

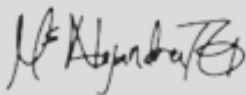
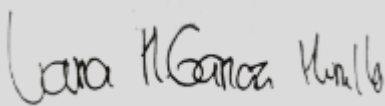
VERIFICATION REPORT THE JAGUAR AMAZON REDD+ PROJECT



ISO/IEC 17029:2019
23-OVV-002

Document Prepared by Colombian Institute for Technical Standards
and Certification -ICONTEC

Report ID	73600
Project title	The Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project
Project ID	ID 2278
Verification period	01 January 2021 - 31 December 2021
Crediting period	01 January 2018 - 31 December 2057
Original date of issue	04 April, 2024 v1.0
Most recent date of issue	06 May, 2024 v1.1 18 September, 2024 v1.2 13 March, 2025 v1.3
Version	V1.3
VCS Standard version	VCS Standard V4.5
CCB Standards version	CCB Standard V3.1
Project location	Perú, Madre de Dios

Client	GREENOXX SC FORESTAL OTORONGO SAC
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Summary:

The Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project comprises a total of 181,579.77 hectares that are sustainably managed by the certified timber concessions "Inversiones Forestales Chullachaqui SAC" (Chullachaqui) and "Forestal Otorongo SAC" (Otorongo) in the province of Tahuamanu, department of Madre de Dios, in the southeast of Perú. It is certified by FSC for sustainable forest management.

The general objective of the project is to manage the forest extension granted by the Peruvian State, improving the production of forest goods and services in a continuous and sustainable manner with an adequate long-term strategy for its implementation.

The specific objectives are:

- Climate objective: Reduce the rate of deforestation.

- Community Objective: Promote and consolidate sustainable use of agricultural land by increasing family income without the need to expand to new areas.
- Biodiversity objective: Protect the rich ecosystem that is home to many important species of fauna and flora in danger of extinction.

In the current monitoring period, the project continues to avoid unplanned deforestation of forests (emissions avoided for year 2021 are 216,979 tCO₂e, through the conservation of the forest and its resources through sustainable forest management, working together with families to increase their income without the need to expand into new forest areas, and protecting the valuable ecosystem that is home to many important species of fauna and flora in danger of extinction. The following activities were conducted:

- Strengthening the capacities of interested organizations.
- Promotion of sustainable productive projects.
- Current agreement with the Iberia Technological Institute (Training in new technologies and sustainable economic activities).
- Training for surrounding communities in the sustainable use of non-timber resources.
- Incorporation of a new community, called “Alerta”, as a stakeholder of the project.
- Conservation of the entire study area through low-impact logging and the design and construction of infrastructure to reduce the impact on habitats and trees important for fauna, as well as the prohibition of hunting and raising awareness among workers about the importance of fauna in the forest ecosystem; and FSC certification.
- Fauna monitoring through surveillance personnel and camera traps and flora monitoring through the forest census of the annual cutting areas.
- Monitoring of open area, remaining vegetation, trees for future harvest, etc.

ICONTEC, has performed the second verification of the project “The Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project” based on Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) version 4.5 and Climate, Community & Biodiversity standard (CCB) version 3.1, as well as the host country criteria. The period covered by this verification reports is from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

The purpose of verification was for an independent third party to evaluate the project design. In particular, the project's emission reduction calculation, the monitoring plan implementing and the project's compliance with relevant VCS and CCB requirements. In order to confirm that the monitoring report as documented meets the stated requirements and identified criteria, the verification consisted of the following three phases: i) a desk review of the project monitoring report and monitoring plan implementation; ii) follow-up interviews with project stakeholders with an on-site visit as well as review of project activities; iii) the resolution of outstanding issues and internal technical review followed by the issuance of the final verification report and opinion. During the verification process 08 CAR (Corrective Actions Request) and 04 CL (Clarification Actions) were raised, all have been successfully closed.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.2)

- Evaluate the conformity of the GHG mitigation project in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17029:2019 Conformity assessment — General principles and requirements for validation and verification bodies, ISO 14064-2:2019 and verify this information under the principles and criteria of the ISO 14064-3:2019 and ISO 14065:2020 standards.
- Conduct periodic ex-post independent assessment by a verification body of the GHG emission reductions that have occurred due to the project activity during the monitoring period under the VCS and CCB rules (VCS Standard v4.5 and CCB Standard v3.1).
- Conduct an independent assessment of the documents listed in section 1.2 to identify compliance of the monitoring methods and procedures with the validated project description and the accuracy of the quantification of the GHG emissions reductions claimed for this monitoring period.

1.2 Scope and Criteria (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.2)

The scope of the verification audit was to verify the emission reductions of The Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project under the VCS Standard, the identified methodology and the validated Project Document. In addition, the consistency of the project was also verified through its climate, community and biodiversity benefits against the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standard criteria. The temporal limits of the verification (VCS and CCB) are defined by the duration of the monitoring period from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

The scope was defined as follows:

- The project area
- The eligibility, baseline scenario and additionality
- The physical infrastructure, activities, technologies, and processes of the project.
- The GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs applicable to the project according to the used methodology and the validated PD.
- The types of GHGs that are applicable to the project according to the methodology used and the validated PD.
- Reported GHG emission reduction/removal information.
- The local stakeholder consultation processes.
- The AFOLU safeguards.
- The legal status of the project

- The climate, community, and biodiversity impacts, monitoring, and benefits, including gold distinctions.

Verification includes assessing the implementation of the project activity in accordance with the validated PD and that all physical features of the project are in place, ensuring that the actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan and approved methodology, and that the reported data is complete and transparent.

Specifically, to ensure that the proposed VCS&CCB project activity meets all relevant and applicable criteria, the information declared under the following documents was assessed for compliance:

- VCS Program Guide v4.4
- VCS Standard v4.5
- VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v4.0
- CCB Standard v3.1
- CCB Program Rules v3.1
- VM0006. Methodology for Carbon Accounting for Mosaic and Landscape Scale REDD Projects v 2.2
- VT0001: Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities v3.0
- ISO/IEC 17029:2019, ISO 14064-2:2019, ISO 14064-3:2019 and ISO 14065:2020

ICONTEC, based on its code of ethics and internal procedures for conducting validation, verification, and certification audits of VCS and CCB project activities, focused the verification process on the identification of significant risks in the mitigation results and the generation of credits from the monitoring period.

1.3 Level of Assurance (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.2)

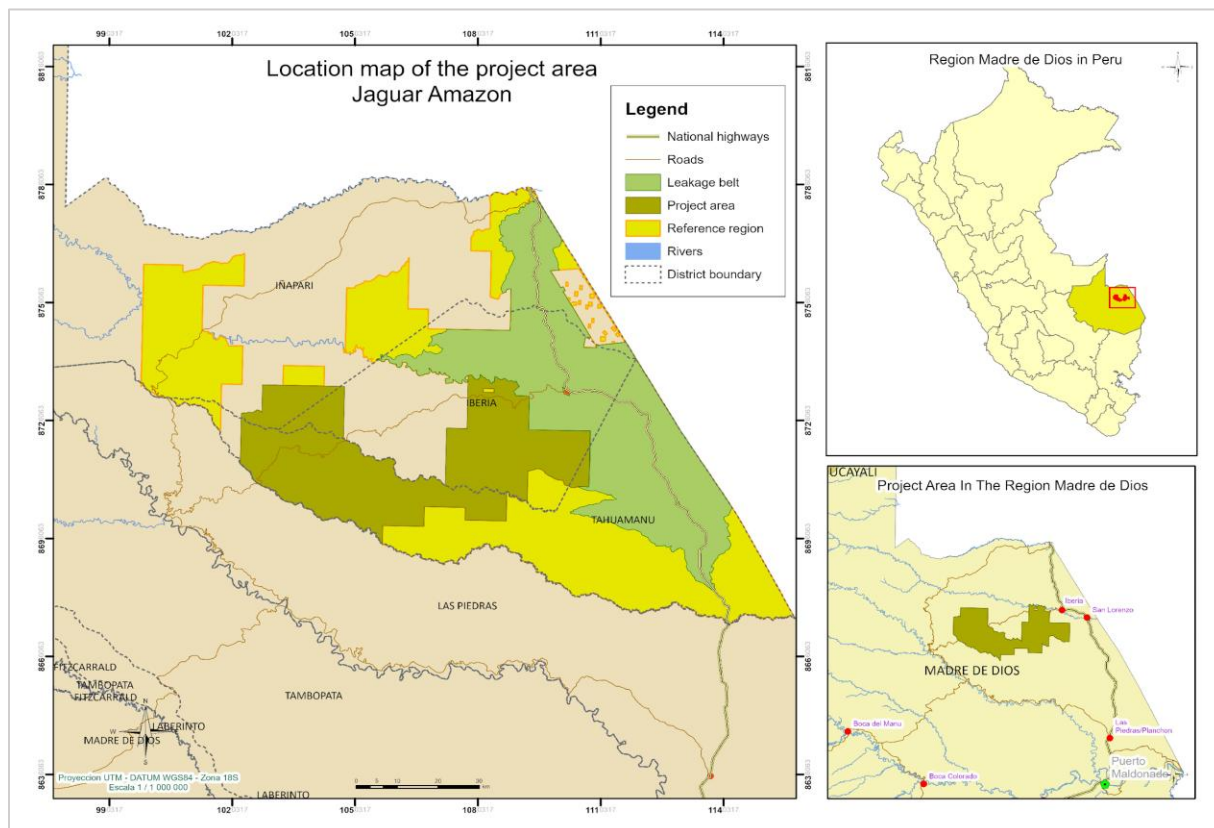
For this project a conformity assessment was carried out to provide reasonable assurance, in line with the requirements of the VCS Standard V4.5. During validation and verification, ICONTEC ensured compliance with the additional requirements to ISO/IEC 17029:2019, ISO 14064-3:2019 and ISO 14065:2020. Accordingly, ICONTEC applies a materiality of 5% in accordance with the requirements of VCS Standard v4.5.

Based on the results of the audit, a positive assessment statement provides reasonable assurance that the project's GHG assertions are materially correct and are a true representation of the GHG data and information. All versions of the verification report underwent an independent internal technical review prior to submission to the client to confirm that all verification activities were performed in accordance with the established scope and criteria. The technical review was performed by qualified technical reviewer in accordance with ICONTEC's qualification scheme for VCS validation and verification.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.2)

The Amazon Jaguar REDD+ Project is in Perú, in south-east area of the Department of Madre de Dios, in the province of Tahuamanu (districts of Iñapari, Iberia and Tahuamanu). The project comprises a total of 181,579.77 ha that are sustainably managed by the certified timber concessions “Inversiones Forestales Chullachaqui SAC” and “Forestal Otorongo SAC”. The project started on January 1st, 2018, and will be operational until 31st December 2057.

Figure 1. Reference Region, Leakage Belt and Project Area



Source: Monitoring Report of The Amazon Jaguar REDD+ Project v6.0

The general objective of the project is to manage the forest extension granted by the Peruvian State, improving the production of forest goods and services in a continuous and sustainable manner with an adequate long-term strategy for its implementation. The specific objectives are:

- Climate objective: Reduce the rate of deforestation.
- Community objective: Promote and consolidate sustainable use of agricultural land by increasing family income without the need to expand to new areas.
- Biodiversity objective: Protect the rich ecosystem that is home to many important species of fauna and flora in danger of extinction.

In the present monitoring period, the project continuous to avoid unplanned deforestation of forest through the conservation of the forest and its resources through sustainable forest management, working with families around the project to increase their income without the need to expand into

new forest areas, and guarantee and protecting the valuable ecosystem that is home to many important species of fauna and flora in danger of extinction. The next activities were carried out:

1. Strengthening the capacities of interested organizations.
2. Promotion of sustainable productive projects.
3. Current agreement with the Iberia Technological Institute (Training in new technologies and sustainable economic activities).
4. Training for surrounding communities in the sustainable use of non-timber resources.
5. Incorporation of a new community, called “Alerta”, as a stakeholder of the project.
6. Conservation of the entire study area through low-impact logging and the design and construction of infrastructure to reduce the impact on habitats and trees important for fauna, as well as the prohibition of hunting and raising awareness among workers about the importance of fauna in the forest ecosystem; and FSC certification.
7. Fauna monitoring through surveillance personnel and camera traps and flora monitoring through the forest census of the annual cutting areas.
8. Monitoring of open area, remaining vegetation, trees for future harvest, etc.

For the second monitoring period, the emission avoided for year 2021 (01/01/2021 – 12/31/2021) were 216,979 tCO₂e. The project category is Scope 14 – Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, AFOLU project: Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD), activity type is Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation, and the project is not a grouped project. The project contributes to some SDGs in the present monitoring period, such as:

1. SDG 1: No Poverty
2. SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
3. SDG 12: Responsible consumption and Production
4. SDG 13: Climate Action
5. SDG 15: Life on Land
6. SDG 17: Partnership for the goals

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

The verification consisted of the following four phases: 1) a desk review and investigation on secondary sources of information, 2) on-site assessment, 3) the resolution of findings and 4) issuance of the final verification report with the conclusion, as indicated in the following sections:

2.1 Audit Team Composition (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

Listed below is ICONTEC's regulatory framework to carry out the selection of the validation and verification team for GHG projects and the monitoring of the qualification of personnel in technical services:

- PE-PS-013 SPECIFIC VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR GHG MITIGATION PROJECTS, section 5.3. Personnel qualification.
- E-PS-114 QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION SERVICES FOR GHG MITIGATION PROJECTS
- E-PS-0064 MONITORING THE PERFORMANCE OF VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION PROFESSIONALS - P-CP-0001 PROCEDURE TO QUALIFY AND/OR AUTHORIZE PERSONNEL IN TECHNICAL SERVICES
- P-CP-0002 MAINTENANCE OF QUALIFICATIONS AND/OR COMPETENCE FOR TECHNICAL SERVICES
- F-PS-625 SERVICE BASE TECHNICAL UNIT VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

ICONTEC ensures that the designation of validation and verification audit teams for GHG projects follows the guidelines of the procedures described above and, therefore, the selected audit team has the required professional skills and the respective qualification in the AFOLU sector.

The qualification described in Annex 1 was taken from the internal document "FCP002CONSOLIDADOVALIDACIONYVERIFICACIONPROFESIONALESCALIFICADOS20240527" updated on May 27, 2024, which is constituted as an official consolidated document of the validation and verification technical unit.

The validation and verification roles and activities carried out by each professional during the audit are detailed below:

Table 1. Audit team and technical review.

Role / Qualification	Last name	First name	Country	Type of involvement		
				Desk review	Site visit / interviews	Reporting
Lead Auditor	Torres	Maria Alejandra	Colombia	X	X On site	X
Auditor	Garcia	Laura	Colombia	X	X On site	X
Technical expert	Chacón	Raúl	Perú	X		
Technical review	Nieto	Victor	Colombia			X

According to VCS and CCB requirements, it is specified that the audit team and the technical reviewer have professional experience and technical skills in GHG mitigation projects in the AFOLU sector, as follows:

- María Alejandra Torres is a Forestry Engineer with relevant experience in climate change mitigation projects (REDD+, A/R, IFM, among others), biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management. Her professional career has been largely located in tropical

rainforests, including those in the Amazon region, through the evaluation of mitigation projects in the AFOLU sector, execution of forest inventories, carbon quantification, ecological restoration and biophysical characterization of the landscape, with a focus on field work with indigenous and peasant communities under diverse ethnic and cultural contexts. Advanced handling of GIS tools and basic knowledge of statistical software, with skills in Portuguese and English and advanced command of Spanish (native language). With experience in audits under ISO 14064, ISO 14065 and ISO 17029.

- Laura García is a Forestry Engineer with a master's degree in environmental management. She has extensive experience in the implementation of projects related to the conservation, preservation and restoration of ecosystems, as well as in carbon quantification and greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation. Her work focuses on the use of appropriate technologies to promote sustainability within an ethical framework, and she has advanced knowledge of ecological and biodiversity issues, as well as the sociocultural context of Latin American indigenous and peasant communities. In recent years, she has led audits of GHG mitigation projects at national and international level in the AFOLU sector under the application of ISO 14064, 14065 and 17029 standards. With skills in the English language and advanced command of Spanish (native language).
- Raúl Chacón has a degree in Sociology and a master's degree in social policy, with a thesis on women's participation and environmental issues, funded by the Ford Foundation and IDRC. He is a senior consultant in socioeconomic baselines and social impact management in Transport, Energy and Mines, with experience in social evaluation at the Ministry of Transport and Communications. He has coordinated community relations in infrastructure projects in various regions of Peru and has experience in communication strategy and social promotion. He is an activist and founder of the Citizen Movement against Climate Change (MOCICC), creator of an informative blog and the NGO Acullicu Films, specialized in documentaries on environmental issues, with international awards.
- Víctor Nieto is a Forestry Engineer with more than 33 years of professional experience and has extensive skills in leading both commercial and research projects in the forestry field. His career includes an outstanding participation in the publication of technical and scientific articles, contributing his knowledge to specialized journals and books in the sector. He is a recognized member of the forestry community in Colombia and maintains an active collaboration with international experts in research and production. His command of Spanish and his understanding of local dynamics allow him to effectively address ecological and biodiversity challenges, as well as manage projects with a comprehensive approach adapted to the realities of the environment.

ICONTEC establishes a policy framed in the guarantee of impartiality, confidentiality, independence and management of conflict of interest that is required to act and make decisions objectively, autonomous, suitable and reliable, during all activities associated with the provision of the service and commercial management.

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To ensure that there is no conflict of interest in conformity assessment activities, ICONTEC does not assign professionals who declare a conflict of interest, familiarity, affinity or consulting activities related to the services or project participants. If an ICONTEC professional has been part of said activities, this professional will not be able to provide services to said organization for at least two years following the cessation of the activity. Specifically, during the audit team selection stage, qualified professionals sign the declaration of impartiality using the form "F-GV-119 Declaration of Impartiality CDM-14065", which constitutes a declaration of the non-existence of conflicts of interest.

The terms of confidentiality are referred to in the contract signed between the parties (client and ICONTEC) in the thirteenth clause and, additionally, within the contract of each professional is provided the code of ethics "PO-GE-001 Code of Ethics V2.0".

The Code of Ethics seeks to materialize ICONTEC's philosophy, by establishing guiding criteria for action based on the highest principles and values of all its members and stakeholders. This Code is applied by all ICONTEC employees, bound by an employment contract, whether for a fixed term or indefinite; for the provision of services (contractors and subcontractors); and all those who, without a contractual relationship, have any type of relationship with ICONTEC, under any modality (members of the Board of Directors and other collegiate bodies). Contractors and subcontractors are those natural or legal people who at any time provide their services to ICONTEC or on its behalf.

As a mechanism to safeguard impartiality, the ICONTEC Board of Directors established an Impartiality Committee as an advisory body to deal with issues related to Impartiality Risk Management. This initiative responds to the interest of this collegiate body to ensure trust and transparency in the provision of validation and verification services. The composition of the Committee considers the participation of external and independent people, and on their own behalf or on behalf of an entity associated with the interest groups related to the services provided by the institution.

ICONTEC assesses the risks resulting from its validation and verification activities and has taken appropriate provisions to cover the legal liabilities resulting from its operations in each of its fields of activity and geographical areas in which it operates. In this regard, ICONTEC has taken the contractual and extra-contractual civil liability insurance policy identified LRCG-180135863-1 with the insurer ZURICH COLOMBIA SEGUROS S.A. in force until December 31, 2025, for an amount of up to COP \$3,000,000,000. Likewise, it has the civil liability insurance policy for errors and omissions identified with the same insurer, policy EOFF-180153683-1 valid until December 31, 2025, with coverage up to USD \$5,000,000

2.2 Method and Criteria (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

The verification process was conducted by using the VCS validation and verification manual to ensure a fully completed verification process and to gather the information necessary to complete this report; and demonstrates how emissions removals have been verified and the way such verifications were confirmed.

The criteria allow the verification guidance provided by VCS Standard, and the rules related to VCS methodology applied. In consequence, the following documents were used to assess this project:

- VCS Standard V4.5

- VCS Guidance Validation and Verification Manual V3.2
- VCS non-Permanence Risk Report Calculation Tool V4.0
- VM0006. Methodology for Carbon Accounting for Mosaic and Landscape-scale REDD Projects. Version 2.2 - 17 March 2017 - Sectoral Scope 14.
- VT0001: Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities. Version 3.0 - 1 February 2012 - Sectoral Scope 14
- VM0015 Avoided Unplanned Deforestation V1.2
- Climate, community & Biodiversity Standards (CCB) V3.1
- Rules for the use of Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standard V3.1

In accordance with ISO/IEC 17029:2019, the audit planning process included risk assessment, preparation of the sampling plan/evidence collection plan and design of the audit plan. The sampling plan considered the risk assessment of potentially erroneous statements, and designed evidence collection activities to control the sources of potential errors, omissions or misrepresentations and the logistical arrangements with holders for access to the territory.

Below are the risks and treatments that may occur within the audit process in different phases and that may result in errors in the estimation of the carbon calculation. This assessment was considered to define the audit sampling plan following the indications of the “PE-PS-013 Specific Validation and Verification Procedure for GHG Projects”.

No.	Risks that may lead to errors, omissions and potential distortions	Risk Assessment		Risk control system in the verification plan and/or in the sampling or evidence collection plan
		Risk Level	Justification	
Control Risks:				
1	Human error in quantifying emissions.	Middle	Data and parameters are downloaded from official and traceable sources.	The audit team reviewed 100% of the data and parameters indicated in the spreadsheets were correctly compared with the information in the source data.
	Inaccuracy:			
	Double counting, significant manual transfer of key data, or inappropriate use of data and parameters			
2	Lack of full data coverage:	Low	Lack of knowledge of the requirements of the methodology	The audit team made sure to include in the audit

No.	Risks that may lead to errors, omissions and potential distortions	Risk Assessment		Risk control system in the verification plan and/or in the sampling or evidence collection plan
		Risk Level	Justification	
	Exclusion of significant sources, incorrectly defined limits, leakage effects.		related to its applicability.	plan the review of the data/parameters and activities reported for the monitoring period and verified that these were considered within the spatial limits defined by the project.
3	Inconsistency: lack of documentation of methodological changes in the calculation of GHG emissions or removals in relation to those used in previous years.	Low	Lack of knowledge of the requirements of the quantification methodology and/or the requirements of the BCR program.	The audit plan considers reviewing the status of the project for changes that could affect the quantification of GHG reductions.
Inherent Risk:				
4	Dependency on a technology platform designed for data capture: Occurrence of omissions and errors in the transfer of raw or raw data to the emission reduction excel spreadsheet.	Middle	Failures in data transfer quality control due to an unclear QA/QC procedure.	Verify the quality management procedures and instructions designed for this purpose. The auditor established a space in the audit plan to conduct interviews with the personnel responsible for recording the data and verify the information quality management procedures.
5	Facts Discovered After Verification	Middle	Project changes that may affect the GHG Verification statement.	The audit plan included a visit to the project facilities to confirm the implementation status.
Detection Risk:				
6	Delays in the calibration of measurement or monitoring equipment related to the quantification of GHG reductions.	High	Record of the frequency of calibration of the equipment established to carry out the measurements in the monitoring.	The audit plan included spaces to verify the calibration status of 100% of the monitoring equipment during the document

No.	Risks that may lead to errors, omissions and potential distortions	Risk Assessment		Risk control system in the verification plan and/or in the sampling or evidence collection plan
		Risk Level	Justification	
				review and on-site visit.
7	Insufficient information to demonstrate the possession of the rights to use the land on which the forestry activity takes place.	Low	Updated land tenure documents	The audit team included, during the documentary review and the execution of interviews with the personnel responsible, the review of updated agreements or contracts that determine the property rights of the land in the project areas.

The criteria chosen within the sampling plan allowed the audit team to carry out a verification procedure framed within the probability of finding the GHG statements with the highest risk of material discrepancy and the possibility of minimizing audit errors.

Criteria	Type of evidence	Evidence collection plan
Project holders and developer team	Qualitative	Review of documents establishing the organizational chart and technical capabilities of the project's proposing team and technical allies
		Interviews with the project's proposing team, technical allies and interested parties (institutions, neighbors, authorities, etc.)
		Interviews with personnel working in the Forest Concession
		Review of documents establishing the legitimacy of land ownership
		Review of the country's official cartography (administrative, environmental, social, etc.)
Project limits	Qualitative and quantitative	Review of the mapping of the project boundaries according to the VCS methodological criteria.
		Field visits to assess the correspondence between the coverage present in the project area and the reported deforestation dynamics.
Stakeholders and Safeguards	Qualitative	Review of the occurrence of spaces for socialization and participation with neighboring communities and other interested parties (institutions, mayors, associations, environmental authorities, etc.)

Criteria	Type of evidence	Evidence collection plan
		Determination of effects derived from the implementation of the project on the communities Effective application of procedures or permanent channels of communication with interested parties Interviews with project stakeholders to corroborate the occurrence of socialization of the project's objectives and activities in the territory. Review of evidence (meeting minutes, attendance lists, photographs, emails, etc.) of the socialization spaces provided. Interviews with interested parties to address compliance with the Safeguards and SDGs.
Carbon calculator	Quantitative	Review and assessment of the relevance of data and parameters used to quantify GHG reductions. Review of project timelines according to methodological criteria established by the VCS. Review of LULC class transitions and forest strata in the project area, leakage area, and reference region reported. Review of monitoring of harvesting activities.
Uncertainty assessment	Quantitative	Evaluation of the accuracy, uncertainty and error associated with the data from the geographic information sources used and other estimation parameters. Review of the control and quality systems to periodically evaluate the accuracy of the data and parameters.
Non-Permanence Risk Tool	Quantitative	Review and evaluation of the development AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool
Monitoring Plan	Qualitative and quantitative	Evaluation of the implementation of the VCS and CCB Monitoring Plan Evaluation of the relevance and compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Field visits to the areas where REDD+ activities were implemented and interviews with those responsible for monitoring.
Control and management of data quality	Qualitative	Monitoring the implementation of the Operational Plan for Forest Concessions and the General Forest Management Plan (PGMF) Monitoring the data collection procedures of the project Monitoring Plan Monitoring the procedures for resolving conflicts, doubts, suggestions Interviews with the project proponents and operational staff of the concessions on monitoring activities to demonstrate the control processes in the monitoring records
Compliance with national legislation	Qualitative	Review of compliance with the legal framework applicable to project activities. Interviews with project stakeholders to investigate the occurrence (or potential occurrence) of conflicts or impacts arising from the implementation of the project or non-compliance with REDD+ activities within the local and regional regulatory framework.

Criteria	Type of evidence	Evidence collection plan
Optional criteria	Qualitative and quantitative	Review and assessment of compliance with the optional Biodiversity criteria in accordance with the CCB guidelines

The plan onsite visits and the site inspections were completed to confirm the project boundaries, verify the baseline, and check the REDD+ project activities. On-site inspections were also conducted to evaluate the consistency of the assessment technique and parameters related. The project site was confirmed with GPS. The inventory data (both digital and hard copy) were reviewed to check the monitored parameters.

ICONTEC verified that operational and data collection procedures were implemented in accordance with the monitoring plan of the PD and verified the information for generating, aggregating, and reporting the monitoring parameters. Furthermore, the monitoring equipment was checked to confirm that the monitoring practices followed the requirements of the PD and the applicable methodology. The evidence presented supports the statements made in the Monitoring Report, since it has the following characteristics:

- Sufficient evidence is available: The project participant has provided records of all activities and actions implemented.
- Nature of evidence: Raw data were obtained from reliable sources. They are detailed in the project documents and have been provided to the verification team and were verified during the interviews.
- Contrasted evidence: the audit team cross-checked the information collected through interviews with interested parties and reproduced the quantification procedures to verify the statements.

Therefore, ICONTEC confirms that the figures reported in the monitoring report are correct, so that the ex-post quantification of GHG emissions reductions and the declared climate, community and biodiversity benefits are based on verifiable and reliable evidence.

2.3 Document Review (VCS, 4.1, CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

The documentary review was conducted from 18 December 2023 to 27 December 2023, based on the information provided by the Project Proponent before the on-site visit. The review of the action plan and the solution to non-conformities through two rounds of findings, allowed us to conclude that the project met the requirements of the CCB/VCS program and the selected methodology. All responses to findings provided by the proponent were addressed through VCS Standard 4.5, CCB Standard V3.1, and other relevant program-defined requirements. This cross-referencing of information allowed us to identify several findings that were declared in Appendix 2. In addition, the following documents were verified, among others:

Table 2. List of documents reviewed during the audit.

PROJECT DOCUMENTS	
/1/	CCB_VCS_MR_ID2278_04022025.docx
/2/	The Jaguar REDD+ Project_ Monitoring Report 2021_v4_VM0015_24012025.xlsx

/3/	VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report_v2_14022024.docx
/4/	VCS_Risk_Report_Calculation_Tool_v4_0_Jaguar_REDD_Project_v2_01022024.xls
BIODIVERSY ANNEXES	
/5/	Evidence 5.01. Tobler, M. et al. (2018).pdf
/6/	Evidence 5.03. Informe de Monitoreo calidad de operaciones 2021.pdf
/7/	Evidence 5.04. Tobler, M. y Mena, J. (2022).pdf
/8/	Evidence 5.05. Tobler, M. y Mena, J. (2023).pdf
/9/	Evidence 5.09. Procedimiento de Monitoreo de BAVC.pdf
/10/	Evidence 5.10. Dourojeanni, M.J. (2006).pdf
/11/	Evidence 5.12. Capacitaciones externas 2021.xlsx
/12/	Evidence 5.13. Informes sobre actividades de patrullaje, vigilancia, linderamiento.pdf
/13/	Evidence 5.15. Dictamen de Extracción No Perjudicial de SERFOR.zip
/14/	PGMF CHULLA 2021-20231002T224718Z-001.zip
/15/	PGMF OTO 2021-20231002T231620Z-001.zip
/16/	Resumen de Resultados de Monitoreo del Plan General de Manejo Forestal Consolidado Chullachaqui- (1).pdf
/17/	Resumen de Resultados de Monitoreo del Plan General de Manejo Forestal Consolidado Otorongo.pdf
/18/	Informe Final PO Otorongo_PC 18, 19 y 20 - 2023.pdf
/19/	Informe final PO_PCA_141516_CHU 13723.pdf
/20/	FSC - CERTIFICADO BOSQUE OTORONGO 2021 (1).pdf
/21/	FSC - Certificado Chullachaqui.pdf
/22/	CASTAÑA Chullachaqui PCA 14,15 y 16.pdf
/23/	Lista de Recolectores 2021.pdf
/24/	PMFI CASTAÑA otorongo.pdf
/25/	AVISTAMIENTO DE FAUNA 2021.pdf
/26/	GUIA-DE-FAUNA-SILVESTRE.compressed MINAM.pdf
/27/	Informe de Monitoreo de Fauna 2021.pdf
/28/	Manual de Monitoreo de Fauna 2021 (BAVC).pdf
/29/	Anexos_IT_CHULLACHAQUI 2021.pdf
/30/	CARTA-000182-2021-DGGSPFFS-DGSPF-remite dictamen de caoba.pdf
/31/	OFICIO MINAM REMITIENDO DENP - N° 154-2021.pdf
/32/	Plan Silvicultural Chullachaqui 2021.pdf
/33/	Plan Silvicultural Otorongo 2021.pdf
/34/	Comportamiento Chullachaqui _ OSINFOR.pdf
/35/	Comportamiento Otorongo _ OSINFOR.pdf
/36/	Informe BAVC Chullachaqui 2023.pdf
/37/	Informe BAVC Forestal Otorongo 2023.pdf
CLIMA ANNEXES	
/38/	Evidence 3.03. Charges of accession cards.pdf
/39/	Evidence 3.04. Leakage.docx
/39.1/	Evidence 3.05. Modeling and location unplanned deforestation.pdf
/39.2/	Evidence 3.06. Updated Beta Regression.docx

/40/	Resultado de Monitoreo de actividades ilegales.docx
/41/	Cap interna AIR Aprovechamiento de impacto reducido.pdf
/42/	capacitación proyecto REDD+CacaoAgroforesteria.pdf
/43/	Cuadro de Cap externas 2021.xlsx
/44/	Prevención de Incendios 2021.pdf
COMMUNITY ANNEXES	
/45/	Evidence 4.04 Payment Brazil Nuts collectors 2021.pdf
/46/	Evidence 4.06. PMFI Forest Management Plan Brazilian Nuts otorongo.pdf
/47/	Liquidación Sra Sonia (1)2020.pdf
/48/	List of collectors BN 2021.pdf
/49/	Informes evidencias de difusión.pdf
/50/	Other Stakeholders reuniones2021.pdf
/51/	Responsabilidad funcional Forestal Chullachaqui.pdf
/52/	Responsabilidad funcional Forestal Otorongo.pdf
/53/	Informe de Campamentos.pdf
/54/	Plan preventivo de salud.pdf
GENERAL ANNEXES	
/55/	Evidence 2.01. Coordinates of forest concessions.xlsx
/56/	Evidence 2.02. Sustainable Development Goals The Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project FN.pdf
/57/	Evidence 2.03. Productive projects training.pdf
/58/	Evidence 2.06. Reporting of forest patrolling.pdf
/59/	Evidence 2.08. Costs, Risks and Benefits of REDD Project.docx
/60/	Evidence 2.14. Cash flow.xlsx
/61/	Evidence 2.16. Letter 036-2017.pdf
/62/	Evidence 2.19 Flow monitoring report 2021.pdf
/63/	Evidence 2.21. PGMF reformulado.pdf
/64/	Evidence 2.24. Forest patrolling 2021.pdf
/65/	Evidence 2.25 PPT Presentation 2021 in REDD.pptx
/66/	Evidence 2.26. Dissemination of training 2021.pdf
/67/	Evidence 2.27. Contrato PASKAY-BOZOVICH.pdf
/68/	Convenio Instituto Iberia Forestal Otorongo Sac (2021).pdf
/69/	Convenio Instituto Iberia Inversiones Forestales Chullachaqui Sac (2021).pdf
/70/	Capacitacion Recolectores_Sector Alerta.pdf
/71/	Capacitacion Sector Carachamayoc.pdf
/72/	Capacitacion Sector Monte Sion.pdf
/73/	Capacitacion Sector Portillo.pdf
/74/	Capacitacion Sector San Francisco.pdf
/75/	Cuadro de Cap externas 2021.xlsx
/76/	Diptico Prevencion de Incendio.pdf
/77/	Flyers Delitos Ambientales 2021.pdf
/78/	Manual de Resolución de Conflictos.pdf
/79/	Resolucion de Quejas y sugerencias BOSQUE 2021 (1).pdf

/80/	Resolucion de Quejas y sugerencias del PV PORTILLO 2021 (1).pdf
/81/	Resolucion de Quejas y sugerencias MONTENEGRO 2021 (1).pdf
/82/	Resolucion de Quejas y sugerencias PV TITIMANU 2021 (1).pdf
/83/	Signed response letters to complaints and sugestions.pdf
/84/	Triptico Recolección de Castaña 2021.pdf
/85/	Anti-corruption Policy.docx
/86/	Institutional Policy - Chullachaqui.pdf
/87/	Institutional Policy - Otorongo.pdf
/88/	Occupational Safety & Health Policy.pdf
/89/	Boleta de Pago de trabajadores 2021.pdf
/90/	Cronograma Interna 2021.xlsx
/91/	Cuadro trabajadores 2021 Otorongo.jpeg
/92/	Planilla trabajadores 2021.pdf
/93/	Annex 2.11. Internal training.xlsx
/94/	Cronograma de capacitaciones Internas.pdf
/95/	Internal Trainings- Internas 2021-I.pdf
/96/	ANTONIO_FLORES.pdf
/97/	BRIGETTE_DIAZ.pdf
/98/	FERNANDO_MOALI.pdf
/99/	Profile Rocco .pdf
/100/	Profile Silvia.pdf
/101/	USMILA_TORRES.pdf
/102/	VITTORIO_DE_DEA.pdf
/103/	PASKAY - CV - Jeanpierre Adriano.pdf
/104/	PASKAY - CV - Jorge Alva.pdf
/105/	PASKAY - CV - Jorge Torres.pdf
/106/	PASKAY - CV - Luciano Carcamo.pdf
/107/	PASKAY - CV - Natalia Woo.pdf
/108/	Declaración de Adhesión Forestal Otorongo 2021.pdf
/109/	Declaración de Adhesión Inversiones Forestales Chullachaqui 2021.pdf
/110/	028-02 CHULLACHAQUI.pdf
/111/	040-02 CHULLACHAQUI.pdf
/112/	041-02 CHULLACHAQUI.pdf
/113/	045-02 CHULLACHAQUI.pdf
/114/	003-03 OTORONGO.pdf
/115/	009-03 OTORONGO.pdf
/116/	017-02 OTORONGO.pdf
/117/	042-02 OTORONGO.pdf
/118/	043-02 OTORONGO.pdf
/119/	044-02 OTORONGO.pdf
/120/	Bosque.pdf
/121/	Resolucion de Quejas y sugerencias BOSQUE 2021.pdf

/122/	Resolucion de Quejas y sugerencias del PV PORTILLO 2021.pdf
/123/	Resolucion de Quejas y sugerencias MONTENEGRO 2021.pdf
/124/	Resolucion de Quejas y sugerencias PV TITIMANU 2021.pdf
/125/	Annex Employment Opportunities.xlsx
/126/	Directiva para la contratación de personal.pdf
/127/	Induccion de personal.pdf
/128/	Políticas institucionales Forestal Otorongo.pdf
/129/	Captura de conversación con la Doctora (1).jpg
/130/	Contrato médico ocupacional (1).pdf
/131/	Contrato tecnico sanitario (1).pdf
/132/	Informe de Campamentos.pdf
/133/	Plan preventivo de salud.pdf
/134/	Informe de Monitoreo de Campamento Portillo Mayo.pdf
/135/	Informe Monitoreo de campamento Portillo Agosto.pdf
/136/	Informe Monitoreo de Campamento Titimanu Mayo.pdf
/137/	Informe Monitoreo de campamento Titimanu septiembre .pdf
/138/	Informe de atenciones de salud agosto 2021.pdf
/139/	Informe de atenciones de salud julio 2021.pdf
/140/	Informe de atenciones de salud noviembre 2021.pdf
/141/	Informe de atenciones de salud octubre 2021.pdf
/142/	Informe de atenciones de salud septiembre 2021.pdf
/143/	Informe de Atención de Salud Mayo 2021.pdf
/144/	Informes de atenciones de salud junio 2021.pdf
/145/	Copia de Chullachaqui.jpg
/146/	Copia de Otorongo.jpg
/147/	Directiva para la contratación de personal (1).pdf
/148/	Induccion de personal (1).pdf
/149/	Políticas institucionales Forestal Chullachaqui.pdf
/150/	Liquidacion Recolectores 2021(1) (2).pdf
/151/	Listado de Recolectores 2021 por ubicación geográfica según DNI.xlsx
/152/	RECOLECTORES 2021.docx
	MAPPING
/153/	Leakage_belt.shp
/154/	Project_area.shp
/155/	Reference_region.shp
/156/	SIG Deforestation Model

Source: This report

2.4 Interviews (VCS, 4.1, CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

Between 10 January 2024 to 15 January 2024 a site visit to the project was undertaken (Appendix 3). Interviews were conducted with the different groups, the following project personnel, other stakeholders, and community members have been interviewed:

Table 3. Interviews conducted during the site visit.

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Activity	Participants	Place	Topics
01/10/2024	Meeting with Otorongo Forest Manager	1 participant Vittorio de Dea	Otorongo Forestry Office, Puerto Maldonado (Peru)	- Context of the Forest Concession - REDD Benefits - REDD activities - Training and Assistance Provided - Types of Contracting - Relationship between the parties - Environmental Management Plans - Compatibility with national legislation - Social investment
01/10/2024	Meeting with Executive Vicepresident Greenox	1 participant Silvia Gomez	Remote (Teams)	
01/11/2024	Meeting with San Francisco Community Representative	1 participant Gladys Alvarado	Iberia, Madre de Dios (Perú)	- Introducing Attendees and Permission to Record - Knowledge of the REDD+ project and the holders - Objective of the GHG Mitigation Project - Duration and commitments - Climate change - Acronym REDD+ - Deforestation - Importance and conservation of forests - Dates of Socializations and Trainings Received - Other companies with REDD+ projects in the territory - Lines of action - Project Owners and Project Areas - Deforestation Monitoring Records in Verification Period - Carbon credit market
01/11/2024	Meeting with the Mayor's Office of Iberia	3 participants Mayor Iberia and 2 civil servants	Mayor's Office of Iberia, Madre de Dios (Peru)	
01/11/2024	Meeting with GERFOR	1 participant GERFOR Official	Iberia, Madre de Dios (Perú)	
01/11/2024	Meeting with the Technological Institute of Iberia	1 participant Director of the Technological Institute of Iberia	Iberia, Madre de Dios (Perú)	
01/11/2024	Meeting with forest workers	3 participants Forestry Concession Staff	Titimanu Lookout Post, Madre de Dios (Perú)	

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Activity	Participants	Place	Topics
01/11/2024	Meeting with forest workers	2 participants Forestry Concession Staff	Portillo Lookout Post, Madre de Dios (Perú)	- Resource Management and Accountability - Environmental and social safeguards - Consult Prior - Free, prior and informed consent - Working conditions of the Forest Concession - Occupational safety and health
01/11/2024	Meeting with Portillo Community Representative	1 participant Gabriel Contreras	Iberia, Madre de Dios (Perú)	
01/14/2024	Meeting with Monte Sion Community Representative	1 participant Freddy Huisa	Alerta, Madre de Dios (Perú)	
01/14/2024	Meeting at the Health Post, Alerta community	1 participant Mariluz	Alerta Health Post, Madre de Dios (Perú)	
01/14/2024	Meeting with Mayor of Alerta	1 participant Mayor of Alerta	Alerta, Madre de Dios (Perú)	

Source: This report

2.5 Site Visits (VCS, 4.1, CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

As mentioned in Section 2.2 of this report, the audit plan was designed under a risk approach, so that the evidence collection plan during the visit to the project areas was framed in a control procedure to detect possible errors, omissions or misrepresentations of the GHG information.

Specifically, the visit to the project areas was carried out between January 10, 2024, and January 15, 2024. The sampling plan executed during the on-site visit considered some main criteria such as: project holders and development team, spatial and temporal limits of the project, stakeholders and safeguards, reduction quantification calculations, uncertainty management, management of the risk of non-permanence, implementation of the monitoring plan, control and management of information quality, compliance with national legislation, and optional criteria. In this sense, the audit team designed an evidence collection plan framed in these themes (section 2.2) that sought to meet the following objectives:

- Collect data and information from field observations to achieve a reasonable level of security and comply with the project's materiality requirements, as required by Section 4.1.2 of the VCS V4.5 Standard.
- To corroborate the influence of project activities on the reduction of GHG emissions - To corroborate the impact of project activities on communities and biodiversity.
- To verify the contribution of the project to socioeconomic development and the well-being of local communities, including women and other marginalized groups.

- To verify the implementation of information quality procedures and conflict management procedures through a complaint, petitions or claims system.
- To verify the occurrence of implementation activities (Monitoring Plan) during the monitoring period
- To evaluate the compatibility of national legislation and project activities.

The site inspection was conducted at the time of the verification project, from between 10 January 2024 to 15 January 2024 a site visit to the project was undertaken. The objectives of the on-site inspections conducted were the following:

- Collect data and information from field observations to achieve a reasonable level of security and comply with the project's materiality requirements, as required by Section 4.1.2 of the VCS V4.5 Standard.
- Corroborate the influence of project activities on the reduction of GHG emissions - Corroborate the impact of project activities on communities and biodiversity.
- Verify the project's contribution to the socioeconomic development and well-being of local communities, including women and other marginalized groups.
- Verify the implementation of information quality procedures and conflict management procedures through the complaints, requests or claims system.
- Verify the occurrence of implementation activities (Monitoring Plan) during the monitoring period
- Assess the compatibility of national legislation and project activities.

Table 3 and Table 4 describe the activities developed during the site visit in accordance with the designed evidence collection plan.

Table 4. Routes and activities in project areas

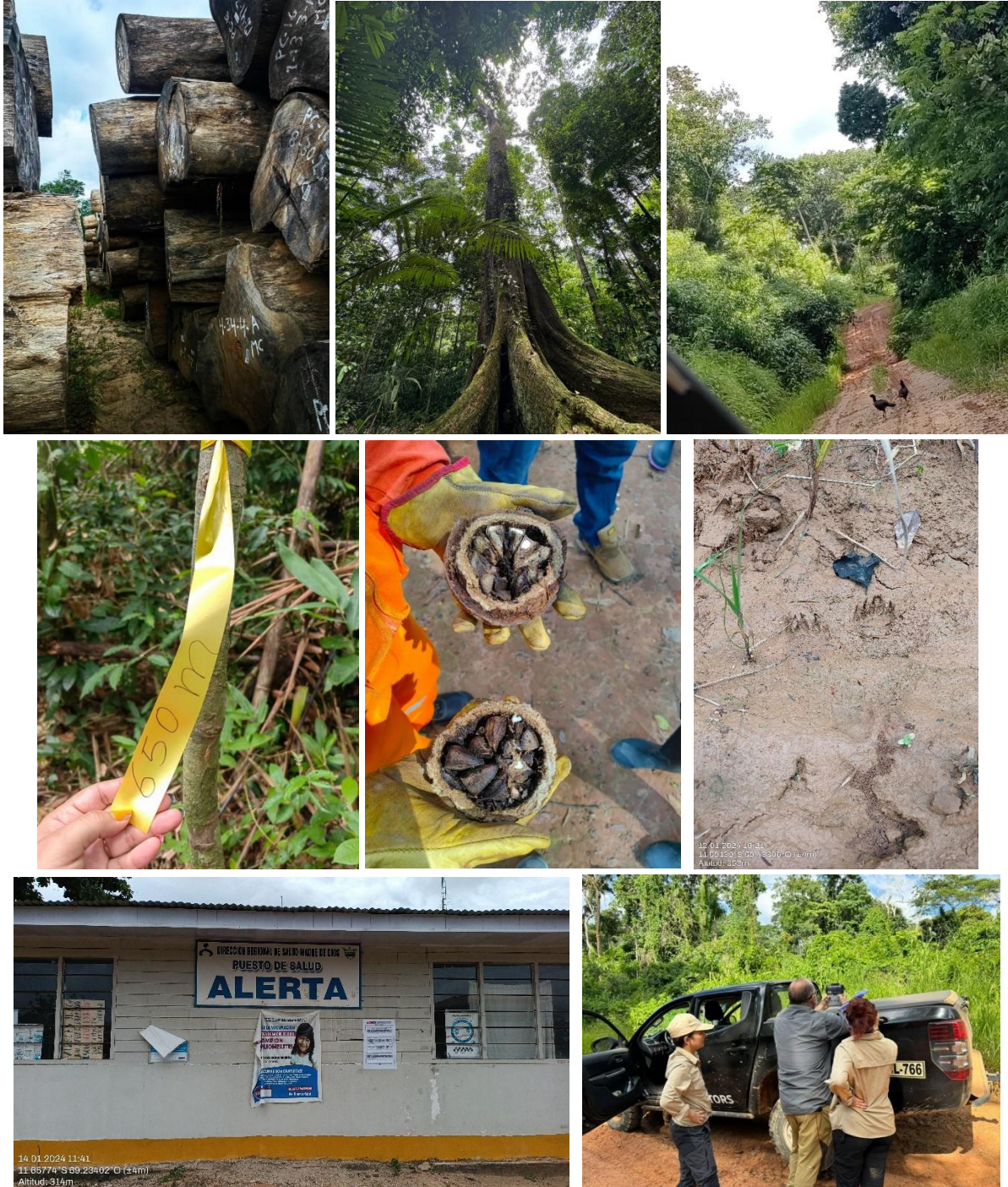
Date	Activity	Place	Participants
01/11/2024	Visit PQRS Points & Solar Panels	Forest Concession Surveillance Points	Otorongo Forestry Team: Vittorio de Dea Peña, Elialdo Mota, Wenny Gutierrez, Fernando, Gina and Alexandra Paskay – Technical Partner: Jorge Torres Audit team: Alejandra Torres and Laura García
01/12/2024	Route of the project area km 5, km 10, km 26.	Forest Concession Highway	
	Visit to the measuring plot	Forest Concession Project Area	
	Visit to Castañales		
	Visit to the 2021 forest harvesting area (PC18)		
	Trail Camera Trap Tour		
	Visit to the Lodge		
01/13/2024	Night tour	Forest Concession Highway	

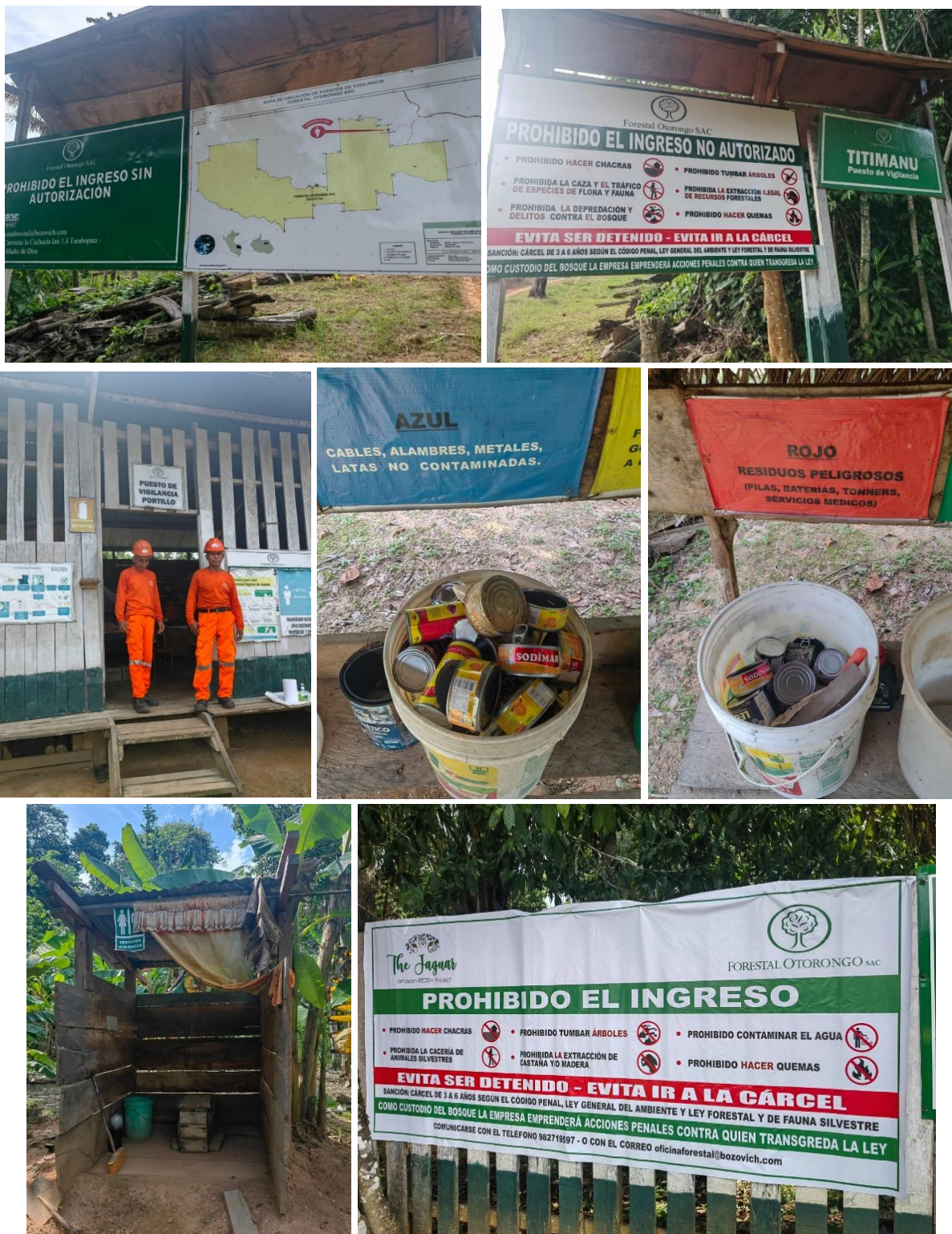
Source: This report

Consequently, site visits with the project team in charge of verification activities included observations and walks in the project area to verify the status of biodiversity and measurement related to the indicators of the monitoring system. During this field reconnaissance, GPS points and routes were recorded inside and outside the project boundaries, and some georeferenced photographs of the activities or points of interest were taken.

Figure 2. Routes and activities of the site visit









Project area within the concession, with natural cover, without evidence of intervention of natural vegetation.



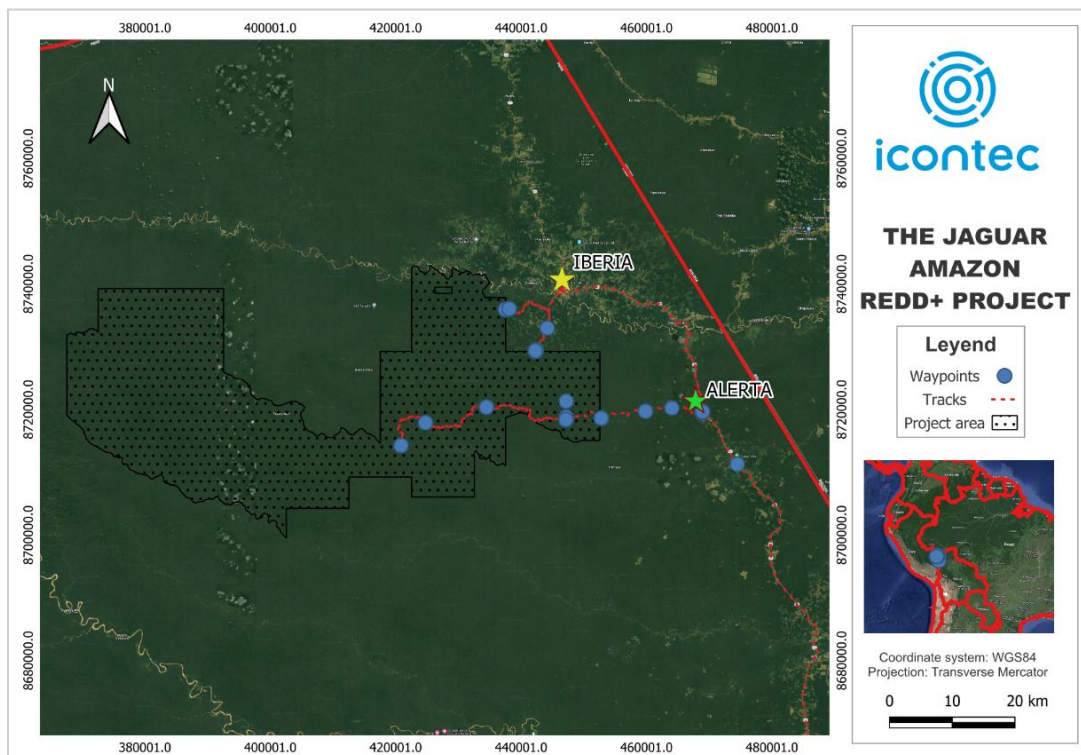
Change of coverage, start of deforestation drivers, evidence of the limit of the concession is evident versus the agricultural and cattle raising activities that are very close to the Project area, the state of conservation to the Project area is evident for the Audit team during the on-site visit.

As mentioned in Table 4, the main activities undertaken by the audit team in this regard were as follows:

- Interviewed project personnel to gather information regarding the monitoring procedures and project implementation.
- Interviewed residents of several communities located in the immediate vicinity of the project area to confirm the claims of the project proponents with respect to the extent of community engagement.
- Interviewed of other stakeholders related to the implementation of the project or the activities of the project, such as national, local, and environmental authorities.
- Assessed accuracy of the Land Use and Land Use Change Maps and other cartography.
- Assessed Project Area boundaries and the sample plots and forest stand information using GPS receiver.
- Conduct on-site inspections of the project's monitoring methodologies through re-measurement of one number of permanent sample plots inventory plots located within the project area.
- Assessed implementation of the SOPs for forest inventory and biomass estimation.
- Assessed implementation of the climate, community, and biodiversity monitoring plan provisions.
- Assessed the applicability of the VCS Methodology.
- Assessed implementation of the various project interventions as reported in the monitoring report.

- Assessed implementation of the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- Assessed implementation of the applicable environmental laws in the Project Zone.
- Assessed implementation of the Social and Environmental Safeguards mechanism.

Map 1. Audit route in project areas



Source: This report

2.6 Public Comments (VCS, 3.18; CCB Program Rules, 4.6)

The project MR was posted to the VERRA website for the formal 30- day public comment period from 21 November 2023 to 21 December 2023. No comments were received.

2.7 Resolution of Findings (VCS, 4.1, CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

During the audit ICONTEC raised 08 CAR (Corrective Action Request) and 04 CL (Clarification Actions), which were presented and solved by the responsible for the project through communications or meetings between the different parties.

Appendix 2 of this verification report describes the findings found, the answers provided by the person responsible or head of the GHG mitigation initiative, the means to verify said answers, references to any sources consulted in the monitoring report or its documents support and the conclusion of your status.

ICONTEC satisfactorily closes a finding only if the person responsible or head of the GHG mitigation initiative modifies or rectifies the PDD, monitoring report, or provides additional information or evidence that the responses comply with the identified finding.

The project adequately corrected all nonconformities, delivering and modifying missing information, adjusting the document, reviewing, and proposing corrective actions, thereby closing the findings found.

The identification of the findings was determined after the documentary review provided by the project. These non-conformities respond to the requirements of the CCB Standard and VCS Standard and present support in the attached folders, such as verifiable and approved sources.

2.7.1 Forward Action Requests (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.3)

During verification, no future action requests were found.

2.8 Eligibility for Validation Activities (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.1)

Not applicable.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs (VCS, 3.23, Appendix 2; CCB Program Rules, 3.1)

In accordance with the documentary review conducted and with the site visit, the audit team was able to establish that the project is not under any system for registering GHG mitigation projects, nor are they involved in other forms of environmental credits from its activities.

The Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project has been validated under the VCS standard as well as the Climate, Community, and Biodiversity (CCB) Standard, for Biodiversity Gold Level, with ID 2278.

All the information was confirmed through a risk-based internal review and interview with project. Therefore, the verification team deems the project eligible to participate under the VCS program.

3.2 Methodology Deviations (VCS, 3.20)

During this verification, the project did not apply any methodological deviations. However, in accordance with the requirement described in section 3.20.3 of the VCS Standard v4.5, which indicates that methodological deviations from validation or verification must be traceable in all verification reports after the deviation, the traceability of methodological deviations applied to the project during past validation and verification events is specified below:

Validation

1. Leakage/deforestation agents: This methodological deviation refers to the use of auxiliary data to assess the additional time that a deforestation agent is willing to move

- its activities outside the project area, instead of using social assessments. During validation, the audit team reviewed the methodological deviation to confirm that it only affects the criteria and procedures for the delineation of the leakage belt (used for the measurement of ex-post monitoring of leakage emissions).
2. Leakage/distance from markets: The delineation of the leakage belt presented a deviation, where this area was delimited around those areas that have historically experienced the highest rates of deforestation given their proximity to markets, roads, other previous agricultural land uses, and human settlements. By demarcating the leakage belt around these high deforestation areas, the audit team concludes that this is a conservative approach as it is likely to result in higher leakage values than areas that may have been closer to the project area. During validation, the audit team reviewed the methodological deviation and confirmed that it only affects the criteria and procedures for the delineation of the leakage belt (used for the measurement of ex post monitoring of leakage emissions).
 3. Ex ante quantification: The project has implemented a methodological deviation to defer the quantification of the ex ante baseline, project, leakage and net emissions to the time of verification. The audit team reviewed the methodological deviation during validation and confirmed that it only affects the criteria and procedures related to the monitoring and measurement of the quantification of net removals of greenhouse gas emissions, so this deviation is allowed by the VCS standard.

The audit team reviewed the deviations validated during validation and confirmed that the GHG declarations for the current monitoring period are consistent with the deviations described above, which are detailed in section 3.3.2 of the validated PDD.

1st verification

4. Spatial Modeling of Deforestation: The methodology establishes in section 8.1.5.3 that a statistical model be calibrated to predict the LULC class of the new land use in the cells selected for deforestation. In case there are more than two new potential LULC classes, the multinomial logit model is used, which predicts a multilevel categorical variable based on the spatial driver variables. Since only one land use transition was identified for the project, based on the existing forest strata (Selva Baja) and the predominant and more conservative land use after deforestation (Pastures), it was not possible to develop the spatial model. The deviation was shown not to negatively affect the conservative nature of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals.
5. Scarcity factor: The VM0006 methodology in section 8.1.5.4 states that the land-use change model incorporates the forest scarcity principle, the notion that deforestation rates decrease with the gradual depletion of native forest resources. The PP has provided a methodological deviation not to use the scarcity factor equations, since a geographic model of the location of deforestation was not required and therefore the adopted value for the scarcity factor is 1. The methodological deviation did not have a negative impact on the conservative nature of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals, since, as described in the methodology, the scarcity factor

- appears when the remaining forests are greater than 50%, which in this case is very far away in the short term.
6. **LULC classes:** To define the LULC classes, the PP has implemented the official stratification used by the Government of Peru, which are the ecozones. In this case, in the project area and in the reference region, the entire area corresponds to the “Selva Baja” ecozone, so there is only one forest stratum. The change in land use that occurs in Madre de Dios is mainly due to subsistence agriculture (9.1%) and grasslands (90.1%), according to the AIDER document (2015) “Drivers, agents and causes of deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon”; in this sense, only one change in use from the forest stratum (Selva ecozone) to the grassland stratum (more conservative land use due to the higher carbon content) is used. This deviation did not negatively affect the conservative nature of the quantification of the reductions or eliminations of GHG emissions. As a result, no modeling was required since modeling does not change the value of net emissions: modeling determines where deforestation is expected to occur within the project area, but since only one forest stratum was identified where deforestation is expected to occur, the same volume of tons of GHG will always be emitted.
 7. **Carbon stock measurement:** The carbon content in the project area is higher than that reported in the Selva Baja stratum, according to INF data. The average carbon emissions according to INF data are 622 tCO₂/ha, which is a conservative value compared to the data from the inventory developed by the project proponent, so the deviation from the emission factor used did not negatively impact the conservative nature of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals.
 8. **Non-forest to forest transition:** Non- Forest to forest transitions are not assessed because there is no official government information. However, according to IPCC (2006), the annual net biomass growth (Table 4.9 of the Forest Land chapter) in this transition is 3.1 t/yr (5.68 tCO₂eq), indicating that the annual net growth is not significant (<0.001). Therefore, the deviation did not negatively affect the conservatism of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals.

2nd verification:

9. For this Monitoring Report, the audit team found that a major deviation was introduced, resulting in a more conservative baseline and reductions in project emissions, as observed in the various chapters of this report.

This adjustment consisted of recalibrating the spatial model to project future deforestation, following the guidelines of the Avoided Unplanned Deforestation Methodology VM0015 v.1.1. The analysis was conducted using the TerrSet v.2020 software, under its Land Change Modeler (LCM) module. Since the historical reference period spanned from 2007 to 2017, it was decided to use three images close to the beginning of the accreditation period (2011, 2014, and 2017), as the deforestation rates between these intervals were more similar than those occurring in the initial years. All the evidence is contained within the documents named Evidence 3.05 and Evidence 3.06 provided by the developer. The first two years were used for the calibration phase

of the spatial factors, while the last year was used as a reference image to validate the results.

A model based on neural networks (Artificial Neural Networks, ANN) was generated, which is a process that establishes relationships between certain drivers or spatial factors with LULC classes (Land Use and Land Cover) and their derived transitions; these relationships are expressed through multiple combinations (linear or nonlinear) of the spatial factors, evaluating the best possible combination that allows predicting the behavior of the evaluated transition at the determined time. As a result, the process provides a set of transition potentials for each considered combination. The detailed steps describing the modeling and location of unplanned deforestation are outlined in Evidence 3.05.

Once this procedure was completed, the allocation of future deforestation was carried out following Section 4.2 and 5.1 of VM0015 v1.1, instead of Sections 8.1.5.1, 8.1.5.3, and 8.1.5.4 of VM0006 v.2.2. In practice, Equations 37 of VM0006 v.2.2 were not used.

The audit team reviewed that the deviations applied during past verifications were consistent and traceable in the current Monitoring Report. Additionally, they evaluated the relevance of the deviation applied during the current verification and confirmed that the GHG declaration for the current monitoring period is consistent with the adjusted documentation (recalibration of the spatial model to project future deforestation).

3.3 Minor Changes to Project Description (CCB Program Rules, 3.5.6)

During the period there have been no changes in community or biodiversity elements of the project design that would require a project description deviation during this monitoring period compared with the validated project description.

However, the project proponent includes the Alerta community as a new stakeholder of the project. The inclusion of a new community in the stakeholders' universe does not have any impact on the applicability of the without project scenario nor the additionality, as the without project scenario is characterized by the expansion of agrarian frontier by surrounding communities and new migrants, which was already covered by stakeholders identified since the project design.

In that sense, this minor change does not require any deviation from the validated project description during the monitoring period, but rather conforms to the requirements of the criteria and indicators of the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard.

3.4 Project Description Deviations (VCS, 3.21; CCB Program Rules, 3.5.7 – 3.5.10)

9. As mentioned in section 3.2, during the present monitoring period the audit team found that the methodological deviations implemented for the current monitoring period have impacted the validated baseline estimates; therefore, the new values are presented below.

It is important to highlight that the deviations do not impact the applicability of the VM0006 v2.2 methodology nor the adequacy of the baseline scenario, and the alternative method provides more conservative results, as required in Sections 3.21 and 3.20 of the VCS Standard 4.5, respectively.

- Change in the project area extension:

The initial project area had a total extension of 183,015.29 ha, which was validated. However, it was necessary to update the project area to only represent the forest area present at the start date of the project (at the end of the historical reference period). In this way, deforestation and existing non-forest areas up to the end of 2017 were eliminated, resulting in a corrected project area of 181,579.77 ha.

- Recalculation of the baseline deforestation rate for the reference region

The use of the VM0015 v.1.1 methodology implies an additional conceptual change, based on the definition of the reference region. In this methodology, the reference region includes the project area and the leakage belt (section 1.1.1 "Reference Region"), so the calculation of the deforestation rate must be modified to include the existing deforestation in the other two areas (Project and leakage areas), which methodology VM0006 v.2.2 excluded and which has been modified for the present verification.

Thus, there is a change in the historical data, which modifies the beta regression and, therefore, the deforestation rate in the reference region. This calculation is detailed in Evidence 3.06. All the results can be found in Chapter 2.3.5 of the monitoring report in Table 2.4.

According to VM0015 methodology v.1.1, the estimation of this rate is done by estimating the potential risk over the entire reference region (which includes the project area and the leakage belt), with the previously calculated rate.

Subsequently, an intersection is made with the polygons representing the project area and the leakage belt, and the annual baseline risk is estimated. This differs from the VM0006 methodology v.2.2 calculations, where the deforestation rate is calculated by means of area ratios.

- Change in the baseline emissions

Taking all the above into account, the estimates would be:

Table 5. Readjusted baseline emissions.

Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	1: ΔGHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas	7: ΔGHG from changes in long-lived wood products	10: ΔGHG from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest	Total
2018	114,537.18	0.00	19,166.41	133,703.59
2019	88,412.54	0.00	20,090.51	108,503.05
2020	119,957.80	0.00	27,558.93	147,516.73
2021	156,757.74	0.00	32,046.23	188,803.97
2022	181,218.73	0.00	36,741.30	217,960.03
2023	235,776.47	0.00	47,400.01	283,176.48
2021	275,765.94	0.00	54,962.59	330,728.52
2025	346,506.07	0.00	68,455.28	414,961.35
2026	418,772.75	0.00	81,990.62	500,763.37
2027	521,039.77	0.00	101,080.05	622,119.82
Total	2,458,744.98	0.00	489,491.93	2,948,236.90

Table 6. Updated net emission reductions (NERs)

Year	Net Emission Reductions (NERs)
2018	129,898
2019	105,510
2020	143,450
2021	183,535
2022	211,868
2023	275,251
2021	321,459
2025	403,313
2026	486,686
2027	604,604

Year	Net Emission Reductions (NERs)
Total	2,865,574

Table 7. Annual areas deforested per forest class within the project area in the baseline case.

Project year	Area deforested per forest class within the project area (ha)	Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
		ABSLPA _t Annual (ha)	ABSLPA cumulative (ha)
2018	514.44	514.44	514.44
2019	393.21	393.21	907.65
2020	519.21	519.21	1,426.86
2021	654.03	654.03	2,080.89
2022	735.21	735.21	2,816.10
2023	930.33	930.33	3,746.43
2021	1,058.49	1,058.49	4,804.92
2025	1,294.02	1,294.02	6,098.94
2026	1,521.81	1,521.81	7,620.75
2027	1,842.75	1,842.75	9,463.50
Total	9,463.50	9,463.50	

Table 8. Annual areas deforested per forest class within the leakage belt in the baseline case

Project year	Area deforested per forest class within the project area (ha)	Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
		ABSLK _t Annual (ha)	ABSLK cumulative (ha)
2018	3,873.42	3,873.42	3,873.42
2019	4,226.58	4,226.58	8,100.00
2020	5,040.18	5,040.18	13,140.18

Project year	Area deforested per forest class within the project area (ha)	Total baseline deforestation in the project area	
		ABSLKt Annual (ha)	ABSLK cumulative (ha)
2021	5,324.40	5,324.40	18,464.58
2022	5,838.57	5,838.57	24,303.15
2023	6,484.50	6,484.50	30,787.65
2021	6,991.74	6,991.74	37,779.39
2025	7,396.56	7,396.56	45,175.95
2026	7,829.10	7,829.10	53,005.05
2027	8,039.97	8,039.97	61,045.02
Total	61,045.02	61,045.02	

3.5 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects (VCS, 3.6; CCB, G1.13 – G1.15)

The project does not correspond to a grouped project since it is developed in a unique territory.

3.6 Baseline Reassessment (VCS, 3.2.6, 3.2.7)

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☒ Yes

☐ No

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Details

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion:
Audit history (VCS, 4.1)	Audit type: Verification Period: 01 January 2021 - 31 December 2021 (1 year) Program: CCB & VCS

Double counting and participation under other GHG programs (VCS, 3.23; CCB, G5.9)	1. Document review: December 18, 2023 to December 27, 2023. During this stage, the audit team reviewed the documentation declared by the project owners (see list of documents, section 2.3) and evaluated compliance under the criteria of the VCS v4.5 and CCB 3.1 standard. 2. Field visit and preparation of findings report: January 10, 2024 to January 15, 2024. During this stage the audit team visited the project areas (see audit route, section 2.5) to evaluate the conformity of the implementation activities and the limits of the REDD+ activity; Additionally, through interviews and meetings, a compliance evaluation was carried out related to the participation of interested groups (see groups interviewed and topics addressed, section 2.4). 3. Review and evaluation of the findings report: 02 February 2024 to 06 February 2024, 21 February 2024 to 27 February 2024. The information collected and evaluated in paragraphs 1 and 2 constituted the main input to generate the two (2) reviews of findings described in the findings report (see traceability in Appendix 2). This report details the non-compliance evidenced by the OVV under the VCS and CCB requirements and the respective treatment (adjustments to documents, clarification notes, supporting documents) given by the owner and developer to comply with said requests. 4. Preparation of the verification report: February 19, 2024 to February 20, 2024 After completing the review of findings satisfactorily, that is, review and approval of the adjustments made by the owner and developer, the audit team described and concluded the compliance evaluation of the project through the verification report, which followed the guidelines of the “CCB&VCS Verification Report, CCB v3.0 and VCS v3.0” template. However, given the request made by Verra on April 24, 2024 via email, the audit team adjusted the verification report under the guidelines of the “CCB&VCS Verification Report, CCB v3.0 and VCS v4.3” template. Adicionalmente, mediante la información declarada por el desarrollador y la información pública del proyecto (https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2278), se evidenció que la información reportada en la sección 2.1.2 del Monitoring Report v4.0 es trazable y creíble.
	The audit team verified through public information (descriptive and cartographic) available on the GHG certification program platforms (Verra, BCR, Cercarbono, Gold Standard) and documents /1/ to /4/ that the project has not incurred in double counting. This cross-evaluation that used public information on the programs made it possible to

	demonstrate the conformity of the project with the VCS and CCB requirements, as follows: 1. During this monitoring period, no double accounting was incurred given that the project is not registered in another program nor has it been registered in another program. 2. During the present monitoring period, no double accounting was incurred given that the project does not have spatial overlap with another GHG project. 3. Given that the project does not quantify the GHG reductions achieved during the present monitoring period more than once, double accounting was not incurred. Additionally, through interviews with interested parties, it was verified that the project has not been rejected by another GHG program.
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits (VCS, 3.24.3-3.24.4)	The audit team verified through documents /1/ and /2/, interviews with the owners and cross-information that the project has not included its reductions achieved in emissions trading program or binding emission limit.
No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit (VCS, 3.24.5-3.24.6)	The audit team verified through documents /1/ and /2/, interviews with the owners and cross-information that the project has not sought, received, or plans to receive credits from another GHG-related environmental credit system.
Supply chain (scope 3) emissions double claiming (VCS, 3.24.7)	The audit team verified through documents /86/ and /87/, interviews with the owners and crossed information (https://bozovich.com/) that the project proponent is not configured as a buyer or seller of a product whose emissions footprint is modified by the project activities.
Sustainable development contributions (VCS, 3.17)	The audit team evaluated compliance with the implementation activities that result in contributions to the SDGs through the following documents: SDG 1: /45/, /48/ and /70/-/75/ SDG 6: /62/ SDG 12: /20/, /21/, /41/-/44/, /57/, /68/, /69/ and /70/-/75/ SDG 13: /1/ and /2/ SDG 15: /14/, /15/, /20/ and /21/

4.2 Summary of Project Benefits

The summary of Project Benefits was completed appropriately. The unique project benefits (Section 1.1) in MR are adequate and describe the outcome or impact estimated by the end of the project

lifetime with the pertinent section references. Section 1.2 (Standardized benefit metrics), including GHG emissions reduction, forest cover, improved land management, training employment, livelihoods, health, education, water, well-being, and biodiversity conservation. The auditor confirmed that all achievements reported, in this section are evidenced with information provided in the body of the document.

Finally, ICONTEC confirmed that all claims made are supported with adequate information. The auditor agrees that the continuation of the project activities is in way to ensure the maintenance benefits. The project benefits are credible, according to the documents and additional information provided by the project proponent and the evidence received during the onsite visit from stakeholders interviewed, data checked and field records. Furthermore, based on the idea that the project activities will generate positive net benefits, the project will continue these activities in the future and may benefit the surrounding communities mentioned above.

4.3 General

4.3.1 Implementation Status (CCB, G1.9)

The project activity is implemented and operates in accordance with the description contained in the validated documents. This was confirmed during the on-site inspection and interviews, where it is evident that the Project Proponent has implemented the activities in the project document.

Assessment and conclusion	
Material misstatements	The audit team verified through the documents described in section 2.3 and the validation documents uploaded to the program platform (https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2278) that there are no material discrepancies between the current monitoring system and the monitoring plan established in the project description and the applied methodology.
Monitoring plan implementation status	The audit team reviewed the MR and confirmed, by comparison with the information provided in the registered PDs, that the project information collected during the site visit and the description of the implementation status of the project activity is in line with the applicable provisions of the standard. This means that, in accordance with the monitoring plan, the applied methodology and the VCS/CCB requirements, the project proponent successfully monitors the parameters to determine emissions reduction and the parameters for community and biodiversity monitoring.

Also, the auditor confirms, through the visual inspection that all physical features of the proposed VCS/CCB project activity including data collecting, analyzing and storage systems have been implemented in accordance with the registered PD and the monitoring plan validated. ICONTEC considers that the monitoring plan is complete and appropriate and complies with what is stated in the project description.

The actions implemented during the verification period have focused on generating technical and knowledge capacities in the surrounding communities, such as land ownership rights, environmental

legal framework, alternative economic activities and training for company workers on sustainable practices in issues related to the use of wood. These activities were identified through documentary review and on-site visits, with interviews with workers and visits to nearby communities along with conversations held with some mayors and authorities of nearby municipalities, to demonstrate the work carried out by the project developer.

The inclusion of workers from nearby communities as relevant actors in the different company processes is important and contributes to the implementation of project activities, by training staff and the community in issues related to the project, and by increasing economic, technical, financial and knowledge income for the population of Alerta, evidencing a positive impact on families.

The company, with its FSC certification, has contemplated activities such as patrolling and demarcation of the area, which is evident in the photographs collected during the on-site visit and the interviews conducted on the same dates, as well as monitoring and control of the project areas, making a marked difference in the conservation of the areas that are part of the project, and evidencing the drivers that exist in nearby areas with the activities of deforestation, livestock farming, monocultures, among others.

The activities related within the different chapters of the monitoring report have continued to be implemented, generating positive impact and contributing not only to the current verification period, but also to the project's credit period and to the activities initially related to the project's PDD, fulfilling the main objective of the project during the current verification period.

Section 2.2.1 of the Monitoring Report provides the relevant milestones that occurred during the last few years in the project area related to the management and development of the project to understand its implementation status. These milestones are directly related to the success in implementing and achieving the goals established by the project in the community and biodiversity areas.

4.3.2 Stakeholder Identification (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.6)

As mentioned in section 3.3 of this report, the Alerta community was included as a new stakeholder in the project. This inclusion did not represent changes in the applicability of the scenario without a project or in additionality, since the reference scenario represents the socioeconomic activities of neighboring communities and migrants, such as the Alerta community (section 4.1.1 Monitoring Report).

On the contrary, it is evident that the involvement of the Alerta community in the project has allowed the implementation of activities related to Brazil nut harvesting and the contribution to the SDGs (section 4.1 of this report). The audit team verified by reviewing documents /45/, /46/, /48/, /50/ and /70/ that the inclusion of this community is in line with the program requirements.

4.3.3 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.4)

Through the review of attached documentary evidence and communication with interested parties, it was verified that during the monitoring period, various trainings have been conducted for the project communities, framed in the construction, and strengthening of project activities. Since these

socialization and training spaces promote active participation, the project has effectively received and addressed complaints or suggestions made by stakeholders.

As mentioned above, the project has been collecting suggestions from the communities in terms of the productive activities of their interest and has begun to identify activities framed in the implementation and promotion of sustainable productive projects through pedagogical days.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Community groups and other stakeholders	The audit team verified through documentary evidence and interviews (section 2.4) the compliance associated with the continuous identification of the groups or stakeholders of the project: - Carachamayoc Community /11/, /49/ - San Francisco Community /11/, /49/ - Portillo Community /11/, /49/ - Alerta Community /11/, /23/, /48/, /49/, /150/-/152/ - Monte Sion Community /11/ - Research entities (IIAP, Iberia Institute, GERFOR) /11/, /50/ - State entities (Mayor's Office of Alerta, Mayor's Office of Iberia) /11/
Ongoing consultation	The audit team verified that during this monitoring period, various spaces for continuous consultation with the project's communities and interest groups were developed. Using evidence /68/-/75/, /49/ and /50/, compliance with these dissemination, socialization and training activities was evaluated. Additionally, during the interviews, the interested parties expressed the periodic occurrence of such feedback and consultation spaces.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	The audit team verified the occurrence of consultation spaces with interested parties by crossing the information described in evidence /11/ and evidence /49/, /50/, /68/-/74/.
Communication of monitored results	The audit team verified that all documentation related to the REDD+ project, except sensitive information, is available for public review through the link: https://aldoagain21.wixsite.com/cultura-forestal. This information shows that the project makes information related to the monitoring of implementation activities available to interested parties.
Consultation records	The audit team verified through documentary evidence /11/, /49/, /50/, /68/-/74/ (attendance lists, meeting minutes, etc.) compliance with the records of occurrence of the participation spaces developed by the project proponent during this verification.
Stakeholder input	During the interviews carried out with the project's interested groups, the communities expressed their great interest in obtaining training and technical support related to the development of sustainable productive projects. The audit team verified through evidence /42/ (Fresh Farming and Cocoa), /46/ y

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Influence of stakeholder input	/24/ (Forest Management Plan for Brazil nut harvesting), /11/ y /49/ (Forest training, climate change, REDD+ projects), /68/ y /69/ (Institutional Agreements) the work being carried out by the project proponent to materialize the technical concepts necessary for the understanding and development of sustainable production practices.
	Additionally, it was verified through evidence /78/-/83/ that the project proponent has treated the requests or complaints made by the personnel who work directly in the forest concession areas through a conflict resolution mechanism. This evidence showed correspondence with the information described in section 2.3.10 of the Monitoring Report.
	Based on the information analyzed above (/78/-/83/, /42/, /46/, /24/, /11/, /49/, /68/ and /69/) the audit team considers that: -Given the socio-environmental dynamics evidenced in the site visit (see aerial photographs, Figure 2), technical support focused on the development of productive projects for the communities surrounding the project areas can help counteract the common deforestation and degradation activities that occur outside the project limits, as well as activities that cause negative alterations to biodiversity (for example, illegal hunting for sale or subsistence). -The timely attention and response to requests or complaints raised by forest concession personnel constitute an effective action to improve working conditions and reduce internal conflicts.

ICONTEC believes that these mechanisms for consultation and feedback with stakeholders ensure their participation in the design and implementation of project activities. The development of these activities is shaped by respect for their customs and values, legal compliance, and environmentally sustainable coherence. The stakeholder consultation is considered to have been effective, given that all interviewees recognize the implementation status of the project and therefore complies with requirements G3.4 and G.3.5 of the CCB v3.1 Standard.

4.3.4 Stakeholder Access to Information (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.1- G3.3)

ICONTEC verified that all documentation related to the REDD+ project, except sensitive information, is available for public review through the link: <https://aldoagain21.wixsite.com/cultura-forestal> . This information includes project documents and information related to the follow-up of implementation activities.

It was verified through documentary evidence and on-site interviews that community leaders and families have attended different meetings and workshops framed in the socialization of the REDD+ project, from which the implementation of the mechanism to address complaints, petitions or claims and conflict resolution has been derived. Given that during these spaces it was repeatedly evidenced that the communities have mainly requested support in productive projects, the implementation of

training sessions on agroforestry and issues related to climate change and the establishment of synergies with educational and research institutions framed in the mitigation and reduction of activities that cause deforestation were verified.

Given that the information recorded in the interviews and the documentation declared by the proponent is consistent with reality, it is considered that:

- The flow of information has been successful, and all stakeholders are considered to have access to the project documents.
- The project proponent has provided relevant and adequate information on the costs, risks, and potential benefits of the project to local stakeholders, so that their participation in the project is carried out through spaces of consultation and free, prior and informed consent.
- Appropriate actions were taken to explain the verification process to communities and other stakeholders.

4.3.5 Grievances (VCS, 3.18.4; CCB, G3.8)

The project has a feedback and complaint redressal mechanism /78/ that allows us to address any request, suggestion or claim issued by the communities or interested third parties. Specifically, during the monitoring period, 17 requests were received, all of which were attended to in a timely manner and notified to the issuer. During the site visit, the project proponent provided supporting documentation, evidencing that the declared information is coherent and truthful.

Furthermore, staff interviewed during the audit stated that they were aware of the complaints mechanism procedure and considered it a useful and objective tool to escalate situations effectively.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Grievance received and steps taken to resolve the grievance including the outcomes of the resolution	The audit team verified that among the requests received /79/-/82/ the need to install solar panels in some key points of the Forest Concession, improve the equipment of forest personnel, improve the supply of water and electricity in the company camp, streamline the food menu at the camp, among others. These requests were correctly addressed through the Conflict Resolution Manual /78/, which made it possible to respond and notify the issuer of the complaint or suggestion /83/. The information reviewed in the mentioned documents corresponds to the information declared by the project proponent in section 2.3.13 of the Monitoring Report.
Grievance redress procedure	The requests were addressed correctly through the Conflict Resolution Manual /78/, which made it possible to respond to each case and notify the issuer of the complaint or suggestion /83/.

ICONTEC considers that the feedback and complaint resolution process has been effective and has been implemented according to the validated design. Therefore, it was satisfactorily verified that all stakeholders are aware of the process and comply with the requirements of G3.8.

4.3.6 Stakeholder Participation in Decision-making and Implementation (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.6)

It was verified that during the current monitoring period, several meetings and training courses have been held for local communities, where the opinion of the attendees is taken into consideration with respect to the design of the project activities. The selection of dates and times of these participation spaces ensures equal attendance for men and women, since it considers the work and domestic dynamics of families and respect for the beliefs and spaces provided for intercultural manifestations. It is evident that dissemination strategies mainly include communication channels such as radio and WhatsApp, which guarantees the effective convening of meetings and socializations.

Community members demonstrated knowledge of the project's objectives and implementation status, as well as audit activities. Therefore, ICONTEC considers that the communication and consultation plan is being implemented in accordance with what is described in the Monitoring Report and ensures effective participation with respect for culture and gender issues.

4.3.7 Risks from the Project and No Net Harm (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

During this monitoring period, the audit team verified through documentary evidence, on-site visits, and interviews with interested parties that the existence or potential occurrence of natural or man-made risks has not arisen from the implementation of REDD+ activities. On the contrary, the audit team verified that the forestry activity management and management measures managed to prevent the occurrence of said disturbance events. The information reviewed is described below:

- /9/ BAVC Monitoring Procedure
- /36/ and /37/ BAVC reports
- /12/ Report on patrol, surveillance, and boundary activities
- /14/-/17/ General Consolidated Forest Management Plan (PGMFC) and results of PGMFC monitoring
- /20/ and /21/ Forest Management Certificate
- /24/ Intermediate Forest Management Plan for the use of Forest Products other than Wood
- /44/ Fire prevention
- /40/ Monitoring illegal activities
- /54/ Preventive health plan
- /88/ Occupational health and safety policy

4.3.8 Community and Biodiversity Benefit Permanence (CCB, G1.11)

During the verification period, the project ensured the permanence of climate, community, and biodiversity benefits by:

- Actions to mitigate emissions from deforestation and degradation. The relevance of the training spaces on fire prevention and control and promotion of sustainable forest

management given to different actors in the project's area of influence was verified, as useful mechanisms to develop long-term sustainable forest management skills.

- Inclusion of the Alerta community in the project's activities. It was verified that the inclusion of the Alerta community in the project's sustainable forest management proposal will have a positive impact, since it corresponds to a strategy that provides opportunities for work and participation in sustainable development initiatives to the people who are part of the community.

Based on the information collected in the interviews, it was found that stakeholders consider that project activities have a direct positive impact on the well-being of neighboring communities and encourage the creation of strategic ties with institutions, to ensure the permanence of the project's benefits beyond its useful life through capacity building and continuous accompaniment. ICONTEC considers that reasonable measures have been taken to ensure that the benefits of the project remain in the territory.

4.3.9 Risks to the Project (CCB, G1.10)

According to the information described in Section 2.2.7 of the MR, the main risks to the project include:

- Productive activities are not attractive enough to change the land-use pattern of neighboring farmers.
- New migrants who are not part of the original beneficiaries of the REDD+ project will become new drivers of deforestation as they do not participate in the project's activities.
- Internal conflicts within local settlements.
- Fires cannot be controlled due to dry seasons.

The project proponent has developed mitigation actions framed in the reduction of the risk or probability of occurrence of the risks described above. During this monitoring period, some of the risk mitigation actions are related to continuous technical assistance to access better markets, training in agroforestry, joint work with institutions to address the dynamics of new migrants, the permanence of the agreement with the Technological Institute of Iberia, training and implementation of the conflict resolution mechanism, improvement of forest fire patrol strategy, etc.

In addition, the risk assessment of the project was addressed during this verification through the revision of the non-permanence risk tool, in accordance with the requirements of the VCS Standard.

ICONTEC considers that the identification of the risk and the mitigation actions in place are consistent and sufficient to reduce or lessen the negative impacts on the community and biodiversity derived from the benefits of the project.

4.3.10 Anti-discrimination (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.7)

As indicated in section 2.3.13, the project proponent has an institutional policy /85/-/87/, specifically referred to in the sections on Social Monitoring Policies and Selection, Hiring, Promotion and Training Policies, which explicitly describes the obligation to respect communities or other local third parties and recognize their rights within the framework of the implementation of the project, as well

as the emphasis that the hiring processes will not incur discriminatory procedures and, on the contrary, will be available to any person who meets the required qualification requirements regardless of their socio-cultural or gender characteristics.

ICONTEC verified, through the complaints, suggestions or claims mechanism, that none of these requests during the monitoring period arise from situations or conflicts of discrimination or sexual harassment. Furthermore, during interviews with communities and other third parties, no mention was made of discriminatory behavior or sexual harassment by the project staff or project proponents.

4.3.11 Worker Relations (CCB, G3.9 – G3.12)

The project proponent satisfactorily submitted documentary support evidencing the existence of internal guidelines (Internal Procedures column) that address, among others, contingency procedures and prevention and mitigation activities for the emotional health and physical integrity component (prevention actions). Since no work accidents were reported during the monitoring period, the occurrence of training spaces and workshops to address issues related to occupational safety was verified as part of the prevention plan.

It was found that the occupational risk mitigation activities were mainly derived from harvesting activities within the forestry concessions, however, the proponent also attached evidence related to topics such as: Knowledge and Control of my Emotions, Prevention of Burnout Syndrome, Prevention of Harassment and Sexual Harassment, Prevention of Addictions, Stress Management, Assertive Communication, Conflict Resolution Manual, Socialization of Complaints and Suggestions, Solid Waste Management, Knowing my Payroll.

Typology	Internal procedure	Prevention/mitigation actions /90/ /94/ /95/
Emotional risk	Preventive Health Plan Occupational Safety & Health Policy (RISST)	Knowledge and Control of my Emotions
		Sexual Harassment at Work
		Burnout Syndrome
		Conflict Resolution Manual/Complaints and Suggestions System
		Knowing my Pay Slip
		Prevention of Addictions and Mental Health Risks
		Unwanted Practices at Work
		Prevention of Addictions
		Prevention of Mental Health Risks - Suicide Prevention
		Mental Health - Stress Management
Forest harvesting risk	Reformulated Consolidated General Management Plan for Chullachaqui Forest Investments /14/	Hazard Identification - Risk Assessment and Control Measures
		Directed Logging
	Reformulated Consolidated General Management Plan for Otorongo /15/	Reduced Impact Harvesting AIR
		Forest Certification
	Chullachaqui Operational Plan /18/	Chain of Custody
		Operating Manual and Procedure
	Operational Plan for Otorongo /19/	Reduced Impact Harvesting AIR
		Solid Waste Management - Plastic Pollution

Typology	Internal procedure	Prevention/mitigation actions /90/ /94/ /95/
	Intermediate Forest Management Plan for Chestnut Chullachaqui	Industrial Safety
		First Aid
	Intermediate Forest Management Plan for Chestnut Otorongo /24/	Fire Extinguisher Management and Fire Drills
		Physical, Chemical and Biological Risks
	2021 Operations Quality Monitoring Report /6/	FSC Forest Certification
		Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE)
	Summary of Monitoring Results for the Chullachaqui /16/	Management, Prevention and Control of Oil and Fuel Spills
		Dragging with Reduced Impact
	Summary of Monitoring Results for the Otorongo Consolidated General Forest Management Plan /17/	Current Forestry Legislation

The evidence collected during the documentary review and through interviews allows us to conclude that the internal training spaces promote the appropriation and knowledge of labor rights, mitigate the occurrence of accidents, psychological problems and sexual harassment events, promote the development and improvement of technical capacities and implement monitoring of legal compliance. In this sense, ICONTEC considers that the project complies with the requirements of the CCB Standard on labor rights.

4.3.12 Management Capacity (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.2 – G4.3)

The documentary evidence that links the experience and professional skills of the Forestal Otorongo, Greenoxx and Paskay team shows that the project has a pool of multidisciplinary professionals with specific skills in the development and implementation of REDD+ projects, forestry operations, community participation, biodiversity assessment and carbon quantification. Section 2.4 of the Monitoring Report presents an organizational chart detailing the responsibilities and roles of the parties.

As an implementation strategy to avoid potential corrupt practices in the execution of the project and in the relationship with the interested parties that help in its implementation, the audit team reviewed and verified the legitimacy and relevance of:

- Contractual agreements between the parties that are part of the implementation of the project (Forestal Otorongo SAC, Greenoxx, Paskay SAC) where the civil nature of the contract is evident, that is, the non-occurrence of economic, labor, political and legal dependence between the parties.
- Anti-corruption policy of Forestal Otorongo SAC
- Monitoring and accountability mechanisms through annual public reports
- Reporting protocols through PQRS procedures
- Project cash flow during the monitoring period, where the flow of income and expenses derived from the sale of carbon credits and forestry activities was evidenced.

- Feedback mechanisms with interested parties through socialization and public access to the implementation reports of project activities.

It is made clear that the cash flows and other financial information were verified on site during the interview with the General Manager of Forestal Otorongo (Vittorio de Dea), as it is sensitive commercial information. This economic information supported the financial muscle to develop the project activities within the planned horizon.

Therefore, ICONTEC considers that the work team has the skills and professional expertise to carry out the management and management of forestry and project activities. Additionally, it shows that there is no evidence of acts of corruption or that demonstrate the poor financial situation of the company; On the contrary, there are established guidelines to generate a robust and transparent legal framework.

4.3.13 Commercially Sensitive Information (VCS, 3.5.2 – 3.5.4; CCB Program Rules, 3.5.13 – 3.5.14)

The project proponent identified the prices and customers of forest products and carbon credits as sensitive information /60/.

ICONTEC has reviewed this information and considers this information without public access to be considered sensitive and private.

4.3.14 Legal Status and Property Rights

4.3.14.1 National and Local Laws (VCS 3.1, 3.6-7, 3.14, 3.18-19; CCB, G5.6)

Section 2.5.1 of the Monitoring Report lists all relevant national and local laws and regulations and their compliance with the implementation of the REDD+ project.

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified through evidence /108/-/119/, /63/, /145/, /146/ the application and compliance of the project under the applicable regulatory framework of the country.

4.3.14.2 Relevant Laws and Regulations Related to Worker's Rights (VCS, 3.18.2; CCB, G3.11)

Section 2.5.2 of the Monitoring Report lists all relevant laws and regulations related to workers' rights and their compliance under the implementation of the REDD+ project.

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified, through evidence /93/-/95/, /89/-/92/, the application and compliance of the project under the worker's regulatory framework.

4.3.14.3 Human Rights (VCS, 3.19)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Human rights	The audit team verified the information in section 2.5.2 of the Monitoring Report through evidence /61/, /108/-/119/, which supports that: 1) the project areas are

	not part of an associated collective territory to indigenous groups, 2) there are no settled indigenous groups within the project areas and 3) no conflicts have arisen to date with said groups due to the implementation of REDD+ activities. Additionally, the audit team verified compliance and protection of human rights through evidence /78/, /86/-/88/, /126/, /128/, /147/, /149/.
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ICONTEC satisfactorily verified compliance of the project under the regulatory framework of human rights.

4.3.14.4 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Preservation and protection of cultural heritage	The audit team verified through evidence /61/, /78/, /85/-/87/, /125/-/128/, /147/ and /149/ that the project proponent has institutional policies that explicitly describe the obligation to respect communities or other local third parties and recognize their rights within the framework of the execution of the project, as well as detailing that the contracting processes do not incur discriminatory procedures and, on the contrary, are available to any person who meet the required qualification requirements regardless of their sociocultural or gender characteristics.

ICONTEC verified, through the complaints, suggestions, or claims mechanism /83/ that none of these requests derive from situations or conflicts of this nature. Additionally, during interviews with communities and other third parties, no discriminatory behavior was mentioned on the part of the project or the proponents.

4.3.14.5 Recognition of Property Rights (VCS, 3.19, CCB, G5.1)

Regarding the recognition and protection of property rights, the project proponent has proven through documentary support that both the forest concession rights of the project area, as well as the management and use of forest resources in the forest concession, were granted through public bidding process under the country's regulatory framework.

The forest concessions of Otorongo and Chullachaqui have approved General Forest Management Plans and Annual Operational Plans /14/-/17/, /18/ y /19/. It should be noted that the Concessionaire's right over the concessions applies only to the awarded area but not to the subsoil. The above indicates that no traditional property rights of third parties (e.g., indigenous groups) are affected by the implementation of the REDD+ project, since the concession rights are contracted through contractual agreements between the parties (Concessionaire and State) in which establish the coordinates and spatial limits of each concession.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Disputes over rights to territories and resources	No disputes occurred during the monitoring period.

Respect for property rights

The audit team verified the information in section 2.5.2 of the Monitoring Report through evidence /61/, /108/-/119/, which supports that: 1) the project areas are not part of an associated collective territory to indigenous groups, 2) there are no settled indigenous groups within the project areas and 3) no conflicts have arisen to date with said groups due to the implementation of REDD+ activities.

ICONTEC verified that all property rights are recognized, respected, and supported by the project through the evaluation of the evidence provided and interviews conducted on-site, the information provided is considered reliable and accurate, and there is no evidence of violation of property rights or development of illegal activities.

4.3.15 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.2)

Regarding free, prior and informed consent, the audit team, through the review of evidence (described in section 4.3.14.5 of this report) confirmed that neither in the past nor in the present have there been local communities with property rights over the areas of the project. Nor is there evidence /61/ that traditional practices have been limited or affected by forestry concessions or REDD+ activities.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Consent	N/A
Outcome of FPIC discussion	N/A

4.3.16 Property Rights Protection (VCS, 3.19; CCB G5.1-G5.5)

As mentioned in section 2.5.8 of the MR, concessions for timber products in permanent production forests are contracts between the concessionaire and the State. The audit team verified the evidence of these contractual agreements /108/-/119/ and confirmed that this information describes the coordinates of each forestry concession. Additionally, the evidence /61/ guarantees that within the project areas there are no property rights awarded to indigenous groups.

4.3.17 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

Given the characteristics mentioned above, the audit team verified that the project does not involve the development of a benefit distribution mechanism.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Process used to design the	N/A

benefit sharing plan	
Summary of the benefit sharing plan	N/A
Approval and dissemination of benefit sharing plan	N/A

4.3.18 Identification of Illegal Activities (VCS, 3.19; CCB G5.4)

The audit team verified through an on-site visit and interview with concession workers (Surveillance positions, section 2.4 and 2.5) that the project proponent assigns control and surveillance activities along the project boundaries. Additionally, through evidence /12/, /40/, /44/, /58/, /64/, /77/ and /134/-/137/, it was verified that the project proponent has a management plan framed in the monitoring of illegal activities and the dissemination of environmental crimes.

4.4 Climate

4.4.1 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations (VCS, 2.5, 3.2, 3.6, 3.15, 4.1, 4.3)

During the document review, the input data, parameters, equations, calculation methodologies, statistics, uncertainty management and output data were satisfactorily verified, to ensure the consistency of the project documents with the associated quantification, methodologies, and tools of the VCS Standard.

The revision of the quantification included the reproduction of the calculations and the assessment of the relevance of the parameters used through the carbon calculator attached by the proponent and through the search and confirmation of the secondary sources used. This analysis corroborated the accuracy and consistency of the quantification. All sources of the values used were provided and evaluated by the audit.

The procedures for quantifying emission reductions and removals were carried out according to the criteria described in Methodology VM0006 v2.2.

Baseline Emissions

The baseline emissions are derived from section 3.2 of the PD and the methodological deviations described in section 2.2.4 of the monitoring report.

The reference data have not changed with respect to validation, the reference emissions are derived from Equation 105 of section 8.4.4 of the methodology, which contemplates the calculation of the equations EQ107 + EQ113 + EQ117, as follows:

EQ107: ΔGHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas.

$$EQ107: (u_{classification}(i) * u_{transition}(i) * \Delta area_{projectAreaEAH,baselineScenario}(i) * (EF_{AGL}(i)E + F_{BG}(i, t - tt)))$$

Where:

$u_{classification}(i)$: Discounting factor for NERs from avoided deforestation, based on the accuracy of classification, i.e. dividing land into broad land use types.

$u_{transition}(i)$: Discounting factor for all emission reductions, based on the uncertainty of biomass inventory related to transition i .

$\Delta area_{projectAreaEAH,baselineScenario}(i)$: Hectares undergoing transition i within the project area, excluding the ANR area and harvest areas, under the baseline scenario during year t . [ha yr⁻¹].

$EF_{AGL}(i) + EF_{BG}(i, t - tt)$: Aboveground live, and belowground emission factor for transition i , and time after transition $t-tt$.

For the current monitoring period, the following baseline emissions derived from equation 107 are presented:

Table 9. Baseline emissions derived from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas.

$u_{classification}(i)$	$u_{transition}(i)$	$\Delta area_{projectAreaEAH,baselineScenario}(i)$	$EF_{AGL}(i) + EF_{BG}(i, t - tt)$	EQ107
Discounting factor for NERs from avoided deforestation, based on the accuracy of classification	Discounting factor for all emission reductions, based on the uncertainty of biomass inventory related to transition ii .	Hectares in transition ii within the project area, excluding ANR and harvest areas, in the baseline scenario during year t (ha).	Emission Factor (tCO ₂ /ha)	Δ GHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas (tCO ₂)
0.946	1.00	136.62	-453.74	-202,484.89

Source: Taken from Monitoring Report v6.0

EQ113: Δ GHG from changes in long-lived wood products

$$EQ113: \frac{44}{12} * (C_{LWP,project}(t) - C_{LWP,baseline}(t))$$

Where:

$C_{LWP,project}(t)$ GHG sink in long-lived wood product in project scenario at year t [Mg C]

$C_{LWP,baseline}(t)$ GHG sink in long-lived wood product in baseline scenario at year t [Mg C]

For the current monitoring period, the following baseline emissions derived from equation 113 are presented:

Table 10. Baseline emissions derived from changes in long-lived wood products.

$C_{LWP,baseline}(t)$	EQ 113
carbon in long-lived wood products within the reference scenario [tC]	ΔGHG from changes in long-lived wood products (tCO ₂)
1,386.9	5,085.3

Source: Taken from Monitoring Report v6.0

EQ117: ΔGHG from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest

$$EQ117: u_{classification}(i) * u_{transition}(i) * area_{projectAreaWithharvest,baselineScenario}(t,i) * (EF_{AGL}(i) + EF_{BG}(i, t - tt))$$

For the current monitoring period, the following baseline emissions derived from equation 117 are presented:

Table 11. Baseline emissions derived from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest

$u_{classification}(i)$	$u_{transition}(i)$	$\Delta area_{projectAreaWithharvest,baselineScenario}(t,i)$	$EF_{AGL}(i) + EF_{BG}(i, t - tt)$	EQ117
Discounting factor for NERs from avoided deforestation, based on the accuracy of classification	Discounting factor for all emission reductions, based on the uncertainty of biomass inventory related to transition ii	Hectares in transition ii within the project area in the harvesting zone, in the reference scenario during year t	Emission Factor (tCO ₂ /ha)	ΔGHG from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest (tCO ₂)
0.946	1.00	46.01	-453.74	-19,763.07

Source: Taken from Monitoring Report v6.0

The total baseline emissions for the monitoring period are presented below:

Table 12. Baseline emissions or removals (tCO₂e)

Year	EQ107 ΔGHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas (tCO ₂)	EQ113 ΔGHG from changes in long-lived wood products (tCO ₂)	EQ117 ΔGHG from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest (tCO ₂)	Total
2021	-261,168.6	5,085.3	-19,763.1	-275,846.3

Source: Taken from Monitoring Report v5.0

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified the data presented in the Monitoring Report and contrasted them with the information contained in the attached spreadsheet, which allowed us to guarantee the coherence of the quantification of the emissions of the reference scenario and compliance with the requirements set forth in the methodology.

Project Emissions

In accordance with the guidelines described in section 9.3.2 of the VM0006 v2.2 methodology, it was verified that the quantification of the ex-post emissions of this verification period is derived from the analysis of deforestation observed in 2021. The change in carbon stocks from deforestation processes at the project boundaries was correctly analyzed through the official cartographic information of GEOBOSQUES, by calculating the annual rate of change that evidences the transition from Forest Lands to Grasslands during the monitoring period. As a result, 191.16 ha was deforested during 2021.

The project's emissions or removals are derived from Equation 105 of Section 8.4.4 of the methodology, from which three equations containing the actual project emissions and removals are derived: EQ107 + EQ113 + EQ117.

EQ107: ΔGHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas.

$$EQ107: u_{classification}(i) * u_{transition}(i) * \Delta area_{projectAreaEAH,baselineScenario(i)} * (EF_{AGL}(i) + EF_{BG}(i, t - tt))$$

Where:

$u_{classification}(i)$: Discounting factor for NERs from avoided deforestation, based on the accuracy of classification, i.e. dividing land into broad land use types.

$u_{transition}(i)$: Discounting factor for all emission reductions, based on the uncertainty of biomass inventory related to transition i .

$\Delta area_{projectAreaEAH,baselineScenario(i)}$: Hectares undergoing transition i within the project area, excluding the ANR area and harvest areas, under the baseline scenario during year t . [ha yr⁻¹].

$EF_{AGL}(i) + EF_{BG}(i, t - tt)$: Aboveground live, and belowground emission factor for transition i , and time after transition $t - tt$.

For the current monitoring period, the following project emissions derived from equation 107 are presented:

Table 13. Project emissions derived from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas.

$u_{classification}(i)$	$u_{transition}(i)$	$\Delta area_{projectAreaEAH,projectScenario(i)}$	$EF_{AGL}(i) + EF_{BG}(i, t - tt)$	EQ107
Discounting factor for NERs from avoided deforestation, based on the accuracy of classification	Discounting factor for all emission reductions, based on the uncertainty of biomass inventory related to transition ii .	Hectares in transition ii within the project area, excluding ANR and harvest areas, in the project scenario during year t (ha).	Emission Factor Pastures (tCO ₂ /ha)	Δ GHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas (tCO ₂)
0.946	1.00	136.62	-453.74	-58,683.7

Source: Taken from Monitoring Report v6.0

EQ113: Δ GHG from changes in long-lived wood products

$$EQ113: \frac{44}{12} * (C_{LWP,project}(t) - C_{LWP,baseline}(t))$$

Where:

$C_{LWP,project}(t)$: GHG sink in long-lived wood product in project scenario at year t [Mg C]

$C_{LWP,baseline}(t)$: GHG sink in long-lived wood product in baseline scenario at year t [Mg C]

For the current monitoring period, the following project emissions derived from equation 113 are presented:

Table 14. Project emissions derived from changes in long-lived wood products.

$C_{LWP,project}(t)$	EQ113
carbon in long-lived wood products within the reference scenario. [tC]	Δ GHG from changes in long-lived wood products (tCO ₂)
1,386.9	5,085.3

Source: Taken from Monitoring Report v6.0

EQ117: Δ GHG from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest

$$EQ117 u_{classification}(i) * u_{transition}(i) * area_{projectAreaWithharvest,baselineScenario(t,i)} * (EF_{AGL}(i) + EF_{BG}(i, t - tt))$$

For the current monitoring period, the following project emissions derived from equation 117 are presented:

Table 15. Project emissions derived from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest.

$u_{\text{classification}}(i)$	$u_{\text{transition}}(i)$	$\Delta \text{area}_{\text{projectAreaWithharvest,project}}(i)$	$C_{\text{harvest}}(t2,i)$ $C_{\text{harvest}}(t1,i)$	EQ117
Discounting factor for NERs from avoided deforestation, based on the accuracy of classification	Discounting factor for all emission reductions, based on the uncertainty of biomass inventory related to transition <i>ii</i> .	Hectares in transition <i>ii</i> within the project area, with harvesting activities, in the project scenario during year <i>t</i> (ha).	ΔGHG from changes in long-lived wood products (tCO ₂) Carbon density in the harvested area by time and harvested area [tCO ₂ /ha].	ΔGHG from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest (tCO ₂)
0.946	1.00	12,773.83	622.51 (t2) 622.51(t1)	0.0

Source: Taken from Monitoring Report v6.0

Below are the total project emissions for the monitoring period:

Table 16. Project emissions or removals

Year	EQ107 ΔGHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas (tCO ₂)	EQ113 ΔGHG from changes in long-lived wood products (tCO ₂)	EQ117 ΔGHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas (tCO ₂)	Total
2021	-58,683.7	5,085.3	0.0	-53,598.4

Source: Taken from Monitoring Report v6.0

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified the data presented in the Monitoring Report and contrasted them with the information contained in the attached spreadsheet, which allowed us to guarantee the coherence of the quantification of the emissions of the project scenario and compliance with the requirements set forth in the methodology.

Leakage

In accordance with the guidelines described in section 9.3.3 of the VM0006 v2.2 methodology, it was verified that the quantification of leakage emissions during this verification period is derived from the analysis of deforestation that occurred in 2021 outside the project areas. As indicated in section 3.3.2 of the validated PDD, the quantification of leakage due to “geographically unconstrained drivers” does not apply, since the drivers of deforestation are in all cases non-migrant rural families/communities; therefore, the relevance of not including a distinction (unconstrained - constrained) in the calculation of leakage was confirmed.

The change in carbon stocks due to deforestation outside the project boundaries (leakage area) was correctly analyzed through the official cartographic information of GEOBOSQUES, by calculating

the annual rate of change that evidences the transition from Forest Lands to Grasslands during the monitoring period.

As a result, the deforestation within the leakage area reached 6,260.04 ha (see Evidence 3.04 "Leakage"). However, this value exceeds both the Baseline and Project Scenario estimations and is the result of an atypical increase in deforestation within the leakage belt due to anthropogenic causes unrelated to the conservation measures implemented by the project. Consequently, this deforestation cannot be classified as leakage.

To prevent an overwhelming loss in contrast to the projected trends within the project area, it has been deemed appropriate to use the Project Scenario value for the monitoring year. This approach ensures that leakage is not overestimated due to external factors beyond the project's influence.

This decision aligns with Section 9.3.3.1 of methodology VM0006, which states: "However, in case the project proponent can justify in the monitoring report that observed change in deforestation and/or forest degradation in the leakage area compared to deforestation and/or forest degradation in baseline in the leakage area is not caused by project activities, but rather through some external factor, the project proponent is allowed to adjust the baseline rate of deforestation and forest degradation within the leakage area."

Leak emissions or removals are derived from equation 105 in section 8.4.4 of the methodology, from which an equation containing actual leakage emissions is derived: EQ108.

EQ108: ΔGHG from deforestation due to leakage

$$EQ108: u_{classification}(i) * u_{transition}(i) * (+\Delta area_{leakageArea,projectScenario}(t,i) - \Delta area_{leakageArea,baselineScenario}(t,i)) * EF_{AGL}(i) + EF_{BG}(i, t - tt)$$

Where:

$u_{classification}(i)$ Discounting factor for NERs from avoided deforestation, based on the accuracy of classification, i.e. dividing land into broad land use types.

$u_{transition}(i)$ Discounting factor for all emission reductions, based on the uncertainty of biomass inventory related to transition i .

$\Delta area_{leakageArea,projectScenario}(t,i)$ Hectares undergoing transition ii within the leakage area under the project scenario during year ss . [ha yr-1].

$\Delta area_{leakageArea,baselineScenario}(t,i)$ Hectares undergoing transition ii within the leakage area under the baseline scenario during year ss . [ha yr-1].

$EF_{AGL}(i) EF_{BG}(i, t - tt)$:Aboveground live, and belowground emission factor for transition i , and time after transition $t-tt$.

Table 17. Leakage emissions or removals under the project scenario (tCO2e)

Year 2021	
$u_{\text{classification}}(i)$ Discounting factor for NERs from avoided deforestation, based on the accuracy of classification	0,946
$u_{\text{transition}}(i)$ Discounting factor for all emission reductions, based on the uncertainty of biomass inventory related to transition <i>ii</i> .	1.00
$EF_{\text{AGL}}(i) + EF_{\text{BG}}(i, t - tt)$ Emission Factor Pastures (tCO ₂ /ha)	-453.74
$\Delta \text{area}_{\text{leakageArea,projectScenario}}(i)$ Hectares in transition <i>ii</i> within the leakage area in the project scenario during year <i>t</i> . [ha yr ⁻¹]	5,336.67
$\Delta \text{area}_{\text{leakageArea,baselineScenario}}(i)$ Hectares in transition <i>ii</i> within the leakage area in the baseline scenario during year <i>t</i> . [ha yr ⁻¹]	5,324.40
EQ108 ΔGHG from deforestation due to leakage	-5,268.86

Source: Taken from Monitoring Report v6.0

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified the data presented in the Monitoring Report and contrasted them with the information contained in the attached spreadsheet, which allowed us to guarantee the coherence of the quantification of emissions due to leaks in the project scenario and compliance with the requirements set forth in the methodology.

Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

It was verified that the net quantification of the reduction of GHG emissions during the verification period was developed according to the guidelines described in the VM0006 v2.2 methodology. Specifically, the net GHG emission reductions were calculated using Equation 105, which is divided into ten equations; some of these equations were considered "Not applicable" as they come from activities not foreseen for this project.

Table 18. Sources of emissions

EQ105 Net Emission Reductions (NERs) (NER)	=	EQ	Compliance Monitoring Report
ΔGHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas	1 +	107	Section 3.2.1 and 3.2.2
+ ΔGHG from deforestation due to leakage	2 +	108	Section 3.2.3
+ ΔGHG from avoided degradation	3 +	109	N/A

+ ΔGHG from degradation due to leakage	4 +	110	N/A
+ΔGHG from leakage by unconstrained geographic drivers	5 +	111	N/A
+ ΔGHG from assisted natural regeneration	6 +	112	N/A
+ ΔGHG from changes in long-lived wood products	7 +	113	Section 3.2.1 and 3.2.2
+ ΔGHG from improved cook stoves	8 +	114	
+ ΔGHG from other and secondary sources	9 +	115	N/A
+ΔGHG from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest	10	116 and 117	Section 3.2.1 and 3.2.2

Source: This report based on Monitoring Report v6.0

The estimated net reductions in the project area are the result of 471.4 hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area compared to the without-project scenario.

Table 19. Net GHG emission reductions or removals

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO _{2e})	Project emissions or removals (tCO _{2e})	Leakage emissions (tCO _{2e})	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO _{2e})
2021	-275,846.3	-53,598.4	-5,268.9	216,979

Source: This report based on Monitoring Report v6.0

Finally, the VCUs associated with the monitoring period were calculated based on the net reductions in GHG emissions, in line with the provisions of equation 106 of the methodology, as follows:

$$VCUs = NERs - buffer * GHG \text{ from avoided deforestation} + \Delta \text{ excluding ANR and harvest areas} + \Delta \text{ from changes in long-lived wood products} + \Delta GHG \text{ from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest}$$

In summary, the net reduction in GHG emissions for the current monitoring period (from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021) was 216,979 tCO_{2e}. The non-permanence risk score, determined from AFOLU's Non-Permanence Risk Tool, was 12%; this means that 26,670 carbon credits will be deposited as AFOLU common reserve credits. The VCUs generated by the project during the monitoring period are 190,309 VCUs.

Table 20. NERs, buffer credit allocation and VCUs generated by the project.

Year	Net Emission Reductions (NERs)	Buffer credits (tCO _{2e})	Verified Carbon Units (tCO _{2e})
2021	216,979.0	26,670	190,309

Source: This report based on Monitoring Report v6.0

ICONTEC considers that the calculation procedure was presented in a clear and consistent manner in the spreadsheets attached by the proponent. The equations used in the spreadsheets are consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report, validated Project Document, and methodology guidelines. Therefore, the net amount of VCUs that will be issued is accurate and realistic.

The following tables summarize the data and parameters used by the project proponent to calculate the GHG emission reductions of the monitoring period, their verified values and the conformity assessment implemented by ICONTEC.

Table 21. Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data/Parameter available at validation	Value	Assessment procedure and result
CF <i>Carbon fraction of dry matter in wood Mg C (Mg DM)⁻¹</i>	0.47	The value is consistent with the validated Project Document and the attached ex post spreadsheet.
sc1 <i>First shape factor for the forest scarcity equation; steepness of the decrease in deforestation rate (greater is steeper).</i>	Not applicable as the % of remnant forest cover is more than 50% of original forest cover, as has been explained in the methodological deviation (section 3.1.6 of the PD)	The value is consistent with the validated Project Document.
sc2 <i>Second shape factor for the forest scarcity equation; relative deforested area at which the deforestation rate will be 50% of the initial deforestation rate</i>	Not applicable as the % of remnant forest cover is more than 50% of original forest cover, as has been explained in the methodological deviation (section 3.1.6 of the PD)	The value is consistent with the validated Project Document.
wwf(ty) <i>Fraction of carbon in harvested wood products that are emitted immediately because of mill inefficiency for wood class ssee. This can be estimated by multiplying the applicable fraction to the total amount of carbon in different harvested wood product category.</i>	24% for being a developing country	The value is consistent with the validated Project Document and the attached ex post spreadsheet.
SPL (TY) <i>Proportion of short-lived products</i>	0.2 for being sawn wood	The value is consistent with the validated Project Document and the attached ex post spreadsheet.
fo(ty) <i>Fraction of carbon that will be emitted to the atmosphere between 5 and 100 years of harvest for wood class ssee.</i>	0.85 for being Sawn wood from a tropical forest region	The value is consistent with the validated Project Document and the attached ex post spreadsheet.

Data/Parameter available at validation	Value		Assessment procedure and result
$\rho_{wood,j}$ Average basic wood density of species or species group <i>RR</i> [Mg DM m⁻³]	<i>Apuleia leiocarpa</i> (Vogel) J.F. Macbr.	0.7	The value is consistent with the validated Project Document and the attached ex post spreadsheet.
	<i>Hymenaea oblongifolia</i> Huber	0.8	
	<i>Copaifera reticulata</i> Ducke	0.61	
	<i>Myroxylon balsamum</i> (L.) Harms	0.78	
	<i>Amburana cearensis</i> (Allemão) A.C. Sm.	0.43	
	<i>Mezilaurus itauba</i> (Meisn.) Head. Ex Mez	0.71	
	<i>Clarisia racemosa</i> Ruiz & Pav.	0.59	
	<i>Couratari guianensis</i> Aubl.	0.54	
	<i>Aspidosperma macrocarpon</i> Mart.	0.67	
	<i>Manilkara bidentata</i> (A. DC.) A. Chev.	0.87	
	<i>Dipteryx odorata</i> (Aubl.) Willd.	0.91	
	<i>Handroanthus serratifolius</i> (Vahl) S.O. Grose	0.92	

Source: This report based on Monitoring Report v4.0

Table 22. Data and Parameter Monitored

Data/Parameter Monitored	Value	Assessment procedure and result
sizeprojectArea, sizeleakageArea, sizeReferenceRegion, sizeReferenceForest. Size of project area, leakage area, reference region [ha]	sizeprojectArea = 181,015.29 sizeleakageArea = 232,099.83 sizeReferenceRegion = 516,738.69 sizeReferenceForest = 416,174.22	The value is consistent with the validated Project Document and the attached ex post spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
$\Delta area_{projectAreaEAH,projectScenario}(t, i)$ Hectares undergoing transition <i>ii</i> within the project area, excluding ANR and harvest areas, under the project scenario during year <i>ss</i>. [ha yr⁻¹].	136.62 ha for the year 2021	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the

Data/Parameter Monitored	Value	Assessment procedure and result
		information described in the Monitoring Report
$\Delta area_{projectAreaEAH,BaselineScenario}(t, i)$ Hectares undergoing transition ii within the project area, excluding the ANR area, and harvest areas, under the baseline scenario for year ss [ha yr ⁻¹].	$(D. projectArea_{baselineScenario.DF}^{(t)} - area_{projectArea,Withharvest,baselineScenario}(t,i))$ = 608.02	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
$\Delta area_{projectAreaWithANR,baselineScenario}(t, i)$ Hectares undergoing transition i within the leakage area under the project scenario for year t . [a yr ⁻¹]	Not applicable because ANR not included in project activity	N/A
$\Delta area_{leakageArea,projectScenario}(t, i)$ Hectares undergoing transition ii within the leakage area under the project scenario for year ss [a yr ⁻¹]	Year 2021: $\Delta area_{leakageArea,projectScenario}(t, i) = 5,336.67$	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
$\Delta area_{leakageArea,baselineScenario}(t, i)$ Hectares undergoing transition ii within the leakage area under the baseline scenario during year ss . [a yr ⁻¹]	Year 2021: $\Delta area_{leakageArea,BaselineScenario}(t, i) = 5,234.40$	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
$\Delta area_{historical}(CS_{12} \rightarrow CS, t1 \rightarrow T_2)$ Area of transition from LULC class or forest stratum 1 to 2 from time 1 to 2 during the historical reference period [ha yr ⁻¹]	At least once before every baseline update	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
$area_{historical}(CS_1, t1)$ Total area of LULC class or forest stratum 1 at time 1 [ha]	N/A	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
$Area_{biomassloss}(s)$ Total annual area of LULC class i that was cleared for creating firebreaks [ha yr ⁻¹]	N/A	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report

Data/Parameter Monitored	Value	Assessment procedure and result
Areafirebiomassloss(s) <i>Annual area of forest stratum i that was cleared by using prescribed burning.</i> $[a \text{ yr}^{-1}]$	N/A	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
areafireBiomassLoss_{ANR}(t, i) <i>Area of biomass removed by prescribed burning within ANR stratum i during year t [ha]</i>	Not applicability because ANR not included in project activity	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
areaprojectAreaWithANR,projectScenario(t, i) <i>Amount of land on which ANR activities are planned under the project scenario for year t and in stratum i [ha]</i>	Not applicability because ANR not included in project activity	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
Area_{harvest}(t, i) <i>Area of forest in harvest stratum ii that is harvested at time ss. [ha]</i>	12,773.83	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
AreaprojectAreawithHarvest,ProjectScenario(t, i) <i>Size of strata ii within the project area with harvest activities during year ss under the project scenario [ha yr⁻¹]</i>	12,773.83	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
AreaprojectAreawithHarvest,BaselineScenario(t, i) <i>Hectares undergoing transition ii within the harvest areas under the baseline scenario during year ss [ha yr⁻¹]</i>	46.01 ha	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report

Data/Parameter Monitored	Value		Assessment procedure and result
BetaRegDF (t) and BetaReg_{DG} (t) <i>Beta regression model describing the relationship between time and deforestation/degradation rate in the reference region during the historical reference period.</i> <i>[a yr⁻¹]</i>	2018	5,525.41	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
	2019	6,284.7	
	2020	7,107.27	
	2021	7,992.27	
	2022	8,935.12	
	2023	9,926.95	
	2024	10,953.69	
	2025	11,995.16	
	2026	13,023.94	
	2027	14,004.31	
Area under agricultural intensification <i>Size of the area of agricultural intensification separated for each agricultural intensification measure.</i> <i>[ha]</i>	Not applicability because agricultural intensification activities not included in project activity		The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
CTbaseline (h, j, ty, t) <i>Annually extracted volume of harvested timber round-wood for commercial on-sale under the baseline scenario during harvest h by species j and wood product class ty during year t</i> <i>[M3 yr⁻¹]</i>	See the Excel “The Jaguar REDD+ Project_Monitoring Report 2021_v4_VM0015_24012025”		The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
CTproject(h, j, ty, t) <i>Annually extracted volume of harvested timber round-wood for commercial on-sale inside the project area under the project scenario during harvest h by species j and wood product class ty during year t.</i> <i>[M3 yr⁻¹]</i>	See the Excel “The Jaguar REDD+ Project_Monitoring Report 2021_v4_VM0015_24012025c”		The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
ContributionDF (d) and Contribution_{DG} (d) <i>Relative contribution of driver i respectively to total deforestation and forest degradation.</i>	See the Excel “The Jaguar REDD+ Project_Monitoring Report 2021_v4_VM0015_24012025”		The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
RelativeDriverImpactDF (t,d) and RelativeDriverImpact_{DG} (t,d) <i>Relative impact of the geographically unconstrained driver cc at time ss of the crediting period respectively on deforestation and forest degradation.</i>	Not applicable as no geographically unconstrained driver has been identified in the baseline scenario		The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report

Data/Parameter Monitored	Value	Assessment procedure and result
leakageunconstrained (d) <i>Leakage cancellation rate for avoiding deforestation/degradation from geographically unconstrained drivers.</i>	A default rate of 100% was used as recommended by the methodology.	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
effectiveness (α, d) <i>Effectiveness of every project activity α in decreasing any driver of deforestation d relative to that driver's contribution to deforestation and forest degradation</i>	Legal recognition of the land tenure status: 0.040 Demarcation and forest protection: 1.000 Alternative livelihoods: 0.31	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
Efforest <i>Emission factor related to leakage. [t CO₂ e]</i>	N/A	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
OMo(i) <i>Plant-derived organic matter of LULC class or forest stratum i in pool o. [Mg DM ha⁻¹]</i>	Follow uncertainty deduction procedures described in methodology.	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
Proportion_{DF} (d) and Proportion_{DG} (d) <i>Proportion of the gradual carbon loss that leads to deforestation or forest degradation, respectively, due to driver d</i>	Proportion DF = 100% Proportion DG = 0%	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
C(t, i) <i>Carbon stock density at time in stratum (AGL + BG) [Mg C ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹]</i>	Forest: 169.78	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
fallometric(y) <i>Allometric relationship to convert a tree metric such as DBH or tree height into biomass</i>	See the Excel "The Jaguar REDD+ Project_ Monitoring Report 2021_v4_VM0015_24012025"	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report

Data/Parameter Monitored	Value	Assessment procedure and result
$f_{belowground}(y)$ <i>Relationship between aboveground and belowground biomass, such as a root-to-shoot ratio</i>	See the Excel "The Jaguar REDD+ Project_Monitoring Report 2021_v4_VM0015_24012025"	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
Charvest (t,i) <i>Biomass carbon stock density at time t in stratum i in harvested areas (Mg C ha⁻¹)</i>	See the Excel "The Jaguar REDD+ Project_Monitoring Report 2021_v4_VM0015_24012025"	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
CEinventory, harvest (t,i) <i>Combined error in estimate of average biomass stock density in harvest areas in stratum i at time t.</i>	0.003	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
CEinventory, ANR (t,i) <i>Combined error in estimate of average biomass stock density in ANR areas in stratum I at time t</i>	N/A	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
uclassification <i>Discounting factor for NERs from avoided deforestation, based on the accuracy of classification, i.e. dividing land into broad land use types.</i>	0.94667	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
Ustratification <i>Discounting factor for NERs from avoided degradation, based on the accuracy of stratification, i.e. dividing forest into individual forest biomass classes.</i>	Not Applicable (only one stratum)	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report
utransition (i) <i>Discounting factor for the emission factor for the transition from LULC class or forest stratum 1 to class 2 according to the uncertainty of the biomass inventory.</i>	1	The source has been checked and entered correctly into the spreadsheet. The data is consistent with the information described in the Monitoring Report

Source: This report

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified, through review and reproduction of the calculation, the application of the parameters of the validation and the monitoring period and considers that their use is adequate and consistent with the ex-post spreadsheets, Monitoring Report and Project Document.

4.4.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals (VCS, 2.5, 3.2, 3.6, 3.15, 4.1, 4.3)

The details of the data and parameters used to determine GHG emission reductions are described in Section 3.1 of the Monitoring Report. ICONTEC considers that the documentary support attached by the proponent sufficient and of quality, which allowed to support the quantification of the GHG emission reductions of the monitoring period.

The assurance and quality control of the technical procedures supporting the accuracy of recorded and monitored data, model results, and carbon estimation were properly assessed. These procedures minimize the risks associated with potential transcription, calculation, or data formatting errors that could result in inaccurate carbon accounting results. Forestal Otorongo is responsible for the creation and adoption of QA/QC protocols as required, and for any technical direction from industry experts or teams. Details of quality and document management procedures are described in Section 3.1.3 of the RM.

The activity data recorded and monitored involves professional and technical expertise in the field, and follows the procedures set out in the project's Monitoring Plan. The collected data is digitized, reviewed, and incorporated into a project database according to its type characteristics (cartography, inventory, legal compliance, etc.). During the documentary and field review, it was verified that all the field information is adequately georeferenced and systematized within the GIS, the physical files are stored in the administrative office of the project located in the town of Iñapari, while the digital files are stored in an electronic folder called "JAGUAR PROJECT" located on the BOZOVICH server. These files will be kept for the entire useful life of the project and for at least two years after the end of its accreditation period, in compliance with the provisions of the VCS Standard.

As mentioned in section 4.3.12 of this report, the project proponent and other actors involved in the implementation possess the technical and professional competencies necessary to accurately generate and analyze the project's GHG emission reduction information. The data presented to the audit team was clear and consistent and the processing steps could be traced back to the relevant sections of the methodology and monitoring plan.

4.4.3 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis (VCS 2.4, 3.2, 3.5, 3.6, 3.15, 3.23, 4.1)

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified the development of the AFOLU v4.0 Non-Permanence Risk Tool of the VCS Standard. The risk rating is associated with the evaluation of the current monitoring period and should be re-evaluated at each verification event. The rating obtained was credible, transparent, and sufficiently documented. In addition, the rating obtained is consistent with the discount value applied to the net GHG reductions of the monitoring period.

The assessment of internal, external, and natural risks and the respective associated rating are detailed below.

Risk factor	Risk rating	Assessment
INTERNAL RISK = 0		
Project Management = - 4	0	a) Not applicable (it is a REDD project that does not involve reforestation, afforestation, or revegetation activities)
	0	b) No. The threat of external actors (mainly, agrarian expansion of religious communities) does not compromise more than 50% of the C stock, which requires significant measures of control and surveillance. These actions or threats of entry into the project area will be continuously monitored by project proponent following a monitoring, control, and surveillance flowchart in coordination with the forestry authority.
	0	c) The qualification of the staff of the Jaguar Amazonas REDD+ Project continues to show significant experience in community, biodiversity and other skills needed to implement the activities of the REDD+ project.
	0	d) The administrative and technical offices of the Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project are located less than 1 hour away from the project area. Those responsible for the project implementation maintain a continuous presence within the project area.
	-2	e) The team includes personnel with experience in the implementation and commercialization of other projects in the AFOLU sector in the same region. In addition, the project proponent has the company PASKAY SAC as a partner for the implementation of the project, which evidence experience in accounting and carbon monitoring reporting under the VCS program
	-2	f) The REDD+ Project implements an Adaptive Management System that has different management tools that define the activities to be implemented (Forest Management Plans and instructions for the implementation of the activities), identify the procedures for monitoring, systematize the information and generate feedback by updating the instructions and procedures.
Financial Viability = 0	0	a) Not applicable. Breakeven point is obtained before than 10 years from the start of REDD+ project
	0	b) Not applicable. Breakeven point is obtained before than 10 years from the start of REDD+ project
	0	c) Not applicable. Breakeven point is obtained before than 10 years from the start of REDD+ project
	0	d) It was verified that the break-even point of the project's cash flow will be reached during the first year (based on the cash flow analysis)
	0	e) Not applicable. Secured funds cover 100% of needs before breakeven point.

Risk factor	Risk rating	Assessment
	0	f) Not applicable. Secured funds cover 100% of needs before breakeven point.
	0	g) Not applicable. Secured funds cover 100% of needs before breakeven point.
	0	h) Applicable. Secured funds cover 100% of needs before breakeven point.
	0	f) Not applicable
Opportunity Cost = - 2	8	a) The REDD Project has an annual profit of US\$ 7.68 per hectare, while the expected profit from livestock farming is US\$ 50 per hectare. It implies that the most profitable alternative land use is more than 100% more profitable than the REDD+ Project.
	0	b) Not applicable. NPV is not under this range.
	0	c) Not applicable. NPV is not under this range.
	0	d) Not applicable. NPV is not under this range.
	0	e) Not applicable. NPV is not under this range.
	0	f) Not applicable. NPV is not under this range.
	0	g) The project proponent is a for-profit organization. This scenario is not applicable.
	-2	h) The project is implemented in an area that is determined by law as a permanent productive forest (BPP), which means that it is an area destined for the responsible use of forest resources, including wood, through a forest management model, which allows it to be maintained as a standing forest over time. This area was handed over to the proponents of the concession project with a contract signed with the Peruvian government for 40 renewable years, thus covering the useful life of the project. Therefore, the Project is protected by the legally binding commitment to continue management practices during the quantification period.
	-8	(i) As indicated in subparagraph (h), BPP is a modality considered in the Law in which it is not permitted to change the use of land for non-forest uses in the future. Even if the project proponent does not renew its concession, the area would still be considered a permanent productive forest under legal protection and could eventually be granted to another concessionaire. Land-use change for agricultural purposes (the main driver of deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon) in these areas is not authorized and the likelihood that forest clearance for other purposes will be authorized is highly unlikely and unusual.
Project Longevity = 0	0	a) Not applicable
	10	b) The area of the Jaguar Amazonia REDD+ Project includes two adjacent forest concessions, granted through Concession Contracts signed in 2002 with the Peruvian State for a period of 40 years renewable every 5 years. This

Risk factor	Risk rating	Assessment
		means that there is a legal requirement to continue managing the forest sustainably, even if the contract is not renewed.
EXTERNAL RISK = 0		
Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts	0	a) The land is owned by the Peruvian Government, though the use right has been given in concession to Otorongo and Chullachaqui Forest Concessions
	2	b) As indicated in previous response, the ownership and use rights are held by different entities (the Government and project proponent, respectively) so it applies to this risk factor
	0	c) There are no disputes over land ownership between the State and the Concessionaire and/or any other third party. It is understood that the land is property of the State and users have rights to resources for a period.
	0	d) There are no disputes over land ownership between the State and the Concessionaire and/or any other third party. It is understood that the land is property of the State and users have rights to resources for a period.
	0	e) Does not apply. This is an AFOLU project and is not a WRC project
	-2	f) As explained before, the project areas are "Permanent Production Forests", recognized by the Peruvian State, being their conservation as such guaranteed, since they are defined in the Forestry Legislation as "Forest areas that due to their biotic and abiotic characteristics are suitable for permanent and sustainable production of timber and other environmental goods and services; and which have been classified as such by the INRENA within the forest zoning". These areas are made available to individuals in the form of granting recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture for sustainable and permanent use of forest resources and services, this being what will allow to continue with the necessary practices to ensure the forest carbon stocks during the entire crediting period of the Madre de Dios Amazon REDD Project.
	0	g) Not Applicable
Community Engagement = 0	0	a) Not applicable: As the project area is a forest concession granted to a private company, no families live inside them.
	5	b) 20 km around the project area includes, not only surrounding towns, but Iberia city too, with a population of 3247 inhabitants. An estimate of 843 persons (201 families) lives in Portillo, San Francisco and Carachamayoc. This represents 26% of total population of the district. These communities were consulted during different moments of the project (preparation and implementation, too).

Risk factor	Risk rating	Assessment
	-5	c) FSC certification includes a very high standard of community impacts assessment, and it is still valid. The main positive impact on communities is related with the generation of local employment and with the authorization of Brazil nut harvesting to local families within the project area.
Political Risk = 0	0	a) Governance score of less than -0.79
	0	b) Governance score of -0.79 to less than -0.32
	2	c) Governance score of -0.32 to less than 0.19
	0	d) Governance score of 0.19 to less than 0.82
	0	e) Governance score of 0.82 or higher
	-2	f) Country is implementing REDD+ Readiness or other activities
NATURAL RISK = 0.5		
Fire = 0.5	LS*M = 0.5	Significance = Insignificant Likelihood = Less than every 10 years Score (LS) = 2 Mitigation (M) = 0.25
Pest and Disease Outbreaks = 0	LS*M = 0.0	Significance = Insignificant Likelihood = Not applicable Score (LS) = 0 Mitigation (M) = 1.0
Extreme Weather = 0	LS*M = 0.0	Significance = Insignificant Likelihood = Not applicable Score (LS) = 0 Mitigation (M) = 1.0
Geological Risk = 0	LS*M = 0.0	Significance = Insignificant Likelihood = Not applicable Score (LS) = 0 Mitigation (M) = 1.0
OVERALL NON-PERMANENCE RISK RATING AND BUFFER DETERMINATION		
Internal Risk		0
External Risk		0
Natural Risk		0.5
Overall Risk Rating		0.5

Since the VCS Standard states that the minimum risk rating will be 10, regardless of the calculated risk rating, the project was verified to have submitted a risk assessment equal to 12%.

In addition to this value, we must identify the formula of equation 105 of the methodology, where the following values are considered:

1. Δ GHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas (1) with a result of: 58,683.7 tCO₂e
2. Δ GHG from deforestation due to leakage: 5,268.9 tCO₂e
3. Δ GHG from changes in long-lived wood products (7) with a result of: 5,085.3 tCO₂e

4. ΔGHG from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest (10) with a result of: 0
5. Project emissions or removals: 53,598.4 tCO₂e
6. **Net GHG emissions reductions: 216,979 tCO₂e**
7. **Buffer credits: 26,670 tCO₂e**
8. **Verified carbon units (VCUs): 190,309 tCO₂e**

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified the risk assessment for the current monitoring period and considers that it is consistent with the supporting documentation provided by the project proponent. The conformity of the assumptions and justifications provided to determine the risk rating of each risk factor is based on documentary support using conservative methods.

4.4.4 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (VCS, 3.18; CCB, CL4.2)

ICONTEC verified that the project proponent publicly disseminates the results of the monitoring through the website: <https://aldoagain21.wixsite.com/cultura-forestal>. On this website, any interested party will be able to review information related to:

- Summary of the results of the monitoring of each forest management plan
- Declaration of adherence to the forest.
- Forest report BAVC Forestal
- Conflict Resolution Manual
- Institutional policies
- BAVC follow-up procedure
- Summary of the results of the LCVF monitoring

The above information was also shared with different actors such as: district municipalities of Tahuamanu, Iberia and San Lorenzo, San Francisco Sector, Carachamayoc Sector, Coronel Portillo, Iberia Institute of Public Technical Higher Education, Madre de Dios Regional Government, MINSA, Aider, OSINFOR, San Antonio de Abad National University of Cusco, FENAMAD, UNAMAD, ACCA, and the PNP Tambopata police station.

In addition, this dissemination strategy is complemented by a local radio program (Radio Tahuamanu) every weekend channel, where information related to the activities, implementation and development of the project is broadcast.

Through interviews with stakeholders, interviewees confirmed knowledge about monitoring procedures and regular socialization of project results.

4.4.5 Optional Gold Level: Climate Change Adaptation Measures (CCB, GL1.3)

This section is not applicable. The project is not seeking Climate Gold Level Verification.

4.4.6 Optional Gold Level: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (CCB, GL1.4)

This section is not applicable. The project is not seeking Climate Gold Level Verification.

4.5 Community

4.5.1 Community Impacts (CCB, CM2.1)

According to Section 4.1.1 of the Monitoring Report, the project activities have generated benefits for the communities of San Francisco, Carachamayoc, Portillo, Monte Sion and Alerta. Specifically, this last community has been added to the scope of the project's intervention.

Below is a detailed evaluation of the benefits of the project activities for the communities:

- Generation of employment and economic income: It was verified that the involvement of the Alerta community in the implementation of the project generated economic income for 26 families by collecting Brazil nuts within the project areas (forest concession areas).
- Implementation of training spaces: It was verified that the occurrence of 10 training sessions within the framework of REDD+ Projects, 5 training sessions on the development of productive economic activities and 3 training sessions on the value of the forest, were activities that promoted the importance of forest conservation, the promotion of more sustainable productive practices and alternative strategies that can potentially generate economic income.
- Technical and professional opportunities: It was verified that through the agreement signed with the Iberia Tahuamanu Public Technological Higher Education Institute, cooperation between institutions is promoted to support the technical and professional training of the communities surrounding the project area.

ICONTEC successfully verified that all the impacts presented are the direct result of the implementation of the activities, which were supported by accurate and transparent documentary evidence. ICONTEC verified the information described through interviews with the communities and considers that the results achieved are credible and meet the criteria described in the CCB Standard.

4.5.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (VCS, 3.19; CCB, CM2.2)

As described in section 4.1.2 of the Monitoring Report, the monitoring results of the General Forest Management Plan showed the non-occurrence of negative impacts such as invasions, hunting or capture of wildlife, or uncontrolled burning.

It was evidenced that the activities described in section 4.5.1 of this report promote the productive activities of families from surrounding communities and discourage the unsustainable use of natural resources within the concession forest, as well as the implementation of corporate policies of local contracting.

During the interviews conducted by the audit team, the existence of negative impacts derived from the implementation of the project was not declared. ICONTEC believes that the project proponent identifies and mitigates the potential negative impacts of the REDD+ project on surrounding communities.

4.5.3 Net Positive Community Well-being (VCS 3.19; CCB, GL1.4, CM2.3)

As described in section 4.1.3 of the Monitoring Report, the project during 2021:

- It maintained and promoted the development of awareness-raising and training activities with the surrounding communities framed in different environmental, social, and other issues.
- Through the alliance with the Technological Institute of Iberia, it supported and encouraged the improvement of agricultural practices, since the expansion of the agricultural frontier is the main driver of deforestation in the region.
- It favored the economic strengthening of the families of Alerta through the labor link for the Brazil nut harvest.

This means that the indicator income, skills and training, and access to natural resources was positive for the communities involved, as mentioned in section 4.1.3 of the Monitoring Report. During the interviews conducted by the audit team, it is evident that the members of the communities experience positive impacts derived from the implementation of the project. In addition, section 1.2 of the Monitoring Report lists the metrics of training, employability, livelihoods, health, education, water, and well-being achieved during this monitoring period.

ICONTEC considers that the net impact of the project on the well-being of the community is positive, the benefits described in the Monitoring Report are credible and transparent and have the due documentary support.

4.5.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CCB, CM2.4)

Within the project area, Brazil nut forests are considered as areas with High Conservation Values (HCV), since they have a restricted ecological distribution in the region and constitute the main source of economic income for the local families who are responsible for the collection of their fruits. The area covered by this type of ecosystem is 33,191 hectares (representing 18.1% of the total area of the project) and has been protected and managed in a sustainable manner through the Nueces de Brasil Otorongo Forest Management Plan and the conclusion of individual contracts with local families for collection within the concession area. This has been a strategy to contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources, assisted natural regeneration and the improvement of the living conditions of the local families involved.

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified the documentation that supports the ecological and social importance of these Brazil nut forests and the implementation activities that result in their care and sustainable use. In addition, it was evidenced through interviews that HCVs are not being negatively affected by the project activity. In addition, it considers that the net impact of the project on the well-being of the community is positive, the benefits described in the Monitoring Report are credible and transparent and have the due documentary support.

4.5.5 Other Stakeholder Impacts (VCS, 3.18; 3.19; CCB CM3.2-CM3.3)

During the current monitoring period, potential synergies were sought and established with environmental and educational institutions, such as the Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon (IIAP) and the Technological Institute of Iberia, to promote the strengthening of the applied and

professional capacities of students and the sustainable use of forest resources. This as a mitigation strategy to prevent or reduce the impact of deforestation and the environmental awareness of the new generations. Additionally, during 2021, training on controlled fires, workshops on agroforestry and conflict resolution, among others, were also held.

ICONTEC adequately verified the documentation supporting these mitigation actions with the other stakeholders of the project and evidenced through interviews that these agreements are in force during the monitoring period. It also considers that the net impacts of the project on the well-being of other stakeholders are positive and borne in a transparent manner.

4.5.6 Community Monitoring Plan (CCB, CM4.1, CM4.2, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)

Section 4.3.1 of the Monitoring Report presents the design and follow-up to the community monitoring plan, which provides a list of community indicators that are framed in the activities of the project and the surrounding communities. The main indicators measured are family income, training received, and forest products harvested.

1. Family income: Positive results are presented for this monitoring period. Economic benefits derived from Brazil nut harvesting activities were presented to 26 families in the community of Alerta. The income received per collector during 2021 increased compared to 2019 and 2020.
2. Training received: In 2021, 23 environmental, social and health training spaces were provided in the communities of Portillo, Carachamayoc, San Francisco, Monte Si3n and Alerta; A total of 403 participants participated in these training spaces, of which 131 (30%) were women.
3. Harvested forest products: The Brazil nut forests, identified as areas of High Conservation Value, have been managed during the monitoring period through the Brazil Nut Forest Management Plan and the sustainable use strategy by families of the Alerta Community through individual contracts that have promoted the improvement of the living conditions of these families. Even though the amount (kg) of chestnuts harvested during 2021 was lower than in 2019, the unit price per bag more than doubled during 2021 compared to 2019, which represented a significant increase in the total income of the harvesting families.

ICONTEC considers that the community monitoring plan correctly identifies the variables, communities, methods, and results derived from monitoring and follows the requirements of the CCB Standard. The information supporting the follow-up of these actions was sufficient and coherent.

4.5.7 Community Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CCB, CM4.3)

The audit team verified through documentary review and execution of interviews that the project proponent publicly disseminates the results of community monitoring through the following channels:

- Website (<https://aldoagain21.wixsite.com/cultura-forestal>) presents a section related to the REDD+ Project where an executive summary of the implementation and the VCS and CCB Monitoring Reports are disseminated. The interviewed stakeholders expressed knowledge and use of this channel.

- WhatsApp groups to disseminate information and send meeting invitations to the actors involved. Telephone contacts were obtained by approaching the neighbors to the Portillo checkpoint (surveillance control of the Forest Concession). The interviewed stakeholders expressed knowledge and use of this channel.

- Broadcasting of a radio program (Tahuamanu Radio) that is broadcast every weekend on a local radio station in Iberia, which is dedicated to sharing information about the REDD Project and raising awareness about the importance of respecting the environment, the importance of the forest and the associated ecosystem services. The stakeholders interviewed expressed knowledge and use of this channel.

ICONTEC, through interviews and associated documentary review, considers that the stakeholders have been informed of the status of project implementation through various channels and verified that the dissemination of the monitoring plan has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the CCB Standard.

4.5.8 Optional Gold Level: Short-term and Long-term Community Benefits (CCB, GL2.2)

This section is not applicable. The project is not seeking Community Gold Level Validation.

4.5.9 Optional Gold Level: Smallholder/community member Risks (CCB, GL2.3)

This section is not applicable. The project is not seeking Community Gold Level Validation.

4.5.10 Optional Gold Level: Marginalized and/or Vulnerable Community Groups (CCB, GL2.4)

This section is not applicable. The project is not seeking Community Gold Level Validation.

4.5.11 Optional Gold Level: Net Impacts on Women (CCB, GL2.5)

This section is not applicable. The project is not seeking Community Gold Level Validation.

4.5.12 Optional Gold Level: Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (CCB, GL2.6)

This section is not applicable. The project is not seeking Community Gold Level Validation.

4.5.13 Optional Gold Level: Governance and Implementation Structures (CCB, GL2.8)

This section is not applicable. The project is not seeking Community Gold Level Validation.

4.5.14 Optional Gold Level: Smallholders/Community Members Capacity Development (CCB, GL2.9)

This section is not applicable. The project is not seeking Community Gold Level Validation.

4.6 Biodiversity

4.6.1 Biodiversity Changes (CCB, B2.1)

As described in section 5.1.1 of the Monitoring Report, the following changes in biodiversity have been evidenced during the verification period:

- Maintenance and increase of the population of Jaguars (*Panthera onca*). Simultaneously with the logging activities in the concession area, complementary activities related to the periodic monitoring of wildlife in the project areas are also carried out. Through a set of camera trap stations (247) and the development of Spatial Capture-Recapture Models, jaguar populations and their associated population density have been evaluated. The results have recorded around 43 different specimens with an approximate density of 4.54 ± 0.83 individuals per km².

These records were satisfactorily evaluated through the documentary review attached by the proponent, on-site visit through the transects intervened with camera traps in the concession areas and multimedia review of historical records of camera traps.

- FSC-certified sustainable forest management and Chain of Custody (CoC) certification maintain the timber production potential in the Chullachaqui and Otorongo concessions. The implemented forest management seeks to control the ecological processes and functionality of the forest through the application of a polycyclic silvicultural system that involves the use of trees in cutting cycles with selective harvesting, application of low-impact techniques and silvicultural treatments to produce wood, and complementarily, take advantage of other forest products (chestnut) and conserve biodiversity. According to the Operational Plans formulated (2020 – 2023), the expected felling intensity is 0.6 trees/ha and 4.8 m³/ha for the consolidated Otorongo; 0.8 trees/ha and 7.6 m³/ha for the consolidated Chullachaqui. In the forest inventory of each concession, a great diversity of species with timber potential has been recorded, 223 species in the Chullachaqui concession and 240 species in the Otorongo concession. These data make it possible to know the number of individuals of each species that are suitable for harvesting, and the approximate volume of wood they will generate, which makes it possible to calculate and control, among other things, the total volume of wood to be harvested. In addition, with these procedures it is possible to identify the seed trees (approximately 20% of the total number of individuals to be harvested) that remain in the forest, guaranteeing seed production and ensuring the survival of the species and favoring their natural regeneration.

The project has also trained staff and created the infrastructure and adaptation to the processes necessary to obtain the Sustainable Forest Management Certification – FSC, guaranteeing an environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, and economically viable model. It also has its Chain of Custody (CoC) certification, which guarantees that the product it sells reaches its customers in compliance with traceability processes and the three pillars of sustainability.

These results were satisfactorily verified through the documentary review attached by the proponent (General Forest Management Plan and Operational Plan, among others), on-site visit through the

areas of the concession where the low impact of harvesting activities on tree structure and cover and the recruitment and natural regeneration processes was verified.

All evidence associated with changes in biodiversity has been verified through review of annexes and during interviews and on-site visits, so all the changes described are a direct result of the implementation of the planned project activities.

Therefore, ICONTEC considers that the changes in biodiversity derived from the implementation activities of the project during the current verification period show an improvement in biodiversity and preservation of the species of fauna and flora present in the forested areas of the forest concession.

4.6.2 Mitigation Actions (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.3)

As described in section 5.1.2 of the Monitoring Report, during this verification period there were no negative impacts on biodiversity because of the implementation of the project activities. However, various prevention measures have been implemented so as not to cause disturbances in natural ecological processes and to avoid fragmentation, which are in line with the provisions of the General Forest Management Plan and the Silvicultural Plan:

- Voluntarily limit mahogany felling, as it is considered an endangered species.
- Conduct regular forest and wildlife inventories to better understand the ecosystem.
- Implement small-impact measures in forest and Brazil nut harvesting to limit negative impacts on the ecosystem.
- Logging based on scientifically sound reconstitution rates for major timber species.
- Increase the minimum diameter of the cuts above the legally required diameter.
- Protection of trees and tree seedlings considered important to wildlife.

ICONTEC considers that the measures implemented to reduce the potential negative effects on biodiversity by the project's implementation activities are efficient and well documented. During the tracks of the interior of the forest and the on-site interviews, it was evident that there were no activities or procedures that would be detrimental to ecosystem dynamics.

4.6.3 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (CCB, B2.2)

As stated in the validated Project Document, the scenario without a project contemplates probable situations of direct impact on natural resources caused mainly by deforestation and degradation processes, illegal hunting, illegal logging, expansion of the agricultural frontier, forest fires, illegal mining, wildlife trafficking, invasion of protected areas, among others. These situations would undoubtedly trigger an adverse effect on many plant and animal populations not only in the project area but on a larger scale, understanding the complex ecosystem gears that act at the landscape level. However, the measures for the prevention and mitigation of adverse effects implemented in the project scenario (prohibition of hunting, reduced impact collection techniques derived from harvesting, surveillance and control actions in spatial boundaries and roads, training of personnel, sustainable use of Brazil nuts, tourist activities, production of charcoal from sawmill waste, among

others) show great effectiveness in relation to the conservation of biodiversity and the reduction of illegal anthropic pressure on forests.

In 2021, the species with the highest detections were the ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*, 2,685 events), the sachavaca (*Tapirus terrestris*, 2,211 events), the rabbit (*Sytilagus brasiliensis*, 1,222 events) and the curassow (*Mitu tuberosum*, 938 events). Species with less than 5 detections were the marsupial (*Philander* spp., 1 event), the ronsoco (*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*, 2 events), the pacarana (*Dinomys branickii*, 3 events) and the bald-tailed armadillo (*Cabassous unicinctus*, 4 events). The highest values of community occupation (>0.90) were ocelot, sachavaca, red deer (*Mazama americana*), peccary (*Pecari tajacu*), puma (*Puma concolor*), jaguar (*Panthera onca*) and curassow (*Mitu tuberosum*). This means that these species are likely to be found in almost every camera trap station installed in the design.

ICONTEC considers this declared information to be consistent, representative, and traceable. Therefore, the project is generating a positive net gain for biodiversity in the project area. In addition, it is evident that the project's implementation activities promote adaptation to the probable impacts of climate change.

Species in Danger: <i>Ateles chamek</i> “Maquisapa” <i>Amburana cearensis</i> “Ishpingo” <i>Handroanthus serratifolius</i> “Tahuari amarillo” <i>Spizaetus isidori</i> “Águila negra” Vulnerable species: <i>Pteneronura brasiliensis</i> “Lobo de río” <i>Tapirus terrestres</i> “Sachavaca” <i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i> “Hormiguero bandera” <i>Tayassu pecari</i> “Sajino” <i>Chelonoidis denticulatus</i> “Motelo” <i>Priodontes maximus</i> “Armadillo gigante” <i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> “Castaña” <i>Cedrela odorata</i> “Cedro” <i>Cedrela fissilis</i> “Cedro” <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> “Caoba”	Within the project area, the following species (UCIN) have been recorded, which share habitats such as bodies of water, wetlands, seasonally flooded and non-flooded forests, and riparian forests. These species have been identified within the project area and have also been reported in surrounding areas that are part of other REDD+ projects (Example, Tahuamanu Amazon REDD+). The project has implemented preventive and mitigation activities in order not to cause negative effects on the habitat of the species, such as: the prohibition of hunting, application of reduced impact collection techniques, surveillance and control actions, monitoring actions and monitoring of wild populations, continuous training of personnel.	The audit team reviewed the evidence /6/-/17/, /20/, /21/, /25/-/28/, /36/-/37/, /40/-/41/, /44/ and /58 /, and considers that the project activities during the monitoring period have not affected the populations or habitats of wild species found in the project area. On the contrary, through control and monitoring activities, the high occupancy of important species within the spatial limits of the project has been evidenced.
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Leucopternis occidentalis "Gavilán dorsigrís"

Pionites leucogaster
"Loro de vientre blanco"

4.6.4 Species Used (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.5, B2.6)

Species used

According to the information described in evidence /6/, /14/, /15/, /18/, /19/, /32/ and /33/ the forest management used in both concessions is of the polycyclic thinning type, it is That is, the standing stock is managed exclusively, favoring the growth of commercial species. This system allows the continuity of forest dynamics since it allows several periods (years) of rest in the previously exploited area. Therefore, this shows that the project activities do not consider the inclusion of invasive species, in addition, no population of invasive species has increased due to the project during the monitoring period.

ICONTEC confirms that the list of timber forest species contemplated in the operational plan is in accordance with Peruvian forest regulations, so there is no introduction of invasive plant species due to implementation to date. Through on-site tours and interviews with different forestry agencies, the audit team has verified that the information presented in the project documents is consistent with this argument.

4.6.5 High Conservation Values Protected (CCB, B2.4)

As mentioned in section 4.6.2 of this report, there were no negative impacts of the implementation of the project's activities on biodiversity or HCVs. On the contrary, data from the forest inventory and wildlife monitoring show, for example, that the population density of the jaguar in the project area is comparable only with data from protected areas, which shows that the intensity of exploitation used in the concession does not affect this species and may even have a positive impact on the diversity and abundance of other species. This is understanding the ecological concept of the umbrella species. The proponent of the project also implemented prevention and mitigation measures (forest inventories, measures of small impact on forest harvesting, protection of trees and seedlings important for fauna, among others) that ensure the high conservation values identified and evidence the health of the ecosystem in terms of its fauna and flora.

ICONTEC considers that the supporting information is correct and consistent with the data presented in the biodiversity monitoring plan and what is described in the Monitoring Report; In addition, it is consistent with the information recorded in the on-site visit and the multimedia review of historical camera trap records.

4.6.6 GMO Exclusion (CCB, B2.7)

Not applicable, no genetically modified organisms are used within the project area. Also, given FSC certification, the use of GMOs is not allowed.

4.6.7 Inputs Justification (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.8)

Fertilizers, chemical pesticides, biological control agents or other inputs that may cause adverse effects in the project areas have not been used.

4.6.8 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (CCB, B3.1) and Mitigation Actions (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B3.2)

According to section 5.2.1 of the Monitoring Report, three (3) negative off-site impacts on diversity and their respective mitigation measures were identified during the monitoring period:

- Increased deforestation pressure to expand the agricultural and livestock frontier in the areas surrounding the concession. During the monitoring period, workshops on the management of crops of interest, controlled burns, agroforestry systems, environmental crimes, among others, were held in the surrounding communities.
- Increased illegal logging of forest species of high commercial value in areas adjacent to the concession. During the monitoring period, patrols were implemented to have greater control over the entry and exit of third parties who use the transport routes of the concessions as a transit zone to other areas.
- Loss of biodiversity due to an increase in illegal hunting of wildlife in areas surrounding the concession. During the monitoring period, patrols were implemented to have greater control over the entry and exit of third parties who use the transport routes of the concessions as a transit zone to other areas.

ICONTEC considers that the supporting information is correct and consistent with the data presented in the Monitoring Report; In addition, these data are consistent with the information recorded in the on-site interviews, where the parties stated that these mitigation measures implemented are effective.

4.6.9 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (CCB, B3.3)

As shown in section 5.2.2 of the Monitoring Report, no negative off-site impacts on biodiversity have been identified due to the implementation of project activities. In addition, the project proponent has designed mitigation actions to control potential adverse impacts on biodiversity outside the project area (section 4.6.9 of this report). To promote the net benefits of off-site biodiversity, during the monitoring period, various training spaces have been held with the local population addressing issues related to the benefits and good use of the region's forest resources, conflict resolution, forest fires, among others; as well as surveillance and patrol activities along the roads leading to the concession area.

ICONTEC considers that the measures implemented to reduce the potential negative effects on biodiversity outside the project area are efficient and well documented. During the on-site interviews,

the knowledge and participation of the interviewees on the implementation of these activities was evidenced.

4.6.10 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (CCB, B4.1, B4.2, GL3.4)

As presented in section 5.3.1 of the Monitoring Report, the biodiversity monitoring plan provides the list of indicators subject to monitoring (frequency, methodology, indicator, measuring, outcome), which are directly related to the implementation results of the project activities and are addressed by monitoring the impact on biodiversity. The impacts comprise two groups: Flora (loss of forest cover, affected trees of interest, remaining vegetation and natural regeneration) and Fauna (transect records, accidental encounters, track recording, audible recording, camera trap recordings, data analysis and results by species).

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified the implementation of the biodiversity monitoring plan through interviews and on-site visit and considers that the information recorded in the field is consistent with the information described in the project documents. The sampling plan follows the guidelines of the validated Project Document and is therefore in line with the provisions of the CCB Standard. The results of the second monitoring period and the effectiveness of the measures taken to maintain or improve the identified biodiversity-related HCVs are considered reasonable and credible. In addition, since the project is validated at Gold Level for its exceptional benefits to biodiversity, the monitoring results included population trends of the trigger species and the threats associated with it.

4.6.11 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CCB, B4.3)

As described in section 5.3.2 of the Monitoring Report, the proponent has made publicly available all project documentation at the link: <https://aldoagain21.wixsite.com/cultura-forestal>. In addition, socialization, and dissemination to interested parties, such as surrounding communities and institutions, is carried out through informative meetings and workshops. As a complement to these channels, the Project broadcasts a local radio program every weekend on Radio Tahuamanu (109.4 FM) (formerly on Radio Solar, 99.3 FM) to communicate the activities, developments, and results of the project.

ICONTEC, through stakeholder interviews and associated desk review, considers that the dissemination of the biodiversity monitoring plan has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the CCB Standard and the supporting information is credible and accurate.

4.6.12 Optional Gold Level: Trigger Species Population Trends (CCB, GL3.3)

The jaguar (*Panthera onca*) has been identified as the project's trigger species. On the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, jaguars are listed as "near threatened." In the case of the project, the loss and degradation of the forests surrounding the concession is increasing and with it a negative impact on the population of these felines, which motivates individuals to move towards the protected forests of the project area. According to scientific documentation attached by the proponent, the jaguar is an indicator of the good state of the forest and its recurrent record shows that the ecological processes of the forest are optimal and that the use carried out does not generate a negative impact on biodiversity. As mentioned in section 4.6 of this report, the proponent has taken measures to maintain or improve the status of the jaguar population and reduce threats to its population, including:

- Design of the management plan that includes the specific management measures according to the HCVs found in the evaluation.
- Monitoring of High Conservation Value (HCV) attributes found in the management unit through indicator species of flora and fauna.
- Development of a control system to ensure compliance with management guidelines.
- Development of a patrol system throughout the project area.
- Implementation of low-impact harvesting.
- Maintenance of the certification of the concession.
- Development, implementation, monitoring, and improvement of forest management through general forest management plans.
- I work with neighboring communities to raise awareness about the value of the forest, improving livelihoods, among others.

ICONTEC considers this declared information to be consistent, representative, and traceable. Therefore, the project is effectively ensuring the well-being of biodiversity in the project area, especially the jaguar as an umbrella species, and meets the requirements of the CCB Standard for exceptional biodiversity benefits Gold Level.

4.6.13 Optional Gold Level: Effectiveness of Threat Reduction Actions (CCB, GL3.4)

The main results of the implementation of the above-mentioned measures include the following:

- Population density: 4.54 ± 0.83 jaguar individuals per 100 km² (Tobler et al., 2018). In the fauna assessments, jaguars have been found at each sampling point according to the record of species observed in the PGMF summary of monitoring results.
- Jaguar population density in the project area is comparable with data from protected natural areas.
- The multispecies occupation model revealed that the harvesting of forest species did not have a negative impact on any of the species studied and that, in fact, it had an initial positive impact on several species of other herbivorous mammals, directly influencing an increase in the jaguar population.
- The results of biodiversity monitoring indicate that well-managed timber concessions (hunting control and low harvested timber volumes) can support significant populations of large and medium-sized mammals, including large herbivores and carnivores.

ICONTEC satisfactorily verified the effectiveness of the measures taken to maintain or improve the status of the population of trigger species and considers that the project is effectively ensuring the well-being of biodiversity in the project area, especially the jaguar as it is an umbrella species, and meets the requirements of the CCB Standard for exceptional biodiversity benefits Gold Level.

4.7 Additional Project Implementation Information

All details on the conformity assessment of the status of implementation of project activities are described in detail in the previous sections of this report.

4.8 Additional Project Impact Information

All details on the conformity assessment of the impacts arising from the implementation of the project activities are described in detail in the previous sections of this report.

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

5.1 Verification Summary

ICONTEC has verified that "The Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project" complies with the VCS v4.5 Standard without qualifications or limitations. The project has been implemented during the monitoring period as described in the validated Project Document. In addition, ICONTEC has verified that "The Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project" complies with the CCB v3.1 Standard without qualifications or limitations. The project's proponents, Forestal Otorongo SAC and Greenox, have demonstrated that the monitoring plans are in line with the validated project description and CCB requirements.

The findings of this verification report demonstrate that the project meets the applicable scope and criteria for verification (section 1.2 of this report). The review of the Monitoring Report and associated supporting documents, and the interviews and audit route provided ICONTEC with sufficient evidence to perform the positive verification based on the above criteria.

The audit was carried out by evaluating the conformity of the GHG mitigation project under the requirements, principles, and criteria of the ISO/IEC 17029, ISO 14064-2:2019, ISO 14064-3:2019 and ISO 14065:2020 standards.

5.2 Verification Conclusion

ICONTEC ensured compliance with the requirements to ISO 14064-3:2019 and ISO 14065:2020. Accordingly, ICONTEC applied a materiality of 5% in accordance with the requirements of the VCS Standard v4.5.

ICONTEC issues positive verification opinion for 216,979 tCO₂e of net reductions in GHG emissions associated with the monitoring period between January 01, 2021, and December 31, 2021. The general non-permanence risk rating for this period was 12%, therefore, the calculation of the total number of buffer credits to be deposited into the AFOLU pooled buffer account is 26,670 tCO₂e.

Verification period: From [01 January 2021] to [31 December 2021]

Verified GHG emission reductions and carbon dioxide removals in the above verification period:

The non-permanence risk rating (%)	12%
If applicable, the long-term average, whether it has been properly updated, and if it has been reached.	Not applicable
Whether a loss has been appropriately accounted for, in accordance with the VCS Program rules, if applicable.	Not applicable

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Buffer pool allocation (tCO ₂ e)	Reductions VCUs (tCO ₂ e)	Removals VCUs (tCO ₂ e)
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	-275,846.3	-53,598.4	-5,268.9	26.670	190,309	N.A.
Total	-275,846.3	-53,598.4	-5,268.9	26.670	190,309	N.A.

Ex-ante vs. Ex-post ERR Comparison

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reduction/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	183,535	216,979	15.41%	The ex-ante deforestation estimates for the project scenario relatively higher in the project scenario calculation compared to the monitored values, the monitored forest loss during 2021 is 136.62 ha versus the 247.46 ha projected in the project scenario. It should be noted that this loss is due to the harvest infrastructure created by the project, and it does not constitute permanent loss as the principal and secondary roads created will be left to recover once the harvest cycle is over. In order to get conservative results, the forest loss was accounted as deforestation in the present monitoring report.
Total	183,535	216,979	15.41%	

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Section	Information	Justification	Assessment method and conclusion
2.4.6 Monitoring Report 4.3.14 Verification Report	/60/ Evidence 2.14. Cash flow.xlsx	The project proponent identified the prices and customers of forest products and carbon credits as sensitive information.	The audit team verified the evidence related to cash flow and considers that the commercial information described is sensitive and confidential since it relates to the company's income or other forestry market information.

APPENDIX 2: AUDIT FINDINGS

The following table explains how ICONTEC has addressed the Corrective Action Request - CAR, Clarification Request - CL or Future Action Request - FAR by describing how the CP has modified the design of the GHG mitigation initiative, corrected the PDD, the monitoring report or provided additional explanations or evidence that satisfied ICONTEC's requests.

CAR No.	01	Requirement No.	3.16 VCS Standard v4.3	Date: 01.15.2024
Request description				

Regarding the information related to the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during the current verification period, the following is requested:

- Supplement the information contained in Table 2.2 of the Monitoring Report, since to provide greater clarity on SDG compliance it is necessary to specify the indicator(s) to which the project is contributing. In addition, for each indicator described, the respective evidence supporting its fulfillment must be attached. It is recommended that this table includes figures or a brief description of how or through which activity the indicator was achieved, so that this table can be fed during each verification and allow for a more organized follow-up of each SDG.

For example,

If the aim is to contribute to SDG 6 and specifically to indicator 6.1.1, the wording of compliance should: 1) be in line with the criterion "proportion of the population using safe managed drinking water supply services"; 2) present the most important data or figures (proportion of the population using safe drinking water); and 3) support by annex the documentary reference of the data.

SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

- Goal 6.1
 - o Indicator 6.1.1. Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water supply services.
- Goal 6.2
 - o Indicator 6.2.1. Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including hand washing facilities with soap and water.
- Goal 6.3
 - o Indicator 6.3.1. Proportion of wastewater treated in an adequate manner
 - o Indicator 6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies with good water quality
- Goal 6.4
 - o Indicator 6.4.1. Change in the efficient use of water resources over time
 - o Indicator 6.4.2. Water stress level: freshwater withdrawal in proportion to available freshwater resources.
- Goal 6.5
 - o Indicator 6.5.1. Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (0-100)
 - o Indicator 6.5.2. Proportion of the area of transboundary basins subject to operational arrangements for water cooperation.
- Goal 6.6
 - o Indicator 6.6.1. Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.
- Goal 6.a
 - o Indicator 6.a.1. Volume of official development assistance for water and sanitation that is part of a government coordinated expenditure plan.
- Goal 6.b
 - o Indicator 6.b.1. Proportion of local administrative units that have established policies and operational procedures for the participation of local communities in the management of water and sanitation.

The following document may serve as a guide:

https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202023%20refinement_Spa.pdf

Also consider what is indicated in the monitoring report template:

Describe how the project contributes to achieving any nationally stated sustainable development priorities, including any provisions for monitoring and reporting same.

Project Developer Response

Date: 02/01/2024

The SDGs have been linked to project activities and are linked to tables with indicators according to the SDG identified with the project.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Section 2.1.10 Sustainable Objectives in the MR 2021 project document has been corrected in table 2.2. Project activities related to SDGs of said section.

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 02.02.2024

The developer provided information and documentary support to evidence compliance with 7 SDGs during the current monitoring period. However, some of the supports or information described needs to be adjusted, the following are the details of the requests:

1. It is requested to review and adjust the numbering or denotation given to support the evidence of compliance with some SDGs, since in some cases the information described does not match the annex number or table number referenced.

Examples:

- Evidence 4.06 does not correspond to trainings received.

Trainings received	- o Portillo - o <u>Carachamavoc</u> - o San Francisco - o Monte Sion - o <u>Alerta</u>	List of trainings (Evidence <u>4.06</u>)	- o Portillo: 01 Training (27 part.) - o <u>Carachamavoc</u>: 06 (96 part.) - o San Francisco: 04 (36 part.) - o Monte <u>Sión</u>: 03 (46 part.) - o Alerta:09 (198 part.)	23 trainings in 2021 (409 part.)
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- Table 2.2 of the MR describes that Table 2.8 contains the related information, but in reality the cross reference should be "Table 2.9". Additionally, the related %'s in the "Total" column do not add up to 100%.

Table 2.9. Origin of personnel involved in the project.

Origin	Workers	Suppliers & BN collectors	Total
Local	29 (12%)	26 (92%)	55 (2.5%)
Foreign	211 (88%)	2 (8%)	213 (79.5%)
Total	240	28	268

2. About the fulfillment of SDG 8, please clarify how the evidence of "origin of personnel involved in the project" is in line with the indicator presented? If necessary, choose another indicator that is more aligned with the evidence.

Opened CAR

Project Developer Response

Date: 02/14/2024

1.

- A correction has been made to the numbering of the supporting documentation located in the folder Evidences > General annexes > Evidence 2.05. Community trainings 2021). In addition, any supporting information that is linked to this evidence has been reviewed and corrected.

- In Table 2.9 the proportion of % has been corrected (it was 2.5% and corresponded to 20.5%) and now adds up to 100%.

2. After evaluation and analysis of possible indicators, it has been decided to eliminate for this monitoring period in section 2.1.10 Sustainable Development - Table 2.2. Project activities related to SDGs the linkage to SDG N°8 because it does not have measurable results and specific indicators requested by this goal. It will be considered for the following monitoring years.

It is also indicated that all the coding of the evidence folders has been reviewed and corrected, and an index has been prepared to facilitate their location.

Finally, an account has been created on the MEGA platform where all the information necessary for the review has been uploaded: Evidence and updated versions of the MR, calculation Excel, NPRR and Risk Report Calculation Tool. With this, the previously shared drive links are no longer in effect.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

1.

- The correction has been made in the MR 2021 document with the numbering of the corresponding evidence and the respective table. Path: Evidences > General annexes > Evidence 2.05. Community trainings 2021.

- Table 2.9 has been corrected in the same MR 2021 document.

2. SDG N°8 has been eliminated from section 2.1.10, Table 2.2, of the MR 2021 document.

Index of Evidences Document: Index of Evidences. xlsx

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 02.26.2024

1. The documentary reference associated with the training conducted during the monitoring period was adjusted. Additionally, the revision of cross references and/or annexes was corroborated throughout the document.

Table 2.9 was adjusted satisfactorily, so that it is evident that the proportions add up to 100%.

2. The information related to compliance with the SDGs for the monitoring period was cleaned and adjusted; specifically, information related to SDG 8 was excluded for this period.

Closed CAR

CAR No.	02	Requirement No.	3.2 VCS Standard v4.3	Date: 01.15.2024
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Request description

It is requested to attach the respective evidence or documentation that supports the data included in the project's non-permanence risk report:

c)	Management team does not include individuals with significant experience in all skills necessary to successfully undertake all project activities (i.e., any area of required experience is not covered by at least one individual with at least 5 years' experience in the area). The Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project staff's CV involved in the project, which is available by request, keeps showing significant experience in community, biodiversity, and other skills necessary to implement REDD+ project activities.	0
e)	Mitigation: Management team includes individuals with significant experience in AFOLU project design and implementation, carbon accounting and reporting (e.g., individuals who have successfully managed projects through validation, verification, and issuance of GHG credits) under the VCS Program or other approved GHG programs. The management team includes personnel with experience in the implementation and trading of projects in the AFOLU sector (Madre de Dios REDD Project in the same region). In addition, the project proponent has as one of its main partners for the implementation of the project, the company PASKAY SAC who has experience in accounting and carbon monitoring reports under the VCS program.	-2
h)	Mitigation: Project is protected by legally binding commitment (see Section 0) to continue management practices that protect the credited carbon stocks over the length of the project crediting period The project is developed in an area that is determined by law as a permanent productive forest (PPF). A PPF is an area intended for responsible use of the forest resources, including timber, through a forest management model, which enables to keep it as standing forest overtime. This PPF was given to the project proponents in concession with a contract signed with the Peruvian government for 40 years renewable, so it covers the lifetime of the project. So, the Project is protected by legally binding commitment to continue management practices over the period of the Project itself. Documentary evidence: The Peruvian Forest law and the forest concession contracts signed with the government³.	-2

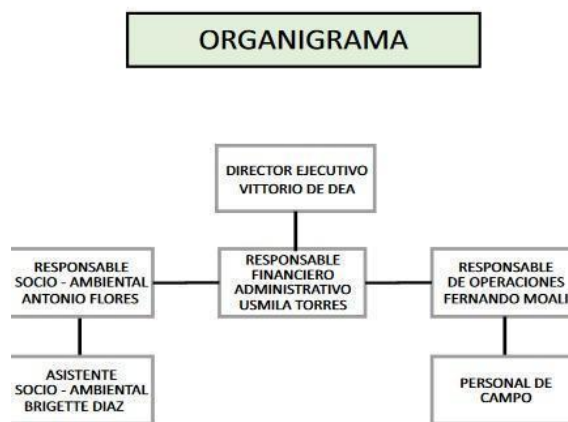
Where in the document or in which folder is Attachment 8 located?

Where is the evidence for the 40 years mentioned in the tool?

Project Developer Response

Date: 02/01/2024

Regarding item "c" Bozovich's project personnel have more than 5 years of experience in their respective areas.



Regarding item "e" Paskay's personnel have the necessary experience.

Regarding item "h" Concession contracts with the Peruvian State are signed for 40 years, renewable, and the term of such contracts is extended before their expiration date.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Regarding item "c" I attach CVs of personnel

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HvgswVPlcXy5wEGgiwhJvG-QSJugEhn2?usp=sharing>

Regarding item "e" Paskay's personnel attach the CVs of its staff.

Regarding item "h" I attach the concession contracts signed with the Peruvian State and the addenda extending their validity:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Dp8l588eynks34MJdSxDGthXywyIwSyG?usp=sharing>

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 02.02.2024

As stated in the mail (see image) dated January 18, 2024, the audit team requested in advance and in a timely manner that any information supporting the findings should be attached in a different storage than those provided by Google.

De: María Alejandra Torres Gomez <mtorres@icontec.org>
Enviado el: jueves, 18 de enero de 2024 09:44
Para: Silvia Gomez Caviglia <silvia@greenox.com>; García Murillo Laura María <lmgarciam@icontec.org>
CC: Rocco <rocco@greenox.com>; Jorge Torres Padilla <jtorres@paskay.pe>; Elialdo Motta <emotta@bozovich.com>; Vittorio de Dea <vdede@bozovich.com>; Drago Bozovich <drago@bozovich.com>; Julissa Maribel Díaz Flores <comercialperu@la.icontec.org>; Jeanpierre Adriano Reyes <ipadrianor@gmail.com>; Pedro Ruiz <pruiz@paskay.pe>; Carvajal Camilo <ccarvajal@icontec.org>
Asunto: 1ra ronda de hallazgos The Jaguar Amazon REDD+ Project

Cordial saludo para tod@s,

Les estoy enviando los siguientes documentos:

- 1ra ronda de hallazgos del proyecto en mención
- Plan de Auditoría
- Formato de Reunión de Apertura y Cierre (@Silvia Gomez Caviglia firmas al final y me reenvías, por favor)

Les agradecemos nuevamente la logística y voluntad para atender satisfactoriamente la auditoría. Tal como se indica en el documento de Reunión de Apertura y Cierre, la fecha de entrega deberá ser a más tardar el 01.02.2024, para que el equipo auditor comience su revisión el 02.02.2024.

En las horas de la tarde les compartiré también la lista de asistencia a la reunión de apertura y cierre para que las personas que nos acompañaron de manera virtual diligencien su firma en el recuadro correspondiente y me reenvíen el listado firmado.

Pd. Les agradecemos que cualquier carpeta anexada para respaldar la respuesta a los hallazgos se envíe por WeTransfer o similar, ya que no tenemos acceso a los servicios de Google.

Quedamos atentas!!! Feliz resto de día.

It should be clarified that the "documentation provided by the developer..." must contain the detailed description of the path where the supporting information is found, since the omission of this information incurs in inefficient procedures that affect the review. The supporting information was found in the path: MR VCS CCB 2021 "Evidences" annexes.

It was evidenced that the documentary supports attached are satisfactory, which provides credibility to the risk rating developed by the project. However, to avoid possible confusion regarding the subject of the audit, it is requested to update the CV's of Silvia and Rocco, as they present a watermark associated with another REDD+ project.

Opened CAR

Project Developer Response	Date: 02/14/2024
The CV's of Silvia and Rocco de Grennox were updated in the following path: Evidences > General annexes > Evidence 2.12. CV's Otorongo personal.	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
- Profile Rocco.pdf - Profile Silvia.pdf	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 02.26.2024
The requested documentation was satisfactorily completed.	
Closed CAR	

CAR No.	03	Requirement No.	3.17 VCS Standard v4.3	Date: 01.15.2024
Request description				
With respect to the consultation of PQRs raised during the on-site audit and according to the information provided by the owner and developer team, it is requested to attach the documents that guarantee that the response letters have been delivered to the person who raised the PQRs, that is the signed document of receipt of the response.				
Project Developer Response				Date: 02.01.2024
The letters of response to the PQRs are delivered to those who submit them and signed as a sign of conformity of receipt.				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
Attached are the charges for receipt of the responses to the PQRs. Evidence 2.17 All complaints and suggestions 2021 https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1vsCKoJYMGSgpL0-hLtkPsSfqo3RMQgIG?usp=drive_link				
Evaluation of the audit team				Date: 02.02.2024
The developer satisfactorily demonstrated the management carried out to process the PQRs raised during the monitoring period. The attached supports show that the responses to the PQRs are acknowledged and, additionally, information related to the management carried out (invoices, communications, attendance lists, etc.) is provided. Closed CAR				

CAR No.	04	Requirement No.	4. CCB Standard v3.1	Date: 01.16.2024
Request description				
About net positive community impacts, the CCB standard mentions that these benefits must be guaranteed for each of the community groups identified, where the valuation of impacts includes changes in well-being due to project activities, which are framed within the laws and regulatory frameworks in force. Therefore, it is requested to attach the evaluation of the welfare of personnel in the camps or checkpoints, especially those that are farther away, since it is evident that these personnel may be a vulnerable group to mental or emotional illnesses due to the limited infrastructure available for leisure. Example: Portillo and Titimanu checkpoints.				
Project Developer Response				Date: 02/01/2024

We provide recreational opportunities to our personnel through scheduled outings, during which time they engage in leisure activities outside the work environment. Likewise, our Preventive Health Plan aims to "Provide safety, protection and care to workers in the performance of their work", in this regard, during the year under evaluation, workers had the preventive support of our social area staff, psychologists Antonio Flores León and Firella Pumarrumi Sinarahua, who provided training on topics related to mental health, such as burnout prevention, stress management, among others.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Attached Preventive health plan and report of training activities on burnout prevention and stress management in the camps.

Annex 4.09 Personal well-being assessment MR 2021

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1rN9BFTmJG1vYc-KkrrezoFVGmyj0nXH5?usp=drive_link

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 02.02.2024

The developer evidenced that the management of the mental health of workers is addressed through the "Preventive Health Plan", which presents support for implementation during the year 2021 through the development of training framed in the "Stakeholder Perception Measurement Service".

Closed CAR

CAR No.	05	Requirement No.	2.2 VCS Standard v4.3	Date: 01.15.2024
Request description				
Some adjustments to the spreadsheet are requested: - Some rows relate year 2018, change to 2021 - Check and adjust rounding of figures (downward or upward), as the case may be. - Adjust the results tables presented in the MR with respect to the updates derived from rounding.				
Project Developer Response				Date: 02/01/2024
- The year 2018 was corrected to 2021 in the Excel sheet provided. - Figures were rounded conservatively on a case-by-case basis in the Excel spreadsheet. The MR was updated according to the updates in the spreadsheet.				
Documentation submitted by the project developer				
Evaluation of the audit team				Date: 02.02.2024

It was not possible to review the information, since: 1) the documents that were adjusted to process the request are not listed in the previous box; 2) within the information provided "MR VCS CCB 2021-202402.zip" to respond to the 1st round, no document associated with calculations was found.

The respective evidence supporting the adjustments is requested to be attached.

Opened CAR

Project Developer Response	Date: 02/14/2024
The corrected Excel calculation is attached.	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
<i>The Jaguar REDD+ Project_ Monitoring Report 2021_CCB-VCS_v2_15012024.xlsx</i>	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 02.26.2024
The adjustments made to the spreadsheet are satisfactory and are in line with what is presented in the monitoring report document.	
Closed CAR	

CAR No.	06	Requirement No.	G3. CCB Standard v3.1	Date: 01.16.2024
Request description				
As indicated in the CCB Standard in section G3.9 and G3.10 (respectively), it is requested:				
1. Describe the steps required and taken by the company to identify how the training of new workers is handled when there is turnover of personnel so that there is no loss of local capacity. 2. Attach information or documents that demonstrate that community members have opportunities to access jobs, if they meet the job requirements. Additionally, it is requested to clarify how the selection of personnel is carried out and to describe which measures adopted in the job advertisement ensure and promote the inclusion of women or marginalized/minority groups, offering them fair opportunities.				
Project Developer Response				Date: 02/01/2024

New employees are trained through induction talks as stipulated in the company's institutional policies and in the Directive for Hiring Personnel, thus preventing the loss of local capacity.

The hiring of members of the communities is favored through the application of our Personnel Hiring Directive, which stipulates that we must: "publish the technical, professional profile or labor requirement, giving priority to the local population and in this way manage to capture as much local labor as possible, through the means of communication established with the work groups, being the spaces: the Iberia coordination office, and the WhatsApp groups that are maintained with the surrounding populations." Additionally, our anti-discrimination policy ensures equal opportunity for all "The company respects and promotes gender equity and equality, the achievement of the implementation of the rights of women and vulnerable populations and the constant search for the elimination of violence of all types of genders".

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Attached: Staff induction forms. Company Institutional Policies and Recruitment Procedure (General annexes - Evidence 2.29 Community Employment Opportunity).

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ZzVzkJgPCbTrxtoa4qH_PsEjv4hdiE2?usp=drive_link

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 02.07.2024

The supporting information is in the Google platform, with the exception of evidence 2.29 contained in the .zip folder of the project. Due to this situation, it is not possible to review the supports through the computer provided by ICONTEC. It is possible to access from a personal computer, but the information requires "request access". As mentioned above, it was duly requested that all the information be available on a compatible platform other than Google. Additionally, within the folder sent by WeTransfer there is no "General annex - evidence 2.29 Community Employment Opportunity" path. We reviewed "evidence 2.28 Community Employment Opportunity", but this folder does not contain the information described by you: **Staff induction forms, Company's Institutional Policies and Staff Recruitment Procedure.**

The related supporting information is requested to be attached.

Opened CAR

Project Developer Response	Date: 14/02/2024
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Corrected the path and access, verified the uploaded supporting documentation in the folder located in Evidences > General Annexes > Evidence 2.23. Community Employment Opportunity.

Attached are: Personnel Induction Forms, Company Institutional Policies and Personnel Hiring Procedure.

It is emphasized that the evidence code has been updated to improve clarity. Please review the developed index of all evidence, called "Index of Evidences".

Documentation submitted by the project developer

The documents have been uploaded in the following path: Evidences > General Annexes > Evidence 2.23. Community Employment Opportunity.

Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 02.26.2024
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1. and 2.

The developer has described the measures implemented, in accordance with the institutional policies of FORESTAL CHULLACHAQUI SAS and the guidelines for Hiring Personnel, which it carries out to address the training of new workers and avoid the loss of local capacity, as well as the mechanisms that demonstrate that the labor calls have a policy of anti-corruption, anti-discrimination, gender and intercultural approach.

Closed CAR

CAR No.	07	Requirement No.	2.2 VCS Standard v4.3	Date: 01.15.2024
Request description				
During the document review it was found that several attendance forms related to training events do not have the signatures of the plant managers (or whoever is acting in their stead), who are the persons responsible for the group to be trained. Supporting documentation must be submitted duly signed.				

Project Developer Response	Date: 02/01/2024
The reason why the signatures of the plant managers do not appear on all the training attendance forms is that not all training is carried out at a plant. The authorization to carry out training is given through the validation of the training schedule with the company's management.	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
Attached are training schedules approved by management. Evidence 2.11. Internal training https://drive.google.com/file/t/1kgmograd1KBS8vivo4RPS96JTG0i3G/View?USB=Drive_Link	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 02.07.2024
The justification given by the developer is considered satisfactory, the attached documentary supports show that the schedule of activities has the authorization of the company's management, which validates the projection of these activities and corresponds to the requested authorization and responsibility. Closed CAR	

CAR No.	08	Requirement No.	3.4 VCS Standard v4.3	Date: 01.15.2024
Request description				

During the documentary review of the Monitoring Report document, some sections are requested to be adjusted or clarified (as appropriate) to comply with the template guidelines:

1. Attach the contract or agreement between the project developers and Paskay, and additionally identify Paskay within chapter 2.14 of the MR, since it is configured as an actor with direct responsibilities within the verification process.
2. Include within chapter 2.1.1 the version of the VCS standard and CCB standard used during the current project monitoring period, as well as any other document that requires it.
3. Minor changes that are being included in chapter 2.2.3 must be justified and demonstrated in the following manner as indicated in the joint monitoring report format.
4. Clarify how the project will be able to mitigate the second risk identified through the agreement with the institutes, and not through a direct plan with the environmental authorities, which could have a greater influence on the dynamics of these communities and their presence in the areas surrounding the project.

Identified Risk	Actions needed and implemented to mitigate the risk
Productive activities are not enough attractive to change the pattern of land use of agrarian neighbors	Design feasibility study and provide continuous technical assistance including accompanying commercial activities to access to improved and specialized markets with premium <u>prices</u> 01 training in agroforestry project was done in this monitoring period (Evidence 2.03 productive projects training)
New migrants that are not part of the original beneficiaries of the REDD+ project will become new deforestation drivers as they do not participate in the project activities	Work jointly with authorities and institutions to a planning process of settlements of new migrants. <u>(The agreements with Instituto de Investigación de la Amazonia Peruana (IIAP), Instituto Tecnológico Iberia (Evidence 2.04)</u>
Internal conflicts within local settlements	Work jointly with local leaders and social specialists to understand the expectations, interests and power groups and networks inside local <u>communities</u> Training and implementation of the conflict resolution mechanism be developed in this period (Evidence 2.05 communities Trainings in 2021).
Fires cannot season be controlled because of dry	Incorporate scientific and research information in the forest fires patrolling strategy (Evidence 2.06 reporting of forest patrolling)

5. Include relevant project information in chapter 2.3.4 of the MR, clarifying the role and responsibilities of each stakeholder (developers and owners) in decision-making. The responsibilities of these direct stakeholders with third parties (communities, etc.) should be presented separately from this requested information.

2.2.3 Cambios menores en la descripción del proyecto (Reglas 3.5.6)

Documente cualquier cambio realizado en el diseño del proyecto en relación con los aspectos comunitarios o de biodiversidad, siempre y cuando no haya sido necesario realizar una desviación de la descripción validada del proyecto durante el periodo de monitoreo. Incluya la justificación de los cambios y demuestre que estos han sido realizados de conformidad con los requerimientos de los criterios e indicadores del Estándar Climate, Community & Biodiversity.

6. Revise the text as it is understood that the activities were developed for the first verification period and not for the current one.

2.3.5 Information to Stakeholder on Verification Process (G3.3)

The strategy to inform stakeholders for the first verification process (2019-2020), done in June 2022, used a local radio program that broadcasted the information during two months with a weekly frequency. The program was broadcasted on Saturdays during two hours through Radio Television Solar.

The program was focused on explaining about climate change, REDD+ and this REDD+ project, and the main activities of the project as avoiding forest fires, among others. The program included invitation to forest authorities as the ARFFS and calls from the audience.

For the next verification process (the auditor's site visit), a similar strategy will be used considering the current context of the communities for better dissemination.

7. Complement chapter 2.3.9 of the MR to comply with the template as shown below:

2.3.9 Canales de consulta con los grupos de interés (G3.5)

Demuestre que todas las consultas y los procesos participativos han sido llevados a cabo directamente con las comunidades y otros grupos de interés o a través de sus representantes legítimos. Justifique por qué el intercambio de información producido es el adecuado.

Project Developer Response

Date: 02/01/2024

1. Paskay was identified in chapter 2.1.4 of the MR and the contract between the proponent and Paskay was attached in annex 2.27, in the folder Evidences - General Annexes.

2. The documents used for the development of the MR are included in section 2.1.1.

A paragraph was added in section 2.2.3 with the explanation of the minor change in the project description, and new evidence was added in Evidences - General annexes - Annex 2.28.

3. The respective explanation and justification has been made about adding one more stakeholder group in this monitoring period 2021 (the Alerta Brazil nut producers according to the criteria analyzed in the PD) for having social relevance and for developing activities with the project since 2019. From 2021 they are part of the community monitoring plan, to be evaluated every year.

4. The project's strategy is to work in institutional synergies with the competent authorities, but the difficulties and times experienced after the pandemic during this monitoring period have meant that the best progress and joint work has been with research and educational institutions, as shown in Table 2.04 Project risks and mitigation measures.

5. Section 2.3.4 has described the development of activities on dissemination, costs, risks and benefits of the project during the monitoring period.

6. The strategy used for communication about the second verification period of the project has been described.

7. Section 2.3.9 describes the communication channels used and their effectiveness during this period.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

The evidence of the agreement between the proponent and Paskay was submitted. Evidences - General Annexes - Annex 2.27

Evidence of minor change to section 2.2.3. was provided in Evidences - General annexes - Annex 2.28.

The modification and clarification has been made in the 2021 Project Monitoring Report document.

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 02.07.2024

1. The adjusted information in the MR and the contractual evidence satisfactorily respond to the request of the numeral. **Closed item**
2. The information adjusted in the MR satisfactorily responds to the request. **Closed item**
3. The information adjusted in the MR, related to the minor changes with respect to the PDD, is adequately supported and, in addition, responds to the guidelines of the CCB Standard and does not represent a deviation from what was validated. **Closed item**
4. It was evidenced that the date of subscription of the agreement is 06.01.2022 and the validity of this is 1 year from the same; in this sense it is requested to clarify how the mentioned evidence (Annex 2.04, Annex 4.07) is framed in the mitigation of the mentioned risk for this monitoring period? Additionally, why is the agreement with the Institute presented as an implementation activity of this monitoring, if the subscription exceeds this period? **Opened item**
5. The information adjusted in the MR satisfactorily responds to the request. **Closed item**
6. The information adjusted in the MR satisfactorily responds to the request. **Closed item**
7. The information adjusted in the MR satisfactorily responds to the request. **Closed item**

It is requested that the request in number 4 be processed.

Opened CAR

Project Developer Response		Date: 02/14/2024
4. The respective correction has been made in the evidence folder with the agreements signed for the 2021 monitoring period (in each folder mentioned, the documents corresponding to the period of this monitoring have been corrected and updated, located in the path: Evidence > General Annexes > Evidence 2.04. Agreements with institutes). The Agreements are valid for 1 year and have been signed on January 11, 2021 as confirmed by the supporting documentation.		
Documentation submitted by the project developer		
The agreements signed with the Iberia Institute with the consolidated Otorongo and Chullachaqui, which can be found in the path: Evidences > General Annexes > Evidence 2.04. Agreements with institutes.		
Evaluation of the audit team		Date: 02.27.2024
4. The respective documents were attached that show that the date of the agreement with the Iberia Institute of Technology contemplated the year 2021, that is to say that the evidence is framed within the monitoring period.		
Closed CAR		

CL No.	01	Requirement No.	3.17 VCS Standard v4.3	Date: 01.15.2024
Request description				

What role does the OEFA play in the concession activities? Since this actor is not characterized in the project documents.

Project Developer Response

Date: 02/01/2024

The OEFA does not have jurisdiction over forestry concessions, since OSINFOR is the entity that exercises environmental oversight over such concessions. According to the following legal basis Legislative Decree No. 1085 - Law that creates the Natural Resources and Wildlife Oversight Agency. Regulation of the Law that creates Osinfor, approved by Supreme Decree N° 024-2010-PCM. Law No. 29763 - Forestry and Wildlife Law, modified by Legislative Decree No. 1220. Regulations for Forest Management, approved by Supreme Decree No. 018-2015-MINAGRI.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Attached is the regulatory framework on competencies in environmental control in Peru.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Hhox7VNxguGswtGIgR6yQ1aLrZQUPT-S?usp=sharing>

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 02.06.2024

The argument submitted by the developer together with its documentary evidence is considered to provide a satisfactory response and process to this request. In the attached document, it is indeed evident that the Forestry and Wildlife Resources Oversight Agency OSINFOR "supervises, monitors and evaluates compliance with the forestry concession contracts... and the obligations and conditions contained therein...".



Closed CL

CL No.	02	Requirement No.	3.17 VCS Standard v4.3	Date: 01.16.2024
Request description				

It is requested to clarify why some identified stakeholders have just received information about the project or have received very little socialization, this under the premise that the project is operating in the region since 2018.

Example: MonteSi3n Community, Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management, OSINFOR, Alerta Mayor's Office.

Project Developer Response

Date: 02/01/2024

The staff of government institutions in the region has a very high turnover, so the project's strategy is to have a dynamic relationship with the institution regardless of the official. In 2021, meetings were held with important institutions such as the Alerta mayor's office, the Forestry and Wildlife Management (with two different representatives, due to the high rotation) and the Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP) and the Iberia mayor's office. On the other hand, with the Monte Si3n sector, a differentiated work is carried out due to the condition in which they are settled on the land. They occupy an area that is designated as chestnut forest of which they are not the owners and are, de facto, executing a change of use of the forest to agricultural land; therefore, the strategy with them is to sensitize them regarding the importance of maintaining the forest and avoiding disasters of anthropogenic origin. In 2021, training was provided on forest fire prevention, REDD project and socialization of the book of complaints and suggestions.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Attached is evidence of the implementation of the dynamic relationship strategy (reports of activities of the social area applying this strategy, minutes of meetings, and attendance lists for meetings with institutions) and training sessions held at Monte Si3n.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HIExLQ1s7ZJPwcO5XFHLEysQbf4Ua2L9?usp=sharing>

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 02.06.2024

The developer provided the documentary support corresponding to the relationship activities carried out with some stakeholders who stated the non-occurrence or low frequency of socialization/training. However, through evidence in 2021 these socialization and training activities were implemented with the stakeholders, the support of these workshops is documented through activity reports, attendance lists and photographs.

Closed CL

CL No.	03	Requirement No.	4. CCB Standard v3.1	Date:	01.16.2024
Request description					
In accordance with the information recorded during the interview at the Alerta health center, we would like to clarify how the most recurrent chronic diagnoses (back pain, allergies, overweight) derived from forestry activities are being followed up and how it is being ensured that the personnel obtain the necessary medicines and therapies.					
Project Developer Response					Date:
					02/01/2024

The interview with the medical personnel responsible for the Alerta health post corresponds to the present and the type of ailments detected refer to the industrial activity of the company San Nicolás Industrial SAC; back pain, allergies and overweight are common ailments in workers in the industrial plant but not in workers in the project area. In 2021, there were no cases of workers who had to undergo treatment for a chronic illness in the forest. However, the company's policy in this regard is to promote access to health care in a timely and effective manner, according to our Preventive Health Plan, in charge of our occupational physician and forest health personnel. It should be noted that the year 2021 was characterized by a deficiency of services in all aspects, including those in the area of health, as a result of the pandemic of the year 2020.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Attached Preventive Health Plan, contract of our occupational physician and contract of our health technician. Screenshot of communication with the Dr. in charge of the Alerta Health Post where she confirms that the people she was referring to were San Nicolas company personnel and were not project personnel.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1HqNS5siWHGlvYC2xtNCz8cOgF0iB-nHc?usp=sharing>

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 02.06.2024

The response provided by the developer is considered adequate to provide clarity to the chronic diagnoses evidenced in the plant, which do not correspond to clinical conditions typical of workers in the project area.

However, it is mentioned that "In the year 2021 we did not have any case of workers who had to take a treatment because of a chronic disease in forest...". What is the evidence that supports this information? It is worth remembering that any argument or justification must be supported by documentation, which ensures the traceability of its management and the evaluation of its conformity.

Opened CL

Project Developer Response	Date: 14/02/2024
Evidence of permanent monitoring of the company's workers is presented through the 2021 health reports in the months from May to November (2021 being a post-Covid year, the company's general reports were recorded from May onwards in their entirety), the monitoring of health care shows that during the year 2021 there was no diagnosis or case of workers who had to undergo treatment for a chronic illness in the forest.	
Documentation submitted by the project developer	
Attached are all health care reports performed from May through November 2021, in the folder Evidences > General Annexes > Evidence 2.20. Occupational Safety Assessment > Health care reports 2021.	
In addition, in Evidences > General annexes > Evidence 2.20. Occupational Safety Assessment, we attached the Preventive Health Plan, the contract of our occupational physician and the contract of our health technician. Screenshot of communication with the Dr. in charge of the Alerta Health Post where she confirms that the people, she was referring to were San Nicolas company personnel and were not project personnel.	
Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 02.27.2024
The developer attached the necessary information evidencing the occupational health procedures and associated records for the year 2021. These documents show the guidelines, hiring, training, reports and other activities framed in the evaluation of the occupational health of the project personnel.	
Closed CL	

CL No.	04	Requirement No.	4. CCB Standard v3.1	Date: 01.16.2024
Request description				
During the visit to the Portillo and Titimanu checkpoint, it was observed that some or most of the medicines in the first aid kit are out of date. What is the frequency of change of medical supplies? Who is the person in charge of distribution to the checkpoints?				
In addition, the frequency of first aid training has been requested, since it was found that the personnel who remain in the posts stated that they have not received such training.				
Project Developer Response				Date: 02/01/2024

The frequency of change of medical supplies is determined by the occupational physician according to the number of people in each camp, incidence of disease, expiration date of the medicines, and the stock of medicines. Orders are placed on a monthly basis and the person responsible for distribution is the person in charge of each work area. As stipulated in our Preventive Health Plan.

Clarification on Expired Medications at the Surveillance Post of Portillo and Titimanu

During the audit, expired medications were identified in a box inside the medicine cabinet. In addressing this issue, we consulted with the responsible wardens, who explained that they took preventive action by separating the expired medications in a box for disposal. Unfortunately, however, they forgot to remove the box from the medicine cabinet and subsequently discarded them. The guards stated that they knew and understood the rules for the correct use of medicine cabinets as established in the preventive health plan. The quality of first aid kit management is monitored periodically.

Documentation submitted by the project developer

Attached Preventive Health Plan. First aid training report for control post guards. Quality evaluation reports on the management of first aid kits for the year 2021.

https://drive.google.com/drive/folder/1hjsank2_j0irdhadeep6hichwfkohm1?usp=sharing

Evaluation of the audit team

Date: 02.06.2024

The developer satisfactorily submitted information related to the Preventive Health Plan, which aims to "Provide safety, protection and care to workers in the performance of their duties...".

However, no route was found for: **First aid training report for checkpoint guards** and **Quality assessment reports on the management of first aid kits for the year 2021**. When checking from another computer, it is not found in the drive link either.

Please provide the missing information and evidence of the periodic monitoring mentioned in the response.

Opened CL

Project Developer Response	Date: 02/14/2024
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The path to the requested documentation has been corrected and updated in the folder: Evidences > General Annexes > Evidence 2.20. Occupational Safety Assessment; where the following supporting information has been uploaded: Preventive Health Plan; First Aid training report for control post watchmen; Quality assessment and training reports on the handling of first aid kits for the year 2021 (monitoring reports executed at the Portillo and Titimanu watch posts).

Documentation submitted by the project developer

- Evaluation and training of first aid kits (subfolder containing 4 monitoring reports).
- Camp report.
- Preventive health plan.

Evaluation of the audit team	Date: 02.27.2024
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The developer satisfactorily attached information related to first aid training carried out at the guard posts in the forest concession area (project area), *preventive health plan* and other information related to the management of first aid kits.

Closed CL

Opportunities for improvement:

- It is recommended to update the attendance list forms or any other form that takes its place, so that columns are included to record the gender and age of the signatories. Discriminate also fields for children.

APPENDIX 3: INTERVIEW ASSISTANCE

LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS	
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Nombre del programa: The Jaguar Amazon REDD+
 Lugar: Pto Maldonado Fecha: 10/01/24 Facilitador: Alejandra Tones G
Laura Garcia

N°	NOMBRE	ENLACE	EMPRESA	TELÉFONO	DIRECCIÓN	FECHA DE ENTREVISTA	OTROS
1	Elisbon Choque Gordon	44637668	OSIAFOR	Suponver Bishai Jr	Anclash	10/01/2024	(111)
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS

Nombre del programa: The Jaguar Amazon REDD+
Lugar: Posto Salud Alerta Fecha: 19/01/24

Facilitador: Laura García
Alfredo Torres G

Nº	Nombre	DNI	Profesión	Edad	Sexo	Fecha de Entrevista	Observaciones
1	Mónica Luz Armas Viteri	73384441	P.S. Alerta	Médico cirujano	C.P. Alerta		(Firma)
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS

Nombre del programa: The Jaguar Ketu + Project
Lugar: Distrito - Tahuamanu Fecha: 14/01/2024

Facilitador: Alejandra Torres
Lina Gera

N°	Nombre	ONT	Empresa	País	Dirección	Fecha de Entrevista	
1	Fraoi Hor'sa aguendo	90499540	DS: Montu Sien	Pne	Montu Sien	14	76
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS

Nombre del programa: The Jaguar Amazon REDD+
Lugar: Oficina Otorongo Fecha: 14/01/2024

Facilitador: Alexandra Torres G
Laura Granja

Nº	Nombre	Identificación	Empresa	Cargo	Función	Fecha de Entrevista	Observaciones
1	Fernando Morales Hurtado	410512723	San Nicolas SAC	Jefe Bosque		14/01/2024	
2	Enrique Albarran Garcia	10053094	San Nicolas del SAC	Gerente Adj.		14/01/2024	
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS



Nombre del programa: The Jaguar Ketch Project

Facilitador: Alydora Torres
Carla Gach

Lugar: Barra
San Francisco de Asís

Fecha: 11/01/2014

Nº	Nombre	CNI	Empresa	Cargo	Organización	Fecha de Entrevista	Observaciones
1	Gladys Alvarado Chaparro	05064067	San Francisco	Presidente	Iberia	11-01-24	OK
2	Miguel Ángel Díaz	40265691	M.D. Tarma	Alcalde	As. San Marcos	11-01-24	OK
3	Henry Guevara Gach	70001610	M.D. Tarma	Gerente Municipal	Iberia	11-01-24	OK
4	Giomar Corbelli R.	46295913	M.D. Tarma	Gerente D.S.	Iberia	11-01-24	OK
5	Jesús Quispe Paredes	41767123	U.S.F.S. - Tarma	Coordinador	Iberia	11-01-24	OK
6	Manuel Kevin Kavelo	16409866	DESTP - IT	Director	Iberia	11-01-24	OK
7	J. Gabriel Contreras P.	80049015	Sector Portillo	Secretario	Iberia	11-01-24	OK
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS

Nombre del programa: The Jaguar Amazon REDD+
Lugar: Puesto vigilancia
Titimanu.

Fecha: 11/01/24

Facilitador: Laura García M.
Alejandra Torres G.

Nº	Nombre	OVI	Ubicación	Actividad	Ubicación	Fecha	Observaciones
1	<u>M. Luciana Paredes</u>	<u>0005056</u>	<u>Otorongo</u>	<u>Bosques</u>	<u>Titimanu</u>	<u>11/01/24</u>	
2	<u>Juan Tenazoba</u>	<u>44334001</u>	<u>Otorongo</u>	<u>Bosques</u>	<u>Titimanu</u>	<u>11/01/24</u>	
3	<u>Marlin Ekvitay</u>	<u>00926075</u>	<u>Otorongo</u>	<u>Bosques</u>	<u>Titimanu</u>	<u>11/01/24</u>	
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS

Nombre del programa: The Jaguar Amazon REDD+

Facilitador: Alejandra Torres

Lugar: Puerto Vigilante
Portillo

Fecha: 11/01/24

Nº	Nombre	DNI	Empresa	Apellido	Dirección	Fecha Entrevista	
1	Walter Torres Izquierdo	1059542	FOTESAL OTORONGA	GUARON PINOZA	Portillo	11/1/2024	
2	Ely Carolina Othicuro	05591630	FORESTAL OTORONGA	GUARON PINOZA	Portillo	11/1/24	
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LISTADO DE ASISTENCIA ENTREVISTAS

Nombre del programa: IN Jara NCCOT Perú
Lugar: Abeto - Per Fecha: 14/01/2014

Facilitador: Alfredo Turi
Carla H. Green

Nº	Nombre	DNI	Municipalidad	Cargo	Ubicación	Fecha
1	Lider Carlos Giron	80349986	Municipalidad	Alcalde	Abeto	14-01-2014
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