation rate

Taking into account that the deforestation rate of the reference area is 0.44% in the baseline and that the leak belt has a potential deforestation area of 311,743 ha for the year 2016, the Project assumes 15% of said deforestation for the displacement of emissions that could be generated by the Project activities. That is, an equivalent of 206 hectares for the first year of the REDD+ project.

To determine emissions from deforestation in the leak belt due to unplanned deforestation, the following equation was used:

$$2 K_{L} = \sum (A_{defL} \times TDF + A_{def} \times TDF)$$

Where:

2: Project emissions from deforestation in the leak belt

- ,: Deforestation area in the leak belt in stratum f
- : Air biomass emission factor
- : Underground biomass emission factor
- : Soil organic carbon emission factor

The emission factors used are the same as in the baseline, that is, those of the NREF 2019 for Colombia of the Tropical Humid biome (bh-T) for the department of Guaviare.

• Leakage due to forest degradation

To determine emissions due to forest degradation in the leak belt, the following equation was used.

$$EADf = (CSBD1im.f \times DCBF1feq) - (CSBD2im.f \times DCBF2feq)$$

Where:

EADf: Annual emission in the leak area; tCO₂/ha

CSBD1im.f Annual primary degradation in the leak area in the scenario with project; ha

DCBF1lbeq: Equivalent carbon dioxide contained in the difference in total biomass per hectare in the primary degradation class; tCO₂e/ha

CSBD2im.f: Annual secondary degradation in the leak area in the project scenario; ha **DCBF2lbeq:**

Carbon

dioxide equivalent contained in the difference in total biomass per hectare in the secondary degradation class; tCO₂e/ha

In accordance with the baseline emissions, firewood extraction was not estimated within of the leak area for degradation to maintain methodological coherence and avoid double counting and double discounting, in this case for the leak belt.

In addition, an increase in emissions in the leak area due to the implementation of REDD activities was estimated at 10% due to methodological recommendation, since it is more likely that there is a degradation due to the implementation of low-scale productive systems. However, upon identifying that in the leak belt in the reference period no primary or secondary degradation events were identified, it was estimated that ex ante emissions due to degradation will be zero in the project scenario (not so in the projects). monitoring periods, where it will be calculated ex post).

• Total leaks due to deforestation and forest degradation

Considering the above, the projected leaks for deforestation and forest degradation activities in the useful life and validation period of the project were as follows:

Year		Baseline area (ha)			Reduction of emissions (t CO ₂ e)		
t	Year	Deforesta-	Degradation	Total	Deforesta-	Degra-	Total
1	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2017	206	0	206	102.961	0	102.961
3	2018	205	0	205	102.504	0	102.504
4	2019	204	0	204	102.050	0	102.050
5	2020	204	0	204	101.598	0	101.598
6	2021	203	0	203	101.148	0	101.148
7	2022	202	0	202	100.699	0	100.699
8	2023	201	0	201	100.253	0	100.253
9	2024	200	0	200	99.809	0	99.809
10	2025	199	0	199	99.366	0	99.366
11	2026	198	0	198	98.926	0	98.926
12	2027	197	0	197	98.488	0	98.488
13	2028	196	0	196	98.051	0	98.051
14	2029	196	0	196	97.617	0	97.617
15	2030	195	0	195	97.184	0	97.184
16	2031	194	0	194	96.753	0	96.753
17	2032	193	0	193	96.325	0	96.325
18	2033	192	0	192	95.898	0	95.898
19	2034	191	0	191	95.473	0	95.473
20	2035	190	0	190	95.050	0	95.050
TOTAL		3.767	0	3.767	1.880.153	0	1.880.153

3.2.14 Reduction of total and net GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the validation period

The estimate of the emissions reduction for deforestation and forest degradation activities by the Project in the first instance are the result of the subtraction of the Project's emissions and the emissions emitted by the reduction leakage area.

of baseline emissions.

Additionally, the result of the Cercarbono tool was applied to estimate the reserve (Cercarbono Guidelines to estimate the Carbon Reserve in climate change mitigation initiatives in the land use sector v1.2), which resulted in 8% of

non-marketable credits, of which 3% correspond to the individual reserve and 5% to the collective reserve (see section 7 in this report).

Therefore, the following table indicates the ex ante estimate for the accreditation period (January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2035) for the reduction of total and net emissions for the first instance, considering a reserve discount of 8% by Cer-carbono to obtain the number of marketable carbon units.

Year	t	Total GHG reductions (t CO2e) by Deforestation and Degradation	Discount of reserve 8% (CO2e)	Tradable Carbon Credits (t CO2e) - Net reductions due to Deforestation and Degradation
2016	1	6,931	554	6,377
2017	2	791,745	63,340	728,406
2018	3	788,267	63,061	725,206
2019	4	784,805	62,784	722,020
2020	5	781,357	62,509	718,849
2021	6	777,925	62,234	715,691
2022	7	774,509	61,961	712,548
2023	8	771,107	61,689	709,418
2024	9	767,720	61,418	706,303
2025	10	764,349	61,148	703,201
2026	11	760,992	60,879	700,113
2027	12	757,650	60,612	697,038
2028	13	754,324	60,346	693,978
2029	14	751,011	60,081	690,930
2030	15	747,714	59,817	687,897
2031	16	744,431	59,554	684,876
2032	17	741,163	59,293	681,870
2033	18	737,909	59,033	678,876
2034	19	734,669	58,774	675,896
2035	20	731,444	58,516	672,929
Total Period Accreditation		14,470,023	1,157,602	13,312,421

The emissions reductions of the first instance broken down by segments (deforestation and degradation) and type of reserve (collective and individual) can be consulted in section 12.3 of this report.

The documentary sources used for the ex ante validation and ex post verification (in a separate report) of the first instance by the audit team were the following:

Baseline emissions	- Annex 29. Geodatabase_YAAWI IIPANA REDD+_V4: Reference region: Delimitation, Comparative maps with project area, Land use change due to degradation and due to deforestation for baseline (2005-2014) - Annex 13. 230210_ Quantification_RE_YI_V1.xlsx: Rate_def_hist_RR_PI, Projection_def_AP, DEG_PyS_PI, E_GEI_PA_Y_IP, Q_REM_P
Project emissions (ex post)	- Annex 29. Geodatabase_FAST IIPANA REDD+_V4. Project Area: Indigenous Reserve Area, Eligible area for baseline (2005-2014), Land use change due to deforestation in period 2017-2019, Land use change due to degradation in period 2016-2019. - Annex 13. 230210_ Quantification_RE_YI_V1.xlsx: Rate_def_hist_RR_PI, DEG_PyS_PI, Air Carbon, Underground Carbon, Soil Carbon, $\dot{y}C_{stratum}$, CBFeq_DEG, E_GEI_PA_Y_IP, Q_REM_P
Leaks (ex ante post)	- Annex 29. Geodatabase_ANSWER IIPANA REDD+_V4. Leak belt: Change in land use due to deforestation in the period 2017-2019, Change in land use due to degradation in the period 2016-2019. - Annex 13. 230210_ Quantification_RE_YI_V1.xlsx: Rate_def_hist_AF, Projection_def_AF, DEG_PyS_PI, E_GEI_PA_Y_IP, Q_REM_P
Reserve Carbon	- Annex 25a. Cercarbono V1 carbon reserve tool - Annex 25b. Project Process Flow Chart - Annex 25c. Process and subprocess characterization policy - Anexo 25d. Flujo de Caja YAAWI IIPANA V1 - Annex 25e. Risk of non-permanence - Carbon Reserve V1
Reduction of net emissions (tCO₂e) and Carbon	- Annex 13. 230210_ Quantification_RE_YI_V1.xlsx: $\dot{y}C_{Sum_PVU_PAC}$, VERIFICATION_FIRST INSTANCE

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

AENOR verified the parameters available in the validation and the references to documents where they are used or explained, through the review, reproduction and cross-verification of the evidence provided by the project proponent. AENOR verified that the values of these parameters are appropriate and are used correctly in the equations.

nes. It was verified that all the parameters used by default were selected and applied conservatively.

AENOR verified that the list of parameters used (indicated in section 10.2 of the PDD) in the ex ante estimate for the credit period is complete and consistent and therefore considers this list validated. AENOR did not find inconsistencies between the information of the PDD, technical annexes and spreadsheets.

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

4 Legal and documentary aspects

4.1 Legal requirements

The proponent presented evidence in the PDD (section 4.1 Legal requirements) of the compatibility and compliance of the Project with the Environmental Policies and current legislation, including property and tenure rights of the land, its articulation with the local instruments of territorial planning, harmony with the system of protected areas, and compliance with the Cancun Socio-Environmental Safeguards for Projects REDD+.

In addition, the PP presented an Analysis of governance, land ownership and legal representation of collectively owned territories in REDD+ projects in accordance with Cercarbono Official Communiqué No. 05 of 06/07/2022 (Annex 9). AENOR, after analyzing the evidence, finds compliance of the Project with current legislation. During the visit and interviews, it was not observed that the Project could generate any type of social or environmental damage.

4.2 Link with NDCs

The PP confirmed that it will comply with the NDC established by the competent authority at the time it is regulated.

4.3 PMCC documentation

The PP and BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS retain all the documentation and records generated to demonstrate that the PMCC activity is implemented as designed. Since the validation process is being carried out jointly with the first

verification of the first instance, for the moment AENOR has not observed any deviation of the implementation with respect to the design.

The PP and BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS maintain documentation that demonstrates the compliance of the GHG project with evaluation criteria listed in section 2.2 of this report. Said documentation (see section 2.3 of this report) was provided in a timely manner to AENOR for validation and first verification of the first instance.

Therefore, the PMCC documentation and its administration comply with the guidelines of ISO 14064-2:2019.

5 Consultation with interested parties

After several meetings between BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS and the representative of the Indigenous Res-guardo, a temporary association contract was signed for the development of the Project. Said contract was socialized and endorsed before the General Assembly, the highest authority of the Indigenous Reservation (see Annex 6) in the facilities of the Proposing Indigenous Reservation, where the approval of the PMCC-GEI and the equivalent of Free Prior and Informed Consent was obtained (see Annex 8). In addition, the communities defined the activities in which the benefits were going to be invested, approved by the Assembly (see Annex 7 and 16). Additionally, BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS held a workshop to socialize social and environmental safeguards with the technical team of Resguardo Indígena on 07/13/2022 (Annex 6a).

AENOR's validation and first verification team reviewed the contract, assembly minutes, and interviewed the Board of Directors of the Indigenous Reservation and the technical team of the Morichal Viejo Indigenous Reservation Project, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cucuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others , so it was possible to verify that the results of the consultations with local interested parties were considered and there were no unaddressed complaints.

On the other hand, according to Official Communiqué No. 07 of Cercarbono (10/26/2022) and section 8.2 Public consultation of the Cercarbono Protocol v4.1, the Project was submitted to public consultation in Ecoregistry for 30 days, with the PDD being provided. According to the information in the registry: "Project 102 YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Conservation Project was in public comments from 12/28/2022 to 01/28/2023, during this period no comments were received."

6 Safeguards

Section 6 of the PDD includes a detailed description of the PMCC's compliance with the Cancún safeguards, as well as the evidence that justifies said compliance, which was double-checked by AENOR during the interviews at the meeting.

field trip. Additionally, BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS held a workshop to socialize social and environmental safeguards with the technical team of Resguardo Indígena on 07/13/2022 (Annex 6a).

Having said the above, AENOR confirms that the PMCC complies with the safeguards in accordance with the provisions of section 9 and Annex A of the 'REDD+ Methodology for the execution of REDD+ projects consistent with national reference levels v1.3.1'.

7 Risks, uncertainty and non-permanence

The uncertainty associated with the calculation of activity data, emission factors, projection method and all subsequent factors of these calculations has been limited to the NREF 2019 reference level, where the precision is greater than 90% and the factors Emission rates must consider the uncertainty of 10% for the use of average carbon values (the evaluation must be done per deposit). Given the uncertainty is less than 10%, no uncertainty discount is required in the ex ante estimates.

The proponent establishes in Annex 25a and 25b a risk analysis of non-permanence of the Project in accordance with the 'Cercarbono Guidelines for estimating the Carbon Reserve in climate change mitigation initiatives in the land use sector' v1. 2. The analysis considers the spreadsheet (Annex 25a) proposed by Cercarbono and presents the evidence that supports the assumptions (Annexes 25b, 25c, 25d), which are considered by AENOR as accurate, reliable, applicable to support the rating of ries-go.

For validation, the result of the Cercarbono tool was applied to estimate the reserve, which resulted in 8% of non-marketable credits, of which 3% correspond to the individual reserve and 5% to the collective reserve. .

The validation/verification team verified that this percentage was correctly applied when calculating the avoided emissions in the spreadsheets presented.

8 Contributions to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The implementation of the project aims to comply with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 8, 13 and 15 in accordance with the indicators described in the Cercarbono Tool to report contributions from sustainability initiatives. climate change mitigation to the Sustainable Development Goals.

AENOR verified compliance in the Annexes: Annex 23a. SDG reporting tool - YAAWI IIPANA.xlsx, Anexo 23b. 13.12.22_Evidencia_ODS_102.pdf, Anexo 17a Plan de Vida

of RI Morichal and others, Annex 17b. Background Life Plan Construction, Annex 18. Implementation of RI Morichal PIVI Thematic Axis, Annex 20. Contract No. 227 of 2017, Annex 19. Guaviare Comodatos 2015 and 2018, Annex 20. Contract No. 227 of 2017, Annex 22. Contract No. 387 of 2019, Annex 21. Contract No. 1034 of 2018, Annex 13. 220902_Quantification_RE_YI_V1.

AENOR confirms the Project's contribution to the SDGs in document 20230414_Yaawi Iipana REDD+_SDG Tool Heading_v1

9 Grouped project

The YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project is a group project consisting of two instances within the same collective territory awarded to a single proponent (Morichal Viejo Indigenous Reserve, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others).

- The first instance contemplates an area of 417,385 hectares and corresponds to the territory of the aforementioned Indigenous Reservation that overlaps with the Nukak National Natural Reserve.
- The second instance (253,760 ha) was withdrawn from a program different from the current one and will be included in the new YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Grouped Project under the Cercarboneo standard from the second verification together with the first instance.

Therefore, the emissions reduction credits claimed from 2020 will be for both instances, which represent the entire territory of the Morichal Viejo Indigenous Reservation, Santa Rosa, Cerro Cocuy, Santa Cruz, Caño Danta and others. No other instances will be added later in the project.

10 PMCC monitoring plan

The monitoring of the YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project presents two components, the first is associated with the monitoring of the activities set out in the action lines of the REDD+ initiative (see section 3.1.9 in this report) and the second with regard to the monitoring of those data, variables and parameters for the ex post quantification of emission reduction due to deforestation and avoided degradation.

AENOR confirms that the PP monitoring plan includes the following elements:

- The list of parameters to monitor.
 - The origin of the data.
- The monitoring methods and assumptions used

- Schedule to obtain, record, compile and analyze data and parameters monitored
- Monitoring roles and responsibilities
- Quality control procedures (QA/QC) and procedures for actions correctives.

The validation/verification team verified that the parameters contemplated in the monitoring plan (mentioned in section 10.2 of the PDD and Excel Annex 31. Data and Parameters monitoring report YAAWII IIPANA REDD+) are consistent with the REDD+ Methodology v1.3.1 of Cercarbono. This is because they allow you to adequately monitor activity data in the project area and reliably perform ex post emissions calculations in future reporting periods, as well as update any relevant baseline data when this is necessary (in principle, when it is updated every 5 years).

Furthermore, the monitoring plan indicates that the sources and procedures used are the same to make the projections of the project and baseline scenarios, so the validation/verification team considers that the calculations in the monitoring reports are methodologically consistent with the projections described in the PDD.

In short, AENOR confirms the suitability of the monitoring plan in relation to the requirements of the REDD+ Methodology 1.3.1 and the Cercarbono Protocol v1.4.

11 Information management

The main source of data to estimate deforestation and degradation rates in the baseline scenario, as well as the actual hectares deforested and degraded (ex post) in the project area, is the IDEAM-SMByC. These same data sources were used for the establishment of the NREF in Colombia.

Likewise, the values used for the carbon content in the reservoirs relevant to the project in the Amazon biome, in the area of the municipalities of El Re-torno and San José del Guaviare, were taken directly from the NREF; and the equation used to calculate the deforestation rate is the same one proposed by IDEAM, as in the case of degradation and the IDEAM guide for its calculation.

Therefore, the validation/verification team concludes that the sources and data used to calculate GHG emissions reductions are reliable, appropriate for the project, and consistent with the NREF.

Finally, it was verified that all the input data, obtained from the aforementioned sources, are correctly recorded in the spreadsheet and, therefore,

It is concluded that the quality of the information is adequate. The evaluation of uncertainty is described in section 7 of this report.

12 Validation conclusion

12.1 Resolution of findings

Once the documentation was provided by the proponent (documents, spreadsheets, GIS files, etc.), and reviewed by the OVV, a series of findings were communicated in writing.

The validator/verifier team sent Biofix a round of findings, which are represented in the document “20230321_Yaawi REDD_Val + 1See Cercarbono_FINDINGS 1st rnd_CLOSED”.

4 Non-Conformities and 2 Clarifications were formulated for the document, both in validation and in the first verification (carried out jointly). All requirements were met by the proponent and are listed in Appendix 1 of this document.

No future action request (FAR) has been reported in the findings document and there were no requests for information after the report was closed.

12.2 Support and information relationship

All information relevant to the Project is stored on the internal server used by BIOFIX CONSULTORIA SAS. In this case it has been shared through Google Drive with the OVV, who also maintains a copy on its own internal server. Information includes:

- Terms of engagement; •
- Validation/first verification plan; • Evidence
- or evidence collection plan; • Collection of
- evidence or evidence; • Requests for
- clarification, wrong statements and disagreements arising from
- of verification/validation and conclusions reached;
- Communication with client regarding material misstatements;
- The conclusions reached and the opinions of the validator/verifier.

Once the validation and verification process is completed, all the information detailed above will be stored on the Ecoregistry platform, to which BIOFIX CON-SULTORIA SAS has access by having registration.

12.3 Validation opinion

AENOR has validated that the YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Group Project complies with the Protocol for Voluntary Carbon Certification v4.1 and the REDD+ Methodology for REDD+ project implementation consistent with the reference levels submitted by Colombia to the UNFCCC.

The validation process was carried out based on all the criteria of Methodology 1.3.1. The findings of this report show that the project, as described in the project documentation, is in line with all applicable criteria for validation and verification.

The validation consisted of the following three phases:

1. A documentary review of the project design, the monitoring plan and the ex ante reduction of GHG emissions;
2. On-site audit with interviews, and inspection in the Project area; 3. The resolution of pending issues and the issuance of the report and final validation opinion. During the validation process, corrective actions and clarifications were requested; all were successfully closed as indicated in Appendix 1 of this report.

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

In detail, the conclusions can be summarized as follows:

- The project is in line with all the criteria of Protocol v4.1 and the Methodology REDD+ v1.3.1 from Cercarbon.
- The additionality of the project is sufficiently justified in the PDD.
- The Monitoring Plan is transparent and adequate.
- The ex ante analysis of the reduction of GHG emissions of the project has been carried out in a precise, transparent and conservative manner, estimating a total of 14,470,023 tCO₂e, which with discounts for risk of non-permanence results in 13,312,421 tCO₂e for a GHG emissions reduction accreditation period of 20 years (January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2035).

AENOR considers that the person responsible for the project monitors and reports its GHG mitigation actions in accordance with the principles of the MRV System and the rules.

accounting established in Resolution 1447 and that the results of the quantification
Emission reduction actions are valid within the framework of the ISO 14064-3:2019 Standard.

AENOR validates with a reasonable level of assurance and, therefore, issues a positive
validation opinion for the reduction of GHG emissions validated as follows:

Year	Total reduction of GHG emissions by Deforestation (tCO2e)	Reservation Individual (3%) De-Segment afforestation	Reservation Collective (5%) De-Segment afforestation	Net reduction of GHG emissions by Deforestation (tCO2e)	Total reduction of GHG emissions by Degradation (tCO2e)	Reservation Individual (3%) De-Segment gradation	Reservation Collective (5%) De-Segment gradation	Net reduction of GHG emissions by Degradation (tCO2e)	Total reduction of emissions deGEI (tCO2e)	Reservation Individual Total (3%)	Reservation Collective Total (5%)	Net reduction of emissions deGEI (tCO2e)
2016	0	0	0	0	6.931	208	347	6.377	6.931	208	347	6.377
2017	784.814	23.544	39.241	722.029	6.931	208	347	6.377	791.745	23.752	39.587	728.406
2018	781.336	23.440	39.067	718.829	6.931	208	347	6.377	788.267	23.648	39.413	725.206
2019	777.874	23.336	38.894	715.644	6.931	208	347	6.377	784.805	23.544	39.240	722.020
2020	774.426	23.233	38.721	712.472	6.931	208	347	6.377	781.357	23.441	39.068	718.849
2021	770.994	23.130	38.550	709.315	6.931	208	347	6.377	777.925	23.338	38.896	715.691
2022	767.577	23.027	38.379	706.171	6.931	208	347	6.377	774.509	23.235	38.725	712.548
2023	764.176	22.925	38.209	703.042	6.931	208	347	6.377	771.107	23.133	38.555	709.418
2024	760.789	22.824	38.039	699.926	6.931	208	347	6.377	767.720	23.032	38.386	706.303
2025	757.418	22.723	37.871	696.824	6.931	208	347	6.377	764.349	22.930	38.217	703.201
2026	754.061	22.622	37.703	693.736	6.931	208	347	6.377	760.992	22.830	38.050	700.113
2027	750.719	22.522	37.536	690.662	6.931	208	347	6.377	757.650	22.730	37.883	697.038
2028	747.392	22.422	37.370	687.601	6.931	208	347	6.377	754.324	22.630	37.716	693.978
2029	744.080	22.322	37.204	684.554	6.931	208	347	6.377	751.011	22.530	37.551	690.930
2030	740.783	22.223	37.039	681.520	6.931	208	347	6.377	747.714	22.431	37.386	687.897
2031	737.500	22.125	36.875	678.500	6.931	208	347	6.377	744.431	22.333	37.222	684.876
2032	734.231	22.027	36.712	675.493	6.931	208	347	6.377	741.163	22.235	37.058	681.870
2033	730.978	21.929	36.549	672.499	6.931	208	347	6.377	737.909	22.137	36.895	678.876
2034	727.738	21.832	36.387	669.519	6.931	208	347	6.377	734.669	22.040	36.733	675.896
2035	724.513	21.735	36.226	666.552	6.931	208	347	6.377	731.444	21.943	36.572	672.929
Total 14	331.401	429.942	716.570	1318.889	138.622	4.159	6.931	127.532	14.470.023	434.101	723.501	13.312.421

Madrid, May 24, 2023

BUSINESS



Carlos Jiménez Barrios, Chief Auditor

12.4 Facts discovered after validation

Until the date of issuance of this Report, the validation/verification team obtained adequate and sufficient evidence to be able to issue the verification and validation opinion described in Section 12.3. However, if facts or new information are discovered after the date of issuance of this document that may materially affect this validation or verification opinion, the validation/verification team will take appropriate measures, including communication of the matter as soon as possible to the owner of the PRR-GHG, as well as to the parties involved.

13 References

The regulatory documents considered are found in section 2.2 of this report.

The supporting documents consulted are cited in section 2.3 of this report. There are no other references used in this report that are not included in either of the two sections.

14 Document History (Validation Report)

Version	Date	Comments or changes
1.0	14.04.2023	Initial version.

15 History of the squad

Version	Date	Comments or changes
1.0	30.10.2019	Initial version.
2.0	01.08.2022	New template for the validation process that applies to PMCC in the land use sector.

16 Appendix 1: Instance validation and verification findings first

Non-conformities (NC)

NC ID:	01	Date: 03/31/2023
NC Description		
All PDD and MR document: 1- PD: the Title mentions 'YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Conservation Project' 2- MR: Title says "YAAWI IIPANA REDD+", but throughout the document it mentions "YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ conservation project". 3- In Ecoregistry it appears as: 'YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Conservation Project' 4- In the change requests it is mentioned "we propose to be able to carry out the change from "YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ conservation project" to "YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ project", although according to Biofix communication of 14 February 2023, the project goes under call -se "Grouped project Yaawi lipana". Please align the name on the documents and registration to what was agreed with Cercarbono.		
Project proponent response		Date: 04/05/2023
According to CERCARBONO's comments, the project is called the YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ Grouped Project. In this sense, the pertinent modifications were made.		
Documentation provided by project proponent		
05042023_PDD QUICK IIPANA REDD_Grouped_V2.PDF		
05042023_MR RESPONSE IIPANA REDD_Instance_1_V2.PDF		
OVV evaluation		Date: 04/05/2023
The title was updated in the PDD and MR to YAAWI IIPANA REDD+ GROUP PROJECT. The relevant update was requested from Cercarbono for the update in Ecoregistry. The NC is closed.		

NC ID:	02	Date: 03/31/2023
NC Description		

PDD Section 7:	
An explanation of the uncertainty calculation (or why it is not applicable) is not included, as requested by the PDD format ("Quantify the aggregate uncertainty of the mitigation results, that is, the product of the uncertainties in each of its components: activity data, emission factors, projection method and all subsequent factors of these calculations. Consider ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 to evaluate and express measurement uncertainty. See section 11 of the PDD.	
Project proponent response	Date: 04/05/2023
Added what was requested.	
Documentation provided by project proponent	
05042023_PDD QUICK IIPANA REDD_Grouped_V2.PDF	
OVV evaluation	Date: 04/05/2022
An explanation of the uncertainty calculation was included. There were no deductions for this reason.	
The NC is closed.	

NC ID:	03	Date: 03/31/2023
NC Description		
PDD Section 8, and MR Section 11: According to Cercarbono Guidelines for reporting contributions from climate change mitigation initiatives to the Sustainable Development Goals v1.3, the materiality of the SDGs varies according to the sector (Figure 1 of the guidelines). SDG 9 is not recognized for the land use Sector. Please update the corresponding documentation (PDD, Annexes 23a and 23b, etc.).		
Project proponent response		Date: 04/05/2023
Updated the tool and requested sections		
Documentation provided by project proponent		
05042023_PDD QUICK IIPANA REDD_Grouped_V2.PDF		
05042023_MR RESPONSE IIPANA REDD_Instance_1_V2.PDF		
OVV evaluation		Date: 04/05/2023
SDG 9 was removed from the PDD, MR and corresponding Annexes. The NC is closed.		

NC ID:	04	Date: 03/31/2023
NC Description		
MR Section 9: According to the format, the following information has not been indicated: 1- "Include in this section the monitoring and management that has been given to the main risks identified in the application of the Tool, including an analysis of their possible causes, their scales and relative probabilities of reversals occurring in the future." 2- "In the calculations of GHG removal or reduction of GHG emissions, keep in mind the aggregate uncertainty of the mitigation results." 3- "If during the monitoring period the PMCC presents a temporary or permanent decrease in carbon stocks equal to or greater than 10% with respect to those presented in the validated PDD project scenario, it must present in this section the difference that occurred, the causes of said decrease, and indicate whether this decrease could be temporary or permanent and the measures that have been taken or will be taken to correct the situation. These causes must be considered in the application of the reservation tool." (Or clarification if this was not the case).		
Project proponent response		Date: 04/05/2023
The request was modified. Likewise, in both the MR and the PDD, the version of the risk of non-permanence tool is version 1.2		
Documentation provided by project proponent		
05042023_PDD QUICK IIPANA REDD_Grouped_V2.PDF 05042023_MR RESPONSE IIPANA REDD_Instance_1_V2.PDF		
OVV evaluation		Date: 04/05/2023
The requested information was included. The NC is closed.		

Clarifications (CLs)

CL ID:	01	Date: 03/31/2023
Description of CL		
PDD section 1.4.1: It is mentioned that the methodology used is the "REDD+ Methodology for the execution of REDD+ projects consistent with the reference levels presented by Colombia to the UNFCCC Version 1.1", which is not correct.		
Project proponent response		Date: 04/05/2023
The section was corrected, since the version of the methodology used is 1.3.1. Likewise, it was modified in the MR section 1.1.1		

Documentation provided by project proponent	
05042023_PDD YAAWI IIPANA REDD_Agrupado_V2	
OVV evaluation	Date: 04/05/2023
The mention of the methodology used was corrected. The CL is closed.	

CL ID:	02	Date: 03/31/2023
Description of CL		
MR Section 6 (introduction): “In the area of the first instance of the project between 2016 and 2019, 339 hectares were deforested, which are discounted from the baseline, the method of calculating the reductions and emissions and equations used are the same as those described in the sections 3.1., 3.2. and 3.3. obtaining the following emissions reductions for the verification period.” Please indicate the deforestation in the leak area in the same period, so that the information is aligned with the following paragraph.		
Project proponent response		Date: 04/05/2023
Deforestation for the monitoring period in the leak belt was 283 hectares. This information was described in section 6 of the MR.		
Documentation provided by project proponent		
05042023_MR RESPONSE IIPANA REDD_Instance_1_V2.PDF		
OVV evaluation		Date: 04/05/2023
The information has been completed. The CL is closed.		