



VERIFICATION REPORT OF THE PROJECT

El 'Arriero' afforestation on degraded grasslands under extensive grazing project



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Project ID	961
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Client	FORESTAL EL ARRIERO S.R.L
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Summary:

Forestal El Arriero SRL S.R.L has commissioned KBS Certification Services to perform the independent 4th verification of the project El Arriero afforestation on degraded grasslands under extensive grazing project, with regard to the requirements of VCS Standard Version 4.6.

Verification period: From 23-12-2021 to 12-10-2023

The VCS Verification was based on the monitoring report, emission reduction calculation spreadsheet, the monitoring plan as set out in the validated PD and supporting documents made available to the KBS by the project participant.

During the 4th verification of the project activity, 7 Correction Action Requests (CAR) and 2 Clarification requests (CL) were raised and successfully closed. No Forward Action Requests (FAR) were raised.

No gap validation was performed during the verification.

As a result of this verification, the VVB confirms that:

- ✓ all operations of the project are implemented as planned and described in the validated VCS PD and in line with the verified and updated project information in previous monitoring periods.
- ✓ the monitoring plan is in accordance with the applied approved CDM methodology AR-ACM0001 version 05.2.0.
- ✓ the monitoring system is in place and functional. The project has generated GHG emission removals.
- ✓ In addition, the verifier confirms that the GHG emission removals are calculated without material misstatements in a conservative and appropriate manner.
- ✓ The verification of the project proponent GHG statement was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3 (V 2019).

The verification has achieved a reasonable level of assurance on the quantity of GHG emission removals in tCO₂ equivalents achieved by the project during the verification period as provided in the project's GHG statement.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The objectives of this verification exercise are, by review of objective evidence, to establish that:

- ✓ The project activity has been implemented and operated as per the registered PD and that all physical features (technology, project equipment, and monitoring and metering equipment) of the project are in place;
- ✓ Monitoring report and other supporting documents are complete;
- ✓ The actual monitoring systems & procedures and monitoring report conforms with the requirements of the approved monitoring plan and the approved monitoring methodology;
- ✓ The data is recorded and stored as per the monitoring methodology and approved monitoring plan.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the verification is the independent and objective review and ex post based on review of monitoring report, supporting information and

- a) The registered PD, including the monitoring plan and the corresponding validation opinion(s);
- b) Previous verification reports, deviation requests, requests for revision of monitoring plan;
- c) Monitoring report for the monitoring period under verification including VCU's calculations sheets and all supporting documents;
- d) The applied monitoring methodology;
- e) Relevant standards and guidance from the VCS;
- f) All information and references relevant to the project activity's resulting in emission reductions
- g) The project is assessed against the requirements of the VCS.

1.3 Level of Assurance

The verification has achieved a reasonable level of assurance.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The project consist of a 22–25-year rotation of Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*) and Hybrid Pine (*P. caribea x elliotti*) plantations, managed with three pruning and two thinning operations, to obtain knot-free, high-diameter logs suitable for saw-milling.

The validated baseline was extensive grazing. The project is located in East Uruguay, in Cerro Largo and Treinta y Tres departments.

The removed carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is stored it in different carbon pools (living above-ground and below-ground biomass, soil, litter, and dead wood). Thus, GHG removals are achieved. KBS follows a rule-based verification approach, wherein, as a first step, the contract review is undertaken as per latest version of VCS documents. Subsequently, after the contract is signed, the monitoring report of the project activity is reviewed. During the verification the relevant monitoring equipment has been checked whether it is in line with the expected quality referred in the PD and the appropriate maintenance is provided. The calibration is not relevant for the equipment used in this project.

During the verification, the calculation of GHG emissions, MR and provided evidence from the monitoring of the instances has been checked against the monitoring plan in the registered PD, the applicable methodology AR-ACM0001 version 5.2.0 and the applicable methodological tools. Detail have been reviewed the correctness and validity of the information and the GHG calculation transparency, parameter consistency, correctness, completeness and application of the conservative principles.

Audit Team Composition (Rules 4.3.1)

The audit team is approved as per KBS accreditation procedures covering the local language, legislation, sectoral expertise, social and cultural expertise and ecological and biodiversity expertise in the host country.

A.1. Verification team member

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk/document review	On-site inspection	Interviews	Verification findings
1.	Team Leader, Technical Expert (14)	ER	Quireza	Oliver	Central Office	x	x	x	x
2.	Team member, Local Expert	ER	Mitre	Raúl	Central Office	x	x	x	x

A.2. Technical reviewer and approver of the verification and certification report

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)
1.	Technical Reviewer	IR	N Urs	Praveen	Central office
2.	Expert, Technical Reviewer	IR	Patro	Shankar Shan	Central office
3.	Manager (Technical & Certification)	IR	Madan	Rishabh	Central office
4.	Authorizer	IR	Goyal	Kaushal	Central office

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Method and Criteria

A desk review of the project documentation is undertaken, which is followed by an on-site visit by the members of verification team in accordance with the latest version of VCS rules. The verification protocol is filled by the verification team that is based on standard auditing practices and latest version of VCS rules, to report the assessment of applicable VCS requirements viz., applied methodology/ies and/or tools and recent decisions. The verification protocol provides transparent

means to record the observations and compliance by the verification team members and the nonconformities, if any. The verification protocol is an internal document, and is available on request. Sampling plan.

The VT performed the following activities:

- ✓ First of all, the VT prepared a sampling plan to cross check and review the field measurements and monitoring data. The verification team performed acceptance sampling to determine the PSPs to be verified. Based on §§ 29 and 30 of the CDM sampling standard; and based on the professional judgement of the verification team, the verification team chose a 0.5% AQL, a 20% UQL and a 10% producer risk and 10% consumer risk. So the minimum sample size “n” is 11 and the acceptance number “c” is 0, where the actual number of samples was 12. The sample size is considered sufficient by the verification team considering that the PP has reliable monitoring system which includes a properly designed sampling and a QA/QC check where remeasurement of PSPs is performed and properly documented. Furthermore the verification team identified that the forest areas included in the project areas are of same type (no relevant differences in the weather, geography or forest management practices).
- ✓ Further, the verification team observed that the forest areas included in the project are of the same type (no relevant differences in the weather, geography or forest management practices).
- ✓ Further, the verification team observed that the forest areas included in the project are of the same type (no relevant differences in the weather, geography or forest management practices). During the on-site visit the VT checked the correct PSP construction, the correct GPS coordinates, the correct species identification and also the VT re-measured the parameters DBH and heights of the trees of 12 PSP. The VT concluded that the trees inventory is very reliable, as the responsible personnel is specialized and very experienced, the PSP are properly designed and maintained in line with the PD, the re-measured data is very reliable as no discrepancies were found and all the checked trees show a consistent grow versus the previous inventory. Furthermore the VT checked that the data management system is very robust and reliable, including an app which is used in the mobile phone of the forest technicians to record the field data and then it synchronizes with the database located in the company server located in the main office of the company.

The following activities were done:

- ✓ field measurements were re-measured to confirm the correctness of the field data.
- ✓ the field electronic forms were cross checked against the electronic files to see whether discrepancies occurred.
- ✓ interviews with different farm technicians were held to confirm their qualification for the data collection processes.
- ✓ the electronic datasheets were checked to confirm the traceability through the calculation sheets.
- ✓ The functionality of the monitoring equipment was checked.

2.2 Document Review

A desk review is undertaken, involving but not limited to,

- ✓ A review of the data and information presented to verify their completeness;
- ✓ A review of the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology, paying particular attention to the frequency of measurements, the quality of monitoring procedures and sampling requirements, and the quality assurance and quality control procedures;
- ✓ An evaluation of data management and the quality assurance and quality control system in the context of their influence on the generation and reporting of emission reductions.

The list of documents reviewed is included in the section ‘References’

2.3 Interviews

An on-site visit is undertaken by members of verification team, involving but not limited to verify the following aspects versus the applied standards VCS:

- ✓ General aspects of the project
- ✓ Implementation of the monitoring plan
- ✓ Parameter's monitoring
- ✓ Procedural aspects of the Monitoring
- ✓ Stakeholders' communication procedure
- ✓ Maintenance
- ✓ Data analysis, Data uncertainty and residual risks
- ✓ Changes since validation / previous verification
- ✓ Remaining issues from validation/ previous verification
- ✓ Quality management system
- ✓ Involved personnel and responsibilities
- ✓ Training and practice of the operational personnel

	Name	Position /Role	Organization	Date
1.	Diego dos Santos	Director	School 125	05/04/2024
2.	Diego Santana	Director	School 72	05/04/2024
3.	Sandy Aviles	Community	Women project	05/04/2024
4.	Donicel Aviles	Community	Women project	05/04/2024
5.	Mateo Inclarte	Supervisor	Arriero	05-06/04/2024
6.	Leticia Rodríguez	Supervisor	Arriero	5-06/04/2024
7.	Camila de Torres	Supervisor	Arriero	5-06/04/2024
8.	Andrés Gómez	Forest Manager	Arriero	5-06/04/2024
9.	Agustin Inthamoussu	CEO	Climit	5-06/04/2024
10.	Gonzalo Barrios	Supervisor	Arriero	5-06/04/2024
11.	Veronica Cuadro	Planning	Arriero	5-06/04/2024
12.	Javier Lizarraga	Inventory	Arriero	5-06/04/2024
13.	Viviana D.S.M.	Inventory	Arriero	5-06/04/2024

	Name	Position /Role	Organization	Date
14.	Valeria Estellano	PEA Social	Arriero	5-06/04/2024

2.4 Site Visits

An on-site visit is undertaken from 04-April-2024 to 06-April-2025 by members of verification team, involving but not limited to,

- ✓ An assessment of the implementation and operation of the proposed VCS project as per the registered PD;
- ✓ A review of information flows for generating, aggregating and reporting the monitoring parameters;
- ✓ Interviews with relevant personnel to confirm that the operational and data collection procedures are implemented in accordance with the approved monitoring plan;
- ✓ Sampling for cross-check between information provided in the monitoring report and data from other sources such as monitoring field sheets, processes field information spread sheets or similar data sources;
- ✓ A check of the monitoring procedures and sampling activities and observations of monitoring practices against the requirements of the PD and the selected methodology;
- ✓ A review of calculations and assumptions made in determining the GHG data and emission reductions;
- ✓ An identification of quality control and quality assurance procedures in place to prevent or identify and correct any errors or omissions in the reported monitoring parameters.

2.5 Resolution of Findings

During the course of verification, the findings may be raised as under;

CAR is raised if one of the following occurs:

- Non-compliance with the monitoring plan or methodology are found in monitoring and reporting and has not been sufficiently documented by the project participants, or if the evidence provided to prove conformity is insufficient;
- Modifications to the implementation, operation and monitoring of the registered project activity has not been sufficiently documented by the project participants;
- Mistakes have been made in applying assumptions, data or calculations of emission reductions that will impact the quantity of emission reductions;
- Issues identified in a FAR during validation to be verified during verification(s) have not been resolved by the project participants.

CL is raised if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable requirements have been met.

FAR is raised during verification if the monitoring and reporting require attention and/or adjustment for the next verification period.

The verification report contains (Appendix III) all findings raised during the verification. During the verification 07 CARs and 2 CLs were raised and successfully closed.

All findings raised during this verification are covered in a transparent manner and provides clear information of the issues raised, response received and its resolutions, including the changes in the documents.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

No FAR was raised in previous verification.

No FAR was raised during this verification.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

N/A

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Methodology Deviations

N/A

3.2 Project Description Deviations

In previous verification the following deviations were reported and verified by other VVBs:

In the monitoring report carried out in 2013, it is mentioned that the project had a deviation with respect to the original project area, going from 5,377 ha to 4,987 ha. This area difference is explained due to the improvement of the geographic information system that detects area changes that were not identified with the previous technology.

In the 2nd verification of the 'Forestal El Arriero SRL', the project had a deviation with respect to the forest area, going from 4,987 ha to 4,567 ha. This was due to the fact that the 'Obdulio' field/stratum was not approved by the environmental directorate (former DINAMA), so the plantation area had to be reduced.

In the 3rd verification the company CLIMIT was included as "Entity involved in the project " which is responsible of Data processing, archiving and preparation of the VCS documents.

During this 4th verification a new actualization of project boundaries based on more accurate information resulted in the actual area being currently used (4,636.53 ha).

Also during this monitoring period the companies Bosques Servicios Forestales and Cambium Forestal Uruguay SA were removed as "Entity involved in the project" and the company COFUSA (Compañía Forestal Uruguay SRL) was included as "Entity involved in the project", which is responsible to manage Forestal EL Arriero SRL. It is important to remark that the entities removed from the project and the company included, are not PP, as they are classified as "Entity involved in the project".

Also during 2nd verification the name of the PP changed from Forestal El Arriero SA to Forestal El Arriero SRL. It is important to remark that the PP didn't change but the type of company. The VVB reviewed the updated company incorporation deed/2/ to confirm the same. The issue was not reported in previous verification reports done by other VVBs, nonetheless during this MP the issue is clarified with the PP.

3.3 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects

N/A

3.4 Baseline Reassessment

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	The VT reviewed the reported audit history in the MR versus the actual evidence as provided in the VCS registry. The following documents were reviewed: VCS PD, V2.1, 11/09/2012, Carbosur Validation report, V2.1, 14/01/2013, SCS Gobal 30-April-2009 - 25-March-2013 (1st MP) VCS MR, V1, 17/09/2013, Carbosur Verification Report, V1, 07/04/2014, SCS Gobal 26-March-2013 - 19-January-2018 (2nd MP) VCS MR, Verification report, V2, 03/09/2018, EcoCert 26-January-2018 to 22-December- 2021 (3rd MP) VCS MR V4, 16/01/2023, CLLIMIT Verification report, V4, 17/01/2023, Aenor Dec-2021 to 12-Oct-2023 (4th MP) VCS MR V2, 19/08/2024, CLIMIT The project verification history has properly reported in the MR.
Double counting and participation under other GHG programs	The VT reviewed double counting topic based on the updated VCS rules as per §3.23 of the VCS Standard V4.6. The VT reviewed other relevant GHG programs such as GS, GCC and confirmed that the project is not registered under other programs and it is not seeking registration under any other GHG programs. It can be concluded that no risk of double counting exist for this project.
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits	The VT reviewed double counting topic based on the updated VCS rules as per §3.23 of the VCS Standard V4.6. https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/sites/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/files/documentos/publicaciones/11.%20Percepci%C3%B3n%20del%20sector%20empresarial%20de%20Uruguay%20sobre%20emisiones.pdf https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ambiente/politicas-y-gestion/estrategia-climatica-largo-plazo-uruguay As per the relevant sources reviewed the host country Uruguay does not have any emission trading scheme or carbon tax.

	It can be concluded that no risk of double counting exist for this project.
No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit	The VT reviewed double counting topic based on the updated VCS rules as per §3.23 of the VCS Standard V4.6. The VT reviewed the relevant project documentation such as the EIA and forestry management program and interviewed key personnel of the project. It can be confirmed that the project does not receive other kind of environmental financing payment/credit.
Supply chain (scope 3) emissions double claiming	The VT reviewed double counting topic based on the updated VCS rules as per §3.23 of the VCS Standard V4.6. The VT reviewed the relevant project documentation such as the EIA and forestry management program and interviewed key personnel of the project. It can be confirmed that the project does not receive other kind of environmental financing payment/credit.
Sustainable development contributions	The VT reviewed the SD matrix to identify SDGs indicators. The VT reviewed the relevant project documentation such as the EIA and forestry management program and interviewed key personnel of the project. The VT verified that the total amount of SOC stocks during the project lifetime has now been specified under SDG 15. The project specifies the total amount of soil organic carbon stored over the project lifetime 216,928 tCO₂. The amount was reviewed in the ERR calculation sheet The VT verified that the project sticks to the FSC guidelines, ensuring a sustainable forest management, therefore contributing to the sustainable consumption, the project contributes with both SDG 12 and SDG 15. The matrix has been fulfilled as per the MR template. Proper summary (less than 100 words) has provided.
Additional information relevant to the project	The VT reviewed the relevant project documentation such as the EIA and forestry management program and interviewed key personnel of the project. No relevant information was considered sensitive by the PP.

4.2 Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement

4.2.1 Stakeholder Identification

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Stakeholder identification	Regarding stakeholder consultation and engagement, the project proponent has implemented permanent and open communication channels to maintain ongoing interaction. This aspect was detailed in the Monitoring Report (MR). By means of the on-going communication process with stakeholders the PP confirms that no change of the stakeholders has taken place from the validation. The VVB has verified the consistency and accessibility of the communication channels and ensured that all stakeholders have been properly informed about the verification process.

Legal or customary tenure/access rights	The project is located in private property and plantations are restricted to previously degraded pasture lands, with reforestation and establishment of protected buffer areas and biological corridors. So the verification team concludes that risk of conflicts over land access does not exist.
Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	By means of the on-going communication process with stakeholders the PP confirms that no change of the stakeholders has taken place from the validation. The VVB has verified the consistency and accessibility of the communication channels and ensured that all stakeholders have been properly informed about the verification process.
Expected changes in well-being	✓ The project proponent has implemented permanent and open communication channels to maintain ongoing interaction: following initiatives have been done by the PP that improved the well-being ✓ Environmental Education Program: ✓ Between 2013 and 2022, Forestal El Arriero implemented an Environmental Education Program in several schools aimed at promoting environmental awareness among children and encouraging conservation actions at home, in school, and within the community. This program was conducted monthly at Schools No. 72 in Micaela, No. 85 in Puntas de Amarillo, and No. 125 in Cuchilla del Paraíso. ✓ Productive Projects with Rural Women: ✓ As an extension of the Environmental Education Program, productive projects were developed with rural women to foster harmonious relationships with neighbouring communities and promote social and productive development of the residents. ✓ Work with small-scale agricultural producers and herders in the area influenced by the plantations. Starting in 2017, the program includes work with agricultural producers, involving herders from the company's fields, with the aim of formulating productive proposals for properties in agreement with the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries
Location of stakeholders	Twenty-seven stakeholders were visited in the departments of Cerro Largo and Treinta y Tres, considering projects located in the following properties: 1. Tres Cuartos and Las Víboras, Cerro Largo department. 2. Al Tiro, El Betty, and El Germano, Cerro Largo department. 3. El Terco, Cerro Largo department. 4. El Pedregoso, Cerro Largo department. 5. La Sierra, Treinta y Tres department. 6. Depardieu, Treinta y Tres department. Of the total visits, twenty were to neighbours, four to public schools, one to a community service center, one to an ASSE clinic, and one to a police station. Between 2013 and 2022, Forestal El Arriero carried out an Environmental Education Program in schools No. 72 in Micaela, No. 85 in Puntas de Amarillo, and No. 125 in Cuchilla del Paraíso.

Location of resources	Resources for stakeholder activities are located in the same location of the project.
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4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Ongoing consultation	No ongoing communication was defined at validation time because the project was verified under VCS version 3, nonetheless the PP has defined the ongoing communication procedure by mail, mobile phone and distribution of brochures .
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	The VT reviewed the information provided in the brochures and reviewed evidence to confirm how the distribution was done. Also personnel was interviewed to confirm the procedures.
Communication of monitored results	The VT reviewed the information provided in the brochures and reviewed evidence to confirm how the distribution was done. Also personnel was interviewed to confirm the same.
Consultation records	The VT reviewed the information provided in the brochures and reviewed evidence to confirm how the distribution was done. Also personnel was interviewed to confirm the same. The consultation process was properly recorded.
Stakeholder input	The VR reviewed the records of the stakeholder communication and interviewed personnel and other stakeholders such as neighbours. No stakeholders input was received during the MP.

4.2.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Consent	N/A, The project is developed in private lands. No FPIC is required.
Outcome of FPIC discussion	N/A, The project is developed in private lands. No FPIC is required.

4.2.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

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 VT reviewed the grievance procedure. No records of grievances were received during the VT. Also personnel was interviewed to confirm the same.
Grievance redress procedure	N/A. No grievances were received

4.2.5 Public Comments

Stakeholder consultation process was assessed at validation time under VCS Standard V3. No additional stakeholder consultation process has been done after validation. Only on going communication as described in 4.2.2 above.

Comments received	Actions taken by the project proponent	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No comments	N/A	N/A

4.2.6 Risks to Local Stakeholders and the Environment

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Risks to stakeholder participation	Regarding stakeholder consultation and engagement, the project proponent has implemented permanent and open communication channels to maintain ongoing interaction. This aspect was detailed in the Monitoring Report (MR). By means of the on-going communication process with stakeholders the PP identify need and expectations of stakeholders. The VVB has verified the consistency and accessibility of the communication channels and ensured that all stakeholders have been properly informed about the verification process. Also, during site visit different stakeholders were visited and interviewed by VVB: neighbours, schools, productive projects with groups of local women and others. VVB had the chance to talk to all of them, making sure that stakeholder makeup did not change. In conclusion no risk of stakeholder participation was identified.
Working conditions	The VT reviewed that in Uruguay, the forestry sector operates within a robust legal and institutional framework that ensures the protection of workers' rights and the maintenance of safe and fair working conditions. National labor laws, including the Labor Code and sector-specific regulations, are strictly enforced through by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS). Relevant legislation on OHS was checked: https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-trabajo-seguridad-social/tematica/seguridad-salud-trabajo?page=5 Furthermore actual situation of OHS in the host country was also reviewed: https://www.revistaforestal.uy/seguridad-de-obligacion-a-valor-empresarial/ Following aspects are confirmed by the VVB: Strong Legal Protections: Uruguayan labor law mandates clear standards on minimum wage, maximum working hours, rest periods, health and safety conditions, and the right to organize and bargain collectively. These regulations are applicable across all sectors, including forestry. Effective Enforcement Mechanisms: The MTSS has the authority to carry out unannounced inspections and audits in order to verify compliance with labor laws. Any non-compliance is subject to sanctions, creating strong incentives for employers to maintain high standards. Additionally, the company has internal audit mechanisms in place to monitor compliance with labor laws. Occupational Health and Safety Programs: There are specific national programs in place aimed at improving health and safety conditions in forestry work, including training programs, use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and guidelines to prevent occupational hazards.

	Voluntary Certifications: Most forestry operations in Uruguay pursue voluntary certifications such as FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council), which require compliance with rigorous labor and social standards, beyond local legal requirements. COFUSA is aligned with FSC certification principles. Stable Socioeconomic Context: Uruguay enjoys high levels of political stability, low levels of corruption, and strong rule of law, which collectively contribute to a working environment where labor rights are respected and enforced. During the on-site visit it could be confirmed that the forestry workers are properly equipped and trained in OHS topics. In conclusion the working conditions in the forestry sector in Uruguay and specifically in the project are very good and in line with the Uruguayan legislation. No risk identified.
Safety of women and girls	✓ The VT checked the relevant legislation in the host country and the proper description in the MR: ✓ ✓ Strong Legal Framework for Gender Equality and Protection: Uruguay has comprehensive legislation to protect the rights and safety of women and girls, including laws on gender-based violence, workplace discrimination, and harassment. Enforcement mechanisms are active, and breaches are subject to strict penalties. -The regions where forestry operations are conducted are characterized by low levels of violence and social conflict, particularly compared to global averages. Uruguay has one of the lowest rates of violent crime in Latin America, and forestry areas are generally rural, stable, and closely monitored. -Companies certified under schemes such as FSC, such as COFUSA, must demonstrate compliance with strict social safeguards, including measures specifically addressing the protection and inclusion of women in the workforce and nearby communities. Uruguay is a country with a strong tradition of upholding human rights, including gender equality. Women's participation in the workforce, education, and leadership roles is widespread, reducing social vulnerabilities often seen in other contexts. Furthermore the stakeholders record show an active participation of women and during the on-site visit it could be confirmed the safety of women and girls is not an issue. No risk identified.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	Minority and marginalized groups including children is not an issue in the project. During the on-site visit it could be confirmed that no minority and marginalized groups neither children are affected by the project activities.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water,	The verification team interviewed personnel and reviewed relevant documental evidence such as the FMP and the FSC certificate. Furthermore during the on-site visit, relevant project areas such as

generation of waste, release of hazardous materials)	water sources, septic tanks, natural forest and plantation and roads areas and waste areas were observed. The risk is properly identified and the provided mitigation measures are appropriate for the identified risk
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4.2.7 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

4.2.7.1 Labor and Work

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Discrimination and sexual harassment	The VT reviewed that the forestry sector in Uruguay has no big issues on discrimination and sexual harassment. The VT reviewed the relevant legislation including the General Anti-Discrimination Law (Law No. 17,817) and labor regulations that guarantee equal opportunity and treatment in employment and service provision. Furthermore COFUSA is adhered to voluntary sustainability certifications (FSC), which include strong social safeguards prohibiting discrimination and requiring equal employment opportunities. Furthermore during the on-site visit interviews of stakeholders it could be confirmed the same. No risk identified
Management experience	The VT reviewed that the managing entity COFUSA and the climate change consultant have relevant experience. COFUSA is a Uruguayan company dedicated to the forestry production. Practices applied under their management system, and applicable to the entire patrimony, follow FSC standard as the company is FSC certified since 2001; being a pioneer in certification in Uruguay.. Additionally, Agustín Inthamoussu, CEO of CLIMIT has a vast experience in the management of carbon credits projects under the VCS Standard and has gone several times through the process of validation, verification and monitoring of carbon projects. Furthermore during the on-site visit interviews of employees it could be confirmed the same. No risk identified
Gender equity in labor and work	The VT reviewed that the forestry sector in Uruguay has no big issues on Gender equity in labor and work. The VT reviewed the relevant legislation including the General Anti-Discrimination Law (Law No. 17,817) and labor regulations that guarantee equal opportunity and treatment in employment and service provision. Furthermore COFUSA is adhered to voluntary sustainability certifications (FSC), which include strong social safeguards promoting gender equity in labor and work. Furthermore during the on-site visit interviews of employees it could be confirmed the same. No risk identified
Human trafficking, forced labor, and child labor	The VT reviewed the relevant legislation including the Law No. 19,643 (Comprehensive Law against Trafficking in Persons), which criminalizes all forms of trafficking and provides strong protections for victims. the project proponent employs local workers under formal contracts, with clear wage and working condition regulations. Recruitment practices are transparent, documented, and subject to inspection, leaving no room for exploitative labor practices associated with trafficking

	Furthermore COFUSA is adhered to voluntary sustainability certifications (FSC) which requires explicit compliance with labor rights, including the prohibition of forced labor and human trafficking. Furthermore during the on-site visit interviews of employees and other stakeholders it could be confirmed that there is no risk of forced labor and human trafficking. No risk identified
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4.2.7.2 Human Rights

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Human rights	The VT reviewed that in Uruguay, the forestry sector operates within a robust legal and institutional framework that ensures the protection of workers' rights and the maintenance of safe and fair working conditions. National labor laws, including the Labor Code and sector-specific regulations, are strictly enforced through by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS). Relevant legislation on human rights was checked: https://www.gub.uy/institucion-nacional-derechos-humanos-uruguay/institucional/normativa Furthermore actual situation on human rights in the host country was also reviewed: https://www.gub.uy/institucion-nacional-derechos-humanos-uruguay/ Following aspects are confirmed by the VVB: Strong Legal Protections: Uruguayan labor law mandates clear standards on minimum wage, maximum working hours, rest periods, health and safety conditions, and the right to organize and bargain collectively. These regulations are applicable across all sectors, including forestry. Effective Enforcement Mechanisms: The MTSS has the authority to carry out unannounced inspections and audits in order to verify compliance with labor laws. Any non-compliance is subject to sanctions, creating strong incentives for employers to maintain high standards. Additionally, the company has internal audit mechanisms in place to monitor compliance with labor laws. Occupational Health and Safety Programs: There are specific national programs in place aimed at improving health and safety conditions in forestry work, including training programs, use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and guidelines to prevent occupational hazards. Voluntary Certifications: Most forestry operations in Uruguay pursue voluntary certifications such as FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council), which require compliance with rigorous labor and social standards, beyond local legal requirements. COFUSA is aligned with FSC certification principles. Stable Socioeconomic Context: Uruguay enjoys high levels of political stability, low levels of corruption, and strong rule of law, which collectively contribute to a working environment where labor rights are respected and enforced. During the on-site visit it could be confirmed that the forestry workers are properly equipped and trained in OHS topics and are hired formally as per labor legislation.

	In conclusion the working conditions in the forestry sector in Uruguay and specifically in the project are very good and in line with the Uruguayan legislation No risk identified
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4.2.7.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Preservation and protection of cultural heritage	During the on-site inspection and review of relevant information sources: https://www.redalyc.org/journal/537/53754772010/html/ it was confirmed that there are no indigenous people or local communities in the project area. No risk identified

4.2.7.4 Property Rights

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Disputes over rights to territories and resources	During the on-site visit the VT conformed that there are no indigenous peoples in Uruguay nor local communities holding customary land or resource rights in the project area. Uruguay has a well-established and reliable land registration system where land ownership and tenure rights are clearly documented, legally protected, and publicly recorded. The project areas are established on privately owned land with formal legal titles, ensuring that no customary or undocumented claims are infringed. No risk identified
Respect for property rights	During the on-site visit the VT conformed that property rights are respected as the project property has the land tenure titles. No risk identified

4.2.7.5 Benefit Sharing

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Summary of the benefit sharing plan	N/A as there are no impacts on property rights
Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	N/A as there are no impacts on property rights

4.2.8 Ecosystem Health

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	The VT reviewed that the project has the relevant environmental permit such as forestry management plan resolutions/2/. Additionally, the project is aligned to FSC guidelines which require biodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection as part of a sustainable forest management.

	During the on-site visit it could be confirmed that the biodiversity and ecosystems are well known by the employees and good forestry practices were observed. No risk identified
Soil degradation and soil erosion	The VT reviewed the mitigation measures provided in the forestry procedures and by observation of the forestry practices during the on-site visit: ✓ Work by cutting the slope for soil preparation ✓ Creating buffer zones along water bodies ✓ After harvesting, retaining organic material such as fallen branches and leaves on-site which help protect the soil. No risk identified
Water consumption and stress	The VT reviewed the relevant studies of water stress in Uruguay: Silveira, L.; Alonso, J.; Martínez, L; EFECTO DE LAS PLANTACIONES FORESTALES SOBRE EL RECURSO AGUA EN EL URUGUAY; Agrociencia. (2006) Vol. X N° 2 pág. 75 - 93 During the on-site visit it could be confirmed that the plantation is well managed and no water bodies are affected by the project. No risk identified
Usage of fertilizers	N/A

4.2.8.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Species or habitat	The project is not located in areas of rare, threatened or endangered species. Relevant source was checked: https://www.earthsendangered.com/search-regions3.asp?mp=&search=1&sgroup=allgroups&ID=361 During the on-site visit it could be confirmed that the plantation has benefits for the biodiversity and no risk for rare, threatened or endangered species exist. No risk identified

4.2.8.2 Introduction of Species

Species introduced	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Pinus taeda	Non native Productive uses Relevant source was checked: https://www.revistaforestal.uy/el-arte-detras-de-la-industria-del-pino/#:~:text=Seg%C3%BAn%20el%20%C3%BAltimo%20Inventario%20Forestal,a%20lo%20largo%20del%20tiempo. This species has been used in Uruguay for decades, and it has not shown negative effects. During the on-site visit it could be confirmed that the plantation has several benefits and doesn't represent any risk. No risk identified

Existing invasive species	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
N/A	N/A

4.2.8.3 Ecosystem conversion

Item	Evidence gathering activities and evidence checked
Ecosystem conversion	No ecosystem conversion has took place. The reserve areas are properly identified in the project maps and also in the field. It was observed during the on-site visit that the ecosystem in the reserve areas is improved by the plantations and no ecosystem took place. No risk identified

4.3 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations

The GHG emissions are provided in sheet Carbon Stocks El Arriero.

For each parameter the VVB reviewed the following aspects versus the registered PD and the applied methodology.

It is important to notice that although the VCS verification template requires to demonstrate accuracy of the GHG removals and reductions and the used data and parameters, the VVB assessment considered a more integral approach to verify not only the accuracy but also all relevant aspects included in the QA/QC of the GHG calculation, data and parameters, including, reliability of the data, traceability of the data, correctness of the calculations, transposition of data, frequency of monitoring, monitoring equipment and appropriateness of the data and parameters.

The correct application of the parameters (available at validation) in the GHG calculation spreadsheets is checked in the section 4.5 below.

GHG calculation

The verification of the baseline GHG calculation was done by checking the formulas as per methodology AR-ACM0001 version 5.2.0 against the applied formula in the GHG removals calculation, as follow:

$$C_{AR-CDM} = \Delta C_{ACTUAL} - \Delta C_{BSL} - LK$$

Where:

C_{AR-CDM} Net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks; t CO₂-e.

ΔC_{ACTUAL} Actual net GHG removals by sinks; t CO₂-e.

ΔC_{BSL} Baseline net GHG removals by sinks; t CO₂-e.

LK Total GHG emissions due to leakage; t CO₂-e.

Where:

$$\Delta C_{ACTUAL} = \Delta C_P - GHG_E \quad (3)$$

where:

ΔC_{ACTUAL}	Actual net GHG removals by sinks; t CO ₂ -e
ΔC_P	Sum of the changes the carbon stock in the selected carbon pools within the project boundary; t CO ₂ -e
GHG_E	Increase in non-CO ₂ GHG emissions within the project boundary as a result of the implementation of the A/R CDM project activity; t CO ₂ -e

And

$$GHG_E = \sum_{t=1}^{t^*} GHG_{E,t} \quad (6)$$

where:

GHG_E	Increase in GHG emissions as a result of the implementation of the proposed A/R CDM project activity within the project boundary; t CO ₂ -e
$GHG_{E,t}$	Increase in non-CO ₂ emissions due to burning of biomass of existing vegetation as part of site preparation in year t , as estimated in the tool "Estimation of non-CO ₂ GHG emissions resulting from burning of biomass attributable to an A/R CDM project activity"; t CO ₂ -e
t	1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity

Where:

$$\Delta C_P = \Delta C_{TREE} + \Delta C_{LI} + \Delta C_{DW} + \Delta C_{SOC}$$

Where:

ΔC_P	Change in carbon stock in all selected carbon pools in the project scenario, t CO ₂ -e.
ΔC_{TREE}	Change in carbon stock in tree biomass in project, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities;" t CO ₂ -e.
ΔC_{DW}	Change in carbon stock in dead wood biomass in project, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities;" t CO ₂ -e.
ΔC_{LI}	Change in carbon stock in litter biomass in project, as estimated in the tool "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activities;" t CO ₂ -e.
ΔC_{SOC}	Change in carbon stock in SOC in project, in areas of land meeting the applicability conditions of the tool "Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities," as estimated in the same tool; t CO ₂ -e.

And:

$$B_{TREE_{j,p,t,i}} = V_{TRE_{j,p,t,i}} * D_j * BEF_{2,j} * (1 + R_j)$$

Where:

$B_{TREE_{j,p,t,i}}$ Biomass of trees of species j in sample plot p of stratum i in late 2023

$V_{TREE_{j,p,t,i}}$ Stem volume of tree species using field measurements of tree parameters (DBH and height), default values (tree shape factor) and complemented with worksheets data processing (interpolation of not-measured heights); m³.

And:

$$V_{TREE} = Basal\ area * Height * TSF$$

Where:

$$Basal\ area = \frac{\pi * DBH^2}{4}$$

DBH: Diameter at Breast Height

TSF: Tree Shape Factor

And:

$$BEF = 3.287 * AGE^{-.3684}$$

And:

$$R = \frac{e^{-1.085+0.9256*\ln(A)}}{A}$$

And

$$C_{TREE} = \frac{44}{12} * B_{TREE} * CF_{TREE}$$

Where

C_{TREE} Carbon stock in tree biomass within the project boundary; t CO₂-e.

B_{TREE} Biomass of trees within the project boundaries.

CF_{TREE} Carbon fraction of tree biomass; 0.5 t C td.m-3.

Long-term average (LTA)

The VT reviewed the LTA calculation to be in line with the §§3.2.28 - 3.2.30 of VCS Standard V4.6. correctness and traceability of the calculation was checked.

No errors were found. The calculation is traceable and conservative as the LTA is applied.

Leakage

Leakage is not a monitoring parameter as at validation it was demonstrated that no leakage will take place due to the project implementation. In accordance with the PD the leakage due to displacement of grazing activities can be neglected. In the PD this is demonstrated based on the Estimation of the increase in GHG emissions attributable to displacement of pre-project agricultural activities in A/R CDM project activity. The application of the "Guideline baselines on conditions under which increase in GHG emissions related to displacement of pre-project grazing activities in A/R CDM project activity is insignificant", which is one of the applicability conditions of the tool, resulted in the

conclusion that the project will not cause any displacement of the activity occurring before project implementation.

During the site visit conducted for this verification, the VVB in discussion with the stakeholders and physical observation confirmed that there is no displacement of grazing activities in the project area. Thus verification team confirms the continuity of this land use practice within the project area.

During the on-site visit the VT checked and interviewed several stakeholders to confirm whether the grazing activities were displaced to other site. It is confirmed that the project don't cause any displacement of the grazing activity.

Conclusion

The removals provided in this project's GHG statement have been quantified correctly in accordance with the monitoring plan and applied methodology.

4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals

The GHG emissions are provided in sheet Carbon Stocks El Arriero.

For each parameter the VVB reviewed the following aspects versus the registered PD and the applied methodology.

The VVB assessment verified all the relevant QA/QC aspects of the data and parameters including, reliability of the data, traceability of the data, correctness of the calculations, transposition of data, frequency of monitoring, monitoring equipment and appropriateness of the data and parameters.

The correct application of the following parameters (available at validation) in the GHG calculation spreadsheets was checked:

	Parameter	Applied valued	VVB conclusion
1.	Ai - Area of stratum i	As per tab Basic Information in GHG calculation sheet	The applied value is defined as per PD and adjusted in previous MPs. The area adjustments are reported as deviations in section 2.3 of this report. The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
2.	BEF2,j - Biomass expansion factor for conversion of stem biomass to above-ground biomass for tree species or group of species j	From 1.15 to 3.4, depending on the tree age	The parameter is defined ex-ante in PD and based on IPCC default values (e.g. Table 3A.1.10 of IPCC GPG-LULUCF 2003). The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
3.	CFj – Average carbon fraction of biomass for tree vegetation	0.5	Defined ex-ante as per PD, taken from IPCC, default value. The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
4.	Dj - Basic wood density for species or group of species j	0.44	Defined ex-ante as per PD, taken from IPCC 2003. Table 3A.1.9-1 Basic wood densities of stemwood.

			The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
5.	Ri – Root-shoot ratio for species or group of species j	From 0.2 to 0.4 (Depending on the tree age)	Defined ex-ante in PD. The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
6.	VTREEj,p,i	N/A	Value used to determine the project ex – ante carbon sequestration only
7.	SOCREF - Reference SOC stock corresponding to the reference condition in native lands (i.e. non-degraded, unimproved lands under native vegetation, normally forest by climate region and soil type applicable to stratum i of the areas of land under High Activity Clay soils (HAC)	88	Defined ex-ante in PD. The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
8.	fLU,i - Relative stock change factor for baseline land-use in stratum i of the areas of land; dimensionless	1	Defined ex-ante in PD The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
9.	fMG,i - Relative stock change factor for baseline management regime in stratum i of the areas of land, dimensionless	0.95	Defined ex-ante in PD. The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
10.	fIN,i- Relative stock change factor for baseline input regime (e.g., crop residue returns, manure) in stratum i of the areas of land	0.7	Defined ex-ante in PD. The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
11.	Dead wood - Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock in dead wood as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass	8% of carbon stock in trees biomass	Defined ex-ante in PD. The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
12.	Litter - Conservative default factor expressing carbon stock	4% of carbon stock in trees biomass	Defined ex-ante in PD. The VT reviewed the correct application of the parameter

	in litter as a percentage of carbon stock in tree biomass		in the calculation in accordance with the PD.
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The following monitored parameters and his evidence have been reviewed:

For each parameter the VVB reviewed the following aspects versus the registered PD and the applied methodology:

- ✓ Parameter name/abbreviation
- ✓ Unit
- ✓ Description
- ✓ Source of data
- ✓ Measurement methods and procedures
- ✓ Monitoring frequency
- ✓ Value monitored
- ✓ Monitoring equipment
- ✓ QA/QC procedures
- ✓ Purpose of data
- ✓ Calculation method
- ✓ Additional comments

	Parameter	Evidence	VVB assessment
1.	Ai - Area of Stratum i	KLM files	The Area of project strata is defined by the KML files and it is traceable through the calculation sheets. During the onsite visit the VVB also interviewed the project personnel to confirm whether the project farms and areas are as defined in the MR during previous verification and whether disturbances or loss events occurred. As described before the VVB designed a sampling plan to cross check all the monitoring parameters.
2.	DBH - Diameter at Breast Height of tree	Inventory field sheets GHG calculation sheet	The DBH is provided in the electronic sheets and it is traceable through the calculation sheets. The accuracy of the parameter is as per PD where the instrument to measure is the DBH tape with 1 mm accuracy and no calibration is required. The VVB reviewed that the DBH tapes of the monitoring team are in good conditions. As described before the VVB designed a sampling plan to cross check all the monitoring parameters

3.	H - Height of trees within sample plot	Inventory field sheets GHG calculation sheet	The H is provided in the field sheets and it is traceable through the calculation sheets. The accuracy of the parameter is as per PD where the instrument to measure is the hypsometer with 0.25 m precision and no calibration is required. The VVB reviewed that the sonic hypsometer of the monitoring team are in good conditions and the monitoring team is properly trained to use the instrument. As described before the VVB designed a sampling plan to cross check all the monitoring parameters.
4.	Api - Area of sampling plot	500 m2	Defined at validation in PD. As described before the VVB designed a sampling plan to cross check all the monitoring parameters

It is confirmed the sufficiency of quantity and appropriateness of quality of the evidence used to determine the reductions and removals.

4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

The following table shows details of the VVB assessment :

Risk factor	Risk Rating	VVB Assessment and conclusion
Internal Risks		
Project Management	0 individual scores maybe less than 0 but the total shall not be less than zero.	The proposed project activity used mostly Loblolly Pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>) and, to a lesser extent, <i>P. caribea x elloitti</i> (in low areas). None of the species are native to the area. The choice of species was due primarily to the fact that they ensure an adequate productivity level and a market access for the products to be obtained, which would not be possible if other species had been used. On the other hand, they originate in regions which extend through twelve southern states of the USA with ecological conditions highly similar to those in Uruguay. Risk rating=0 is justified. There have been no disputes over the El Arriero property now or in the past. Also, there have been no disputes related to the protection of the plantation area, since there are no

		communities living near the project area. Furthermore, the FSC certification shows that the company has a good relationship with the nearby communities. Risk rating=0 is justified. In accordance with the evidence provided, Management team includes individuals with significant experience in all skills necessary to successfully undertake all project activities. Risk rating=0 is justified. All the management team is based in Uruguay. The headquarters are in Montevideo, and the majority of the staff members are located in the project sites. Risk rating=0 is justified. Climit has been hired by 'Forestal El Arriero SRL.' as the contractor in charge of managing all aspects related to VCS verification. Agustin Inthamoussu, Climit's CEO and founder, has experience with VCS forest projects, having effectively registered afforestation projects under the VCS. In addition, Agustin has vast experience with the CDM and VCS, having successfully led the registration of one A/R CDM project. Risk rating=0 is justified 'Forestal El Arriero SRL.' forest plantations are constantly monitored. The company considers that for having a successful monitoring, the first step is the early identification of problems. Risk rating=0 is justified The Verification Team has assessed the full description and justifications provided in the NPRR of the project, checked the relevant evidence, such as, the Forest Management Plan of Forestal El Arriero SRL, as well interviews were carried out with different stakeholders involved in the project and no inconsistencies were found.
Risk factor	Risk Rating	VVB Assessment and conclusion
Financial viability	1 total shall not be less than zero	N/A N/A The payback period is greater than seven and up to and including 10 years from the current risk assessment. The breakeven point is achieved by the year 2032, since this fourth verification, there are still 9 years left for it.

		Risk rating = 2 is justified The payback period is greater than four and up to and including seven years from the current risk assessment, Risk rating = 1 is justified e-g) N/A h) Project has secured more than 80% of funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reaches breakeven. Risk rating=0 is justified j) Project had available as callable financial resources more than 50% of total cash out before project reaches breakeven risk rating=-2 is justified The Verification Team has assessed the cashflow (Cash flows_202429820444483) of the project and cross checked the company actual financial statement/9/ to confirm that the payback is between seven and up to and including 10 years. In addition the Verification Team has also asked about the possibility of a financial risk through an interview with the Manager who is responsible of Forestal El Arriero SRL and also manager of COFUSA and also with the Administration Manager responsible of the company finances; no financial issues were identified.
Opportunity Cost	0 Total shall not be less than zero	a)-e) N/A f) NPV from project activities is expected to be at least 50% more profitable than the most profitable alternative land use activity risk rating=-4 is justified g)-i) N.A. The Verification Team has assessed the cashflow (Cash flows_202429820444483) of the project and cross checked the actual company statement/9/ to confirm the NPV to be at least 50%. In addition the Verification Team has also asked about the possibility of costs risk through an interview with the Manager who is responsible of the Forestal El Arriero SRL and also Manager of COFUSA also with the Administration Manager responsible of the company finances.
Project Longevity	5	Uruguay offers both excellent natural conditions and a very good regulatory framework for the development of forest plantations. Because of this, the country has attracted very important investments in the forestry sector, mostly by foreign capital, in a process that started after the implementation of a specific policy by the Uruguayan government concurred with a very favourable international situation in the late 1980's

		and early 1990's. There is an important presence of leading global wood products companies in the country. 'Forestal El Arriero SRL' is the project proponent and the owner with full property rights of the project land, as demonstrated by the notarial certificates available to the validation team. All lands are legally registered in the National Directorate of Land Registry. A notarial deed of incorporation of the companies 'Forestal El Arriero SRL.' was also made available to the validation team. The proof of title will be maintained for the entire project longevity. Risk rating=5 is justified. N/A The Verification team checked that the financial analysis/9/ is done with 100 years perspective and also the PP demonstrated that the sustainability practices are implemented in the project to ensure the long term perspective; the FSC certificate/9/ was provided as evidence. Complementary, the Manager of the company and Finances manager were interviewed to confirm the long term perspective and they confirmed that that project is projected for at least 100 years as provided in the financial analysis.
Total internal risk=0 (total may not be less than zero)		
External Risks		
Land Tenure and resources access/impact0		a) Ownership and resource access/use rights are held by the same entity. 'Forestal El Arriero SRL.' holds full property rights on the land and there are absolutely no disputes over the tenure or use of the land. There are no indigenous groups in Uruguay in general, or in the areas where the project lands are located, in particular. There are no sites of interest to local communities within the premises of the company. Risk rating=0 is justified b-g) Not applicable. The Verification Team has reviewed the public sources (Indigenous blood in Uruguay. Memory and post-national citizenship)/9/ to confirm that that there are no indigenous people in Uruguay and Forestal El Arriero SRL has the full property rights of the land. Complementary the Verification Team confirmed the property rights by checking the titels of land properties/2/, so it is confirmed the low likelihood of land tenure risks.

Stakeholder engagement	0	a) there are several local populations within 20km of the project areas but not inside the project land. Furthermore it was checked whether the populations within the 20km are reliant on the project, in accordance with the NPR guideline the concept of “reliant on” refers to <i>“reliant on essential food, fuel, fodder, medicines or building materials”</i>. It is important to remark that the project is developed in private lands as many of the plantations projects in Uruguay, where the entrance of external persons to the private lands isn't allowed, so the population around the project lands doesn't depend anyway on the project areas. Considering those aspects it can be confirmed that the population within the 20km of the project are not reliant on the project area, the risk is properly assessed . Risk rating = 0 is justified b-d) N/A
Political Risks	0	a-d) N/A.) governance score of 0.82 or higher □ 0.88 Data obtained from the Worldwide Governance Indicators for the most updated period 2016-2020 risk rating =0 is justified Uruguay is a party to the Paris Agreement and has submitted an NDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat within the last five years. Specifically, Uruguay ratified https://ndcpartnership.org/country/ury the Paris Agreement in October 2016. that Uruguay submitted its updated NDC in 2022 Uruguay includes AFOLU commitments in its NDCs. These commitments are both conditional and unconditional, with the unconditional ones potentially tapping into international funding and the conditional ones being contingent on specific means of implementation Uruguay has a documented and active climate change plan. It includes a National Climate Change Policy (PNCC) and a National Climate Change Response System (SNRCC) to coordinate policy and action. Risk rating=-2 is justified. The verification team cross checked the that the PP used the worldbank website (https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/world-wide-governance-indicators/interactive-data-access) required by the NPR guidance to determine the risk and confirms that the

		information provided by the website matches with the stated on the NPRR.
Total external risks	0 (Total may not be less than zero)	
Natural risks		
Fire Risk	LS*M=1	According to the National Firefighting Directorate, there were forest fires in the region every year (taking into account 100,000 ha of forest), having affected less than 0.5% of the total forest area in the region. It was conservatively assumed a significance of "less than 5%" and likelihood was "less than 10 years". Combination of both, results in a score of 2. Thus LS=4 is reasonable. Mitigation (M) measures: The project is implementing fire management measures. In addition, Uruguay has a decree of "REGULATION OF THE PREVENTION AND COMBAT OF FOREST FIRES Then, M=0.25 is reasonable. The Verification Team has assessed the evidence provided (below), to cross check whether the the PP selected the proper risk based on historic events and the proper mitigation score as per the NPR guidance. Relevant evidence from official sources were used and also the mitigation measures are properly documented in the Forest Management Plan. ✓ AFOLU_NPRT_Notes_961 ✓ Estadística EMP FOR 2005-2009- Direccion Nacional de Bomberos (Fire body National Direction, Stats EMP 2005-2009) ✓ Estadística Forestal 2002- 2008 - Direccion Nacional de Bomberos ((Fire body National Direction, Stats EMP 2002-2008) ✓ Forest Management Plan El Arriero ✓ PAIF- Memoria 2023-2024VF The fire risk is properly justified in accordance with the NPR guidance.
Pest and disease outbreaks	LS*M=1	✓ <i>Pinus taeda</i>, one of the most planted pine species in Uruguay, is well known to be susceptible to a pest (<i>Pissodes castaneus</i> and <i>Sirex noctilio</i>) in Uruguay's growing

		conditions. There is no documentation of historical events that occurred specifically in Pinus taeda plantations. ✓ Thus LS=2 is reasonable. ✓ Mitigation (M) measures: In 1995 the Uruguayan Government signed and became part of the Montreal Process which involved the adoption of several indicators and criteria related to the Sustainable Forest Management. There are no registries of any appearance of pest's diseases agents since Forestal El Arriero SRL implementation. ✓ Then, M=0.25 is reasonable. ✓ The Verification Team has assessed the evidence provided: the phytosanitary aspects in the forestry development in Uruguay/9/ (Estrategia Nacional de Manejo Forestal para la Salud y Vitalidad de los Bosques Plantados/9/) and contrasted with the information provided in the NPRR. ✓ AFOLU_NPRT_Notes_961 ✓ Forest Management Plan El Arriero ✓ National Forest Management Strategy for the Health and Vitality of Planted Forests ✓ Phytosanitary aspects in the forestry development in Uruguay/9/ ✓ The pest and disease outbreaks is properly justified in accordance with the NPR guidance.
Extreme weather	LS*M=1	There were 12 extreme weather events during the last 140 years (study done at a national level/9/). Most of them were droughts but also some flood events took place. However, VCS considers events that occurred up to 100 years ago from the year of the present MR. For that reason, there are 7 events that have occurred from the present MR to 100 years ago. Thus LS=4 is reasonable. Mitigation (M) measures. None, Then, M=0.25 is correct. The has assessed the evidence provided about the registration of some extreme events.

		✓ Eastern Republic of Uruguay, Third Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement/9/ ✓ Justification of risk ratings for sea level rise and future climate impact risk in Forestal El Arriero SRL/9/ The extreme weather is properly justified in accordance with the NPR guidance.
Geological risks	LS*M=0	Risks associated with earthquakes and volcanoes are not applicable to the project area since no such activities have occurred during the last 100 years in Uruguay. Thus, it is reasonable the value LS=0. Mitigation (M) measures. None, then rating=0. According to the evidence provided about seismology and volcanoes, The Verification Team deems that the project is out of any geological risk zone.
Total Natural risk=3		
Future Climate Impact & Sea Level raise impact level	FUTURE CLIMATE IMPACT ON NATURAL RISK = 3.6	For the analysis of climate impacts the PP has selected the respective area South America and selected the type of impacts and categories, as per relevant information in the host country/9/. The Verification Team confirmed the selection of impacts as per relevant references: https://aniu.org.uy/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/notas-sobre-el-cambio-de-clima-victor-sposito-1.pdf https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/latin-america-and-caribbean/uruguay the projected change values and CID impact score are populated automatically by the NPR tool. The Future Impact Factor is 1.2, so The Total Natural Risk obtained is 3.6

The NPRA shows no change with regard to the project risks, nonetheless the NPRA tool was updated by VERRA so the PP applied the new on-line tool where the minimum risk moved from 10 to 12%.

Furthermore the VT interviewed the relevant personnel and reviewed them to confirm that the project conditions have not change and the NPRA doesn't need to be updated.

Finally the VT reviewed the overall risk rating which is calculates automatically by the NPR tool:

- ✓ Internal risk = 6
- ✓ External risk = 0
- ✓ Total natural risk = 3.6
- ✓ Overall risk rating =12.0

The updated risk rating of as per the NPRA is considered in line with the project situation and in line with the updated NPRA tool.

Conclusion:

The determined value of the overall risk rating is considered correct and it reflects the actual risk of the project activity.

5 VERIFICATION OPINION

5.1 Verification Summary

Herewith the VVB confirms that the GHG statement is responsibility of the project proponent.

During the 4th verification of the project activity, 7 Correction Action Requests (CAR) and 2 Clarification requests (CL) were raised and successfully closed. No Forward Action Requests (FAR) were raised.

No gap validation was performed during the verification.

As a result of this verification, the VVB confirms that:

- all operations of the project are implemented as planned and described in the validated VCS PD and in line with the verified and updated project information in previous monitoring periods.
- the monitoring plan is in accordance with the applied approved CDM methodology AR-ACM0001 version 05.2.0.
- the monitoring system is in place and functional. The project has generated GHG emission removals.

In addition, the verifier confirms that the GHG emission removals are calculated without material misstatements in a conservative and appropriate manner.

The verification of the project proponent GHG statement was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3 (V 2019).

5.2 Verification Conclusion

The verification has achieved a reasonable level of assurance on the quantity of GHG emission removals in tCO₂ equivalents achieved by the project during the verification period as provided in the project's GHG statement.

Verification period: From 23-12-2021 to 12-10-2023

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

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Buffer pool allocation (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Removal VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCU (tCO ₂ e)
23-Dec-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	0	3,564	0	428		3,137	3,137
01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	0	162,177	0	19,461		142,716	142,716
01-Jan-2023 to	0	126,534	0	15,184		111,350	111,350

12-Oct-2023							
Total	0	292,276	0	35,073		257,203	257,203

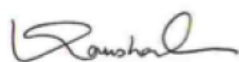
The non-permanence risk rating (%)	The NPRR of 12% reflects the actual situation of the project
If applicable, the Long-term Average (LTA), whether it has been properly updated, and if it has been reached.	The PP provided an updated LTA and the GHG ex-post calculations, taking into consideration the most updated area 4,636.53 ha, but also in order to improve the accuracy of the ex-ante (LTA) calculation the PP used an online tool (https://inia.uy/noticias/sistemas-para-apoyar-la-gestion-forestal) offered by the INIA (Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria - National Institute of Agricultural Research) based on a robust and accepted growing model for several species in the host country. The PP showed the VVB how the model worked by running it during a video call. The VVB was shown what the inputs were, how they were applied in the model and the outputs of the model (confirming the information aligns with what is presented in the excel ex-ante sheet). On the tool, the plantation actual data is fed in and a 25 future projection output is provided by the tool. The results are compiled in a spreadsheet. All the project stratus were modelled. The updated LTA values is 2,230,676 tCO₂, whereas the actual state, in tCO₂e, the expected total GHG benefit to date is 2,274,614 tCO₂ (which is 1.9% above),, so it is confirmed that the LTA has been reached. In accordance with §3.2.28 - 3.2.30 of VCS Standard V4.7 and VCS-Guidance-Harvesting-Examples (8 March 2011) the total credits available for issuance for current verification are capped to 292,276 TCO₂.
Whether a loss has been appropriately accounted for, in accordance with the VCS Program rules, if applicable.	No loss has taken place during the current monitoring period.

5.3 Ex-ante vs Ex-post ERR Comparison

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reductions/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
23-Dec-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	2,358	4,100	10%	See comment below
01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	168,662	186,558	11%	See comment below
01-Jan-2023 to 12-Oct-2023	151,513	145,556	-11%	See comment below
Total 23 Dec-2021 to 12-Oct-2023	322,533	336,214	11%	The values shown in percentage are relatively low. It must be noted that the achieved reductions are the real values in the forest inventories and not the VCUs shown above. The total removals for the period 2009 to 2023 are zero given that the exante is estimated with real measured values (expost) up to 2023 and

				modelled for 2024 onwards.
Total 30-Apr-2009 to 12-Oct-2023	2,274,614	2,274,614	0.0%	

Location: Faridabad
Date: 05-January-2026



Authorized Signatory: Kaushal Goyal
Designation: Managing Director
KBS Certification Services Ltd.

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Section	Information	Justification	Assessment conclusion	method	and
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

APPENDIX 2: REFERENCES

	Documents
1.	Validation: ✓ VCS PD, V2.1, 11/09/2012, Carbosur ✓ Validation report, V2.1, 14/01/2013, SCS Gobal Verifications: 30-April-2009 - 25-March-2013 (1st MP) ✓ VCS MR, V1, 17/09/2013, Carbosur ✓ Verification Report, V1, 07/04/2014, SCS Gobal 26-March-2013 - 19-January-2018 (2nd MP) ✓ VCS MR, ✓ Verification report, V2, 03/09/2018, EcoCert 26-January-2018 to 22-December- 2021 (3rd MP) ✓ VCS MR V4, 16/01/2023, CLLIMIT ✓ Verification report, V4, 17/01/2023, Aenor
2.	Forestal El Arriero SRL company icorporation deed Resolution (Las Vivoras), 08/09/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Sandobayú), 30/08/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Picoroco), 04/08/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Pisoteado), 14/12/2009, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Sn Fermin), 07/05/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (San Fermín 2), 27/08/2009, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (CAT), 23/09/2009, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Pochotito), 02/10/2009, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (La Calera), 24/09/2009, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Caburga Lake), 06/05/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Dionisio Diaz), 07/05/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Pedregoso), 09/09/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Enloquecido), 24/08/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (La Guadalupe), 18/08/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Germano), 04/08/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (TresCuartos), 08/09/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Altiro), 14/06/2011, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Betty), 13/09/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (VamoArriba), 24/08/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Rita Rita), 23/08/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Reloco), 22/07/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Tres Panes), 16/06/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Depardieu), 08/09/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (La Sierra), 08/09/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (El Terco), 24/08/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Sarandi), 16/06/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Epectacula), 24/08/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP Resolution (Los Martínez), 24/08/2010, by Forestry General Direction - MGAP

	Documents
3.	MR Versions: 1, 08/03/2024 2, 29/08/2024 3, 04/11/2024 4, 15/05/2025 5, 31/07/2025 6, 09/12/2025
4.	KML files of all farms
5.	GHG spreadsheets - ✓ Carbon stocks EL Arriero_14052024_V1 ✓ Carbon stocks - ElArriero_02122025_V2 ✓ LTA El Arriero, 28/04/2025_V1 ✓ LTA_El Arriero_02122025_V2
6.	NPR V1, 28/08/2024
7.	Procedure IN001 Estimation of forested areas Procedure IN007 Measurement and re-measurement of plots
8.	SDG Flora and Fauna monitoring
9.	✓ AFOLU NPRR evidence: ✓ AFOLU_NPRT_Notes_961 ✓ Cash flows_202429820444483 ✓ Financial statement 2023, Forestal El Arriero SRL ✓ Estadística EMP FOR 2005-2009- Direccion Nacional de Bomberos (Fire body National Direction, Stats EMP 2005-2009) ✓ Estadística Forestal 2002- 2008 - Direccion Nacional de Bomberos ((Fire body National Direction, Stats EMP 2002-2008) ✓ Forest Management Plan El Arriero ✓ Eastern Republic of Uruguay, Third Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement, December 2024/9/ ✓ Justification of risk ratings for sea level rise and future climate impact risk in el arriero/9 ✓ PAIF- Memoria 2023-2024VF ✓ Justification of risk ratings for sea level rise and future climate impact risk in El Arriero, V1 ✓ Estrategia Nacional de Manejo Forestal para la Salud y Vitalidad de los Bosques Plantados https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-ganaderia-agricultura-pesca/comunicacion/publicaciones/estrategia-nacional-manejo-forestal-para-salud-vitalidad-bosques-5

	Documents
	✓ Aspectos fitosanitarios del desarrollo forestal en Uruguay: Antecedentes históricos y una década de sucesos, Carlos S. Morey Tremoleras y Juan Francisco Porcile Maderni: ✓ https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Juan_Porcile_Maderni/publication/n/242194137_ASPECTOS_FITOSANITARIOS_DEL_DESARROLLO_FORESTAL_EN_URUGUAY_ANTECEDENTES_HISTORICOS_Y_UNA_DECADA_DE_SUCCESOS/links/56c312e508ae8a6fab59ea03/ASPECTOS-FITOSANITARIOS-DEL-DESARROLLO-FORESTAL-EN-URUGUAY-ANTECEDENTES-HISTORICOS-Y-UNA-DECADA-DE-SUCESOS?__cf_chl_tk=bcGBQZiVriUsLpipziKhKGT8vMkkjpnYcSsAeonX.3I-1755132878-1.0.1.1-YSVPTE7Lubo6ar0GJ231gMnuea1a166R7BWJgc29JKk ✓ (Indigenous blood in Uruguay. Memory and post-national citizenship, José M. López Mazz (https://www.redalyc.org/journal/537/53754772010/html/)) ✓ FSC certificate, SGS

Background documents

	Document
10.	AR-ACM0001 Version 3.0 "Approved consolidated afforestation and reforestation baseline and monitoring methodology"
11.	✓ Tool 02 - "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R CDM project activities," Version 01 ✓ AR Tool for the identification of degraded or degrading lands for consideration in implementing CDMA/R project activities, Version 01 ✓ AR TOOL - Tool for testing significance of GHG emissions in A/R CDM project activities, Version 1 ✓ AR TOOL 08 - Estimation of non-CO2 GHG emissions from burning of biomass attributable to a A/R CDM project activity, version 01 ✓ Tool for the identification of degraded or degrading lands for consideration in implementing CDM A/R project activities, version 01 ✓ AR TOOL 12 - Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in A/R CDM project activity, version 02 ✓ AR TOOL 14 - Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activity, version 03 ✓ AR TOOL 16 - Tool for estimation of change in soil organic carbon stocks due to the implementation of A/R CDM project activities, version 1.1
12.	✓ Verified Carbon Standard Ver. 4.6 ✓ VCS Validation and Verification Manual ver. 3.2 ✓ Registration and issuance Process v 4.0 ✓ AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool ver. 4.0 ✓ VCS Program Guide ver. 4.0 ✓ AFOLU Requirements ver. 3.6 ✓ VCS program Definitions ver. 4.6

	Document
13.	✓ IPCC publications - www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp ✓ UNFCCC - http://cdm.unfccc.int ✓ VCS - https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/vcs-program-details/

APPENDIX 3: CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCE OF TEAM MEMBERS AND TECHNICAL REVIEWERS

Personnel Name		Oliver Quireza			
Schemes	☒ CDM	☒ GCC	☒ GS	☒ VCS	☒ Other GHG Schemes (Cercarbono)
Qualified to work as					
Team Leader	☒	Technical Expert			☒
Validator/Verifier	☒	Financial Expert			☐
Technical Reviewer	☒	Local Expert (Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Peru and Brazil)			☒
Area(s) of Technical Expertise					
Sectoral Scope		Technical Area			
SS: 01: Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)		TA 1.1: Thermal Energy			
		TA 1.2: Renewable Energy			
SS 3: Energy demand		TA 3.1: Energy Demand			
SS 05: Chemical industry		TA 5.1 Chemical industry			
SS 7: Transport		TA: 7.1: Transport			
SS 12: Solvents use		TA 12.1 Chemical industry			
SS 13: Waste handling and disposal		TA 13.1: Waste Handling and Disposal			
		TA 13.2: Manure			
SS 14: Afforestation and reforestation		TA 14.1: Afforestation and reforestation			
Approved by (Manager Competence & Training)		Shikha Sharma			
Approval date		12-04-2022			

Personnel Name		Mr. Praveen N Urs			
Schemes	☒ CDM	☒ GCC	☐ GS	☒ VCS	☒ Other GHG Schemes (VCS CCB, ICR, CERCARBONO, Social Carbon)
Qualified to work as					
Team Leader			☒	Technical Expert	☒
Validator/Verifier			☒	Financial Expert	☒
Technical Reviewer			☒	Local Expert (India)	☒
Area(s) of Technical Expertise					
Sectoral Scope			Technical Area		
SS 1 - Energy Industries (Renewable/non-renewable)			TA 1.1: Thermal energy generation		
			TA 1.2: Renewable		
SS – 13- Waste handling and disposal			TA 13.1: Solid waste and wastewater		
			TA 13.2: Manure		
SS- 14: Afforestation and Reforestation			TA- 14.1: Afforestation and Reforestation		
SS – 15 – Agriculture			TA 15.1: Agriculture		
Approved by (Manager Competence & Training)			Mr. Dushyant Parashar		
Approval date			12-05-2024		

Personnel Name		Mr. Shankar Shan Patro			
Schemes	☒ CDM	☒ GCC	☐ GS	☒ VCS	☒ Other GHG Schemes (VCS CCB, Cercarbono, SDVista)
Qualified to work as					
Team Leader			☐	Technical Expert	☒
Validator/Verifier			☒	Financial Expert	☐
Technical Reviewer			☐	Local Expert (India)	☒
Area(s) of Technical Expertise					
Sectoral Scope			Technical Area		
SS 14: Afforestation and reforestation			TA 14.1. Afforestation and reforestation		
SS 15: Agriculture			TA 15.1. Agriculture		
Approved by (Manager Competence & Training)			Dr. Rajesh Monga		
Approval date			12-02-2023		

APPENDIX 4: FINDINGS

CL ID	CL 01	Section no.	3.1	Date: 30/03/2024
Description of CL				
In accordance with section 3.1 of the MR template it has to be confirmed whether changes in the project took place and whether losses of carbon stock took place				
Project participant response				Date: 14/05/2024
Section 3.1 has been corrected				
Documentation provided by project participant				
MR ver. 2				
VVB assessment				Date: 11/06/2024
The VT conformed during the on-site visit and based on the updated project maps that there is no losses of carbon stock in the project area. Finding is closed				

CL ID	CL 02	Section no.	5.4	Date: 30/03/2024
Description of CL				
Buffer Pool allocation: In previous MP the buffer was calculated with 10%, please clarify which changes took place to update the risk to 12%.				
Project participant response				Date: 14/05/2024
Risk was re-assessed as per new NPRR calculator established the minimum risk at 12%.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
MR ver. 2				
VVB assessment				Date: 11/06/2024
The updated NPRR as reviewed as per VCS Standard ver. 4.6. So the VVB considers correct to apply updated Buffer Pool allocation with 12%. Finding is closed.				

Table 1. CAR from this validation

CAR ID	CAR 01	Section no.	1.12	Date: 30/03/2024
Description of CAR				
Summary SD contributions: In accordance with the MR template the summary shall be maximum 100 words. Other information has to be provided as an appendix . The provided summary includes more than 100 words. The MR includes monitoring of flora and fauna, nonetheless such information is not linked with any of the reported SDGs.				
Project participant response				Date: 14/05/2024
Section 1.12 has been updated to 67 words in order to comply with the maximum of 100 words. Appendix 2 has been created to provide further information on each SDG as well as the monitoring of fauna and flora (linked to SDG N° 15: Life on Land).				
Documentation provided by project participant				
SDGs & Fauna and Flora monitoring.pdf				
VVB assessment				Date: 11/06/2024

Section 1.12 contains a summary with the relevant information in less than 100 words as per template.
The flora and fauna monitoring activities have been properly reported under SDG 15
Finding is closed

CAR ID	CAR 02	Section no.	2.1.2	Date: 30/03/2024
Description of CAR				
Stakeholders on going communication: Details for stakeholder ongoing communication such as telephone or email have not been provided in accordance with the MR template. Detail of the social programs such as the productive project of women related to the sell of hen's eggs shall be provided.				
Project participant response				Date: 14/05/2024
In section 2.1.2 the PD includes the list of stakeholders visited in the last round of visits/communications, including telephone number The section has been improved with more information about the social program				
Documentation provided by project participant				
MR ver. 2				
VVB assessment				Date: 11/06/2024
Details for stakeholder ongoing communication such as telephone or email have been provided in accordance with the MR template Details of the social programs are correctly provided in section 2.1.2. Finding is closed				

CAR ID	CAR 03	Section no.	2.1.3	Date: 30/03/2024
Description of CAR				
Details of the grievance redress procedure has no been provided in MR as required in the MR template				
Project participant response				Date: 14/05/2024
Ok. This has been added to section 2.1.4				
Documentation provided by project participant				
MR ver. 2				
VVB assessment				Date: 11/06/2024
Details of the grievance redress procedure has been provided in MR as required in the MR template. Finding is closed				

CAR ID	CAR 04	Section no.	3.2.2	Date: 30/03/2024
Description of CAR				
Project deviations: Deviations from previous MP have to be reported as per MR template.				
Project participant response				Date: 14/05/2024
Section 3.2.2 has been improved with project description deviations from previous monitoring report				
Documentation provided by project participant				
MR ver. 2				
VVB assessment				Date: 11/06/2024

Deviations from previous MP have been reported as per MR template.
Finding is closed

CAR ID	CAR 05	Section no.	4.1	Date: 30/03/2024
Description of CAR				
Parameter DBH: The PD and previous verifications refer to 14 strata, nonetheless the GHG excel sheet and the parameter in section 4.1 of the MR contains 15 strata. Corrections / clarification is requested.				
Project participant response				Date: 14/05/2024
In previous monitoring report the strata Pinus taeda planted in 2011 in the region CL-TT2 has not been measured. During previous verifications, the areas was left behind because it was in farms having only that area and its measurement was not cost-effective. However, during this monitoring period, it was decided to intensify the quantity of plots, including the addition of this strata. The area of the project is the same as in the past, but it now has one more stratum.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
MR ver. 2				
VVB assessment				Date: 11/06/2024
The VVB reviewed the updated ER calculation. The number of strata is consistent 15. The data of the 15 strata is correctly used for the biomass calculation. Finding is closed.				

CAR ID	CAR 06	Section no.	5.4	Date: 30/03/2024
Description of CAR				
Reductions and removals have not been reported in the GHG table, as required in the MR template				
Project participant response				Date: 14/05/2024
Table in section 5.4 has been corrected.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
MR ver. 2				
VVB assessment				Date: 11/06/2024
Reductions and removals have been reported in the GHG table, as required in the MR template. Finding is closed				

CAR ID	CAR 07	Section no.	5.4	Date: 30/03/2024
Description of CAR				
The reported ex-ante values in the GHG table are the same than the actual GHG values Correction is required				
Project participant response				Date: 14/05/2024
The table has been corrected and the differences explained.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
MR ver. 2				
VVB assessment				Date: 23/07/2024
Ex-ante calculation is consistent with the registered PD and traceable in the ER calculation sheet. Finding is closed.				