MONITORING REPORT
CONSERVATION PROJECT REDD+ SUR DEL META BOSQUES DE PAZ, SUSTENTO DE VIDA

Document Prepared By Karbon-X Corp.

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Project title	Conservation Project REDD+ Sur del Meta Bosques De Paz, Sustento de Vida
Project ID	2084
Crediting period	18 January 2020 – 17 January 2050
Monitoring period	18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025 The CCB and VCS periods are the same
(CCB) GHG accounting period	18 January 2020 – 17 January 2060; 40-year total period
Original date of issue	20-June-2026
Most recent date of issue	20-June-2026
Version	1.0
VCS Standard version	4.7
CCB Standards version	3.1

Project location	Colombia, Department of Meta
Project proponent(s)	Karbon-X Corp. Chad Clovis/Mercedes García CEO/VP Projects & implementation 825 Town&Country Lane, 12th Floor, Houston Texas, 77024 +1 (778) 256-5730 cc@karbon-x.com / mgm@karbon-x.com
Validation/verification body	Verifit S.A.S Ricardo Ribeiro Lopes ricardo@verifit.com.br +57 312 260 0587
History of CCB Status	Previous attempts at validation. Listing date: 01-March-2022 After validation's site visit, the project proponent decided to validate the Project, only by the scope of VCS Standards and no longer by CCB Standard A new listing process is started on: June 2026 for CCB component.
Gold Level criteria	GL1 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits: Training and education for the improvement of individual, collective and organizational capacities of project partners. This line of action seeks to provide project partners with the knowledge, skills, and tools necessary to actively participate in the sustainable management of their territories and build long-term resilience to climate change. Land formalization: Recognizing that secure land tenure is foundational for climate adaptation, especially in rural Colombia, the project supports voluntary land formalization processes for partners Consolidate the territorial governance of the project partners and strengthen citizen awareness: Effective governance is central to adaptation. This line of action consolidates territorial governance mechanisms through the creation and operationalization of coordinating and supervisory committees, development of farm plans, and implementation of participatory monitoring systems. These measures facilitate adaptive management of forests and biodiversity, ensuring timely responses to climate threats such as wildfires, invasive species, or disease outbreaks. Sustainable productive projects: The most direct interface between climate adaptation and community welfare lies in diversifying and strengthening rural livelihoods. GL2. Exceptional Community Benefits: The project implements community engagement, capacity building in sustainable land use, forest monitoring, and community-defined productive and restoration activities supported through carbon benefit-sharing, including

	the provision of agricultural inputs, livestock management materials, and native tree seedlings. By fostering collective stewardship of natural resources and strengthening trust between communities and institutions, the project also contributes to peacebuilding and social cohesion in conflict-affected and vulnerable territories. Expected results include reduced deforestation, improved and diversified livelihoods, strengthened local governance, and increased community resilience. Together, these outcomes generate sustained social, climate, and environmental benefits — while also advancing peaceful coexistence, reducing land-related tensions, and building the foundations for long-term territorial peace. GL3. Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits The project seeks validation to the Gold Level for exceptional biodiversity benefits under CCB Standards v3.1. The project zone supports 53 species identified as High Conservation Value (HCV 1), including four species classified as Endangered (EN) on the IUCN Red List, 12 Vulnerable (VU) species, multiple restricted-range Colombian endemics, and a confirmed active Harpy Eagle breeding nest under continuous monitoring since 2021. The following sections demonstrate that the project meets all three Gold Level criteria: the site qualifies as a high biodiversity conservation priority area, the project's Theory of Change identifies clear causal pathways from conservation activities to positive population trends for designated trigger species, and the Biodiversity Monitoring Plan includes specific indicators to track these trends over the project lifetime.
Prepared by	Karbon-X Corp. Emanuel Ayala/Edwin Sebastián Gutiérrez

CONTENTS

1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS 5
1.1 Unique Project Benefits 5
1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics 6
2 PROJECT DETAILS 9
2.1 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project 9
2.2 Project Implementation Status 22
2.3 Stakeholder Engagement & Safeguards 35
2.4 Management Capacity 52
2.5 Legal Status and Property Rights 56
3 CLIMATE 69
3.1 Monitoring GHG Emission Reductions and Removals 69
3.2 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals 88
3.3 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits 97
4 COMMUNITY 99
4.1 Net Positive Community Impacts 99
4.2 Other Stakeholder Impacts 107
4.3 Community Impact Monitoring 108
4.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits 112
5 BIODIVERSITY 122
5.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts 122
5.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts 134
5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring 135
5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits 140
APPENDIX 1: NEW PROJECT AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS 145
APPENDIX 2: PROJECT RISKS TABLE 146
APPENDIX 3: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION 152

1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS

1.1 Unique Project Benefits

Table 1. Unique project benefits

Outcome or Impact	Achievements during the Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
1) Decrease in the number of hectares deforested	16,783	3.2	
2) Community empowerment for sustainable production systems		4.1	
3) Recovery of habitats for endangered species		5.2	

1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics

Table 2. Standardized Benefit Metrics

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
GHG emission reductions & removals	Net estimated emission removals in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario		3.2	
Forest[1] cover	For REDD[2] projects: Number of hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area measured against the without-project scenario		3.2	
	For ARR[3] projects: Number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Improved land management	Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM[4] practices have occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

[1] Land with woody vegetation that meets an internationally accepted definition (e.g., UNFCCC, FAO, or IPCC) of what constitutes a forest, which includes threshold parameters, such as minimum forest area, tree height and level of crown cover, and may include mature, secondary, degraded and wetland forests (*VCS Program Definitions*)

[2] Reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) – Activities that reduce GHG emissions by slowing or stopping conversion of forests to non-forest land and/or reduce the degradation of forest land where forest biomass is lost (*VCS Program Definitions*)

[3] Afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (ARR) – Activities that increase carbon stocks in woody biomass (and in some cases soils) by establishing, increasing and/or restoring vegetative cover through the planting, sowing and/or human-assisted natural regeneration of woody vegetation (*VCS Program Definitions*)

[4] Improved forest management (IFM) – Activities that change forest management practices and increase carbon stock on forest lands managed for wood products such as saw timber, pulpwood, and fuelwood (*VCS Program Definitions*)

	Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land management has occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Training	Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities		4.3	
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities		4.3	
Employment	Total number of people employed in of project activities,[5] expressed as number of full-time employees[6]		4.3	
	Number of women employed in project activities, expressed as number of full-time employees		4.3	
Livelihoods	Total number of people with improved livelihoods[7] or income generated as a result of project activities		4.3	
	Number of women with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities		4.3	
Health	Total number of people for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario		Not applicable	

[5] Employed in project activities means people directly working on project activities in return for compensation (financial or otherwise), including employees, contracted workers, sub-contracted workers, and community members that are paid to carry out project-related work.
[6] Full time equivalency is calculated as the total number of hours worked (by full-time, part-time, temporary and/or seasonal staff) divided by the average number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the country, region, or economic territory (adapted from UN System of National Accounts (1993) paragraphs 17.14[15.102]; [17.28])
[7] Livelihoods are the capabilities, assets (including material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Krantz, Lasse, 2001. *The Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty Reduction*. SIDA). Livelihood benefits may include benefits reported in the Employment metrics of this table.

	Number of women for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario		Not applicable	
Education	Total number of people for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario		4.3	
	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario		4.3	
Water	Total number of people who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario		Not applicable	
	Number of women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario		Not applicable	
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being[8] was improved as a result of project activities		4.3	
	Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities		4.3	
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the		5.1	

[8] Well-being is people's experience of the quality of their lives. Well-being benefits may include benefits reported in other metrics of this table (e.g. Training, Employment, Health, Education, Water, etc.), but could also include other benefits such as empowerment of community groups, strengthened legal rights to resources, conservation of access to areas of cultural significance, etc.

	project for biodiversity conservation,[9] measured against the without-project scenario			
	Number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species[10] benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities,[11] measured against the without-project scenario		5.1	

2 PROJECT DETAILS

2.1 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

2.1.1 Summary Description of the Project (VCS, 2.1, 3.6; CCB, G1.2)

The Conservation Project REDD+ Sur del Meta — Bosques de Paz, Sustento de Vida — is a grouped REDD+ project implementing Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUDD) activities across more than 40,000 hectares of native forest in the municipalities of Vista Hermosa, Puerto Rico, Puerto Concordia and Puerto Lleras, department of Meta, Colombia. The project was originally validated and registered under VM0015 v1.1 (VCS Project ID 2084, registered 16 July 2024) and has transitioned to VM0048 v1.0, applying the VMD0055 v1.1 module for activity data estimation and VMD0001 v1.2 for carbon stock measurement. The project is concurrently undergoing validation under the CCB Standards v3.1, seeking Gold Level for both Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1) and Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (GL3).

The project addresses the primary driver of deforestation in the region, conversion of native forest to extensive cattle ranching, through five integrated lines of action:

1) training and capacity building,
2) land tenure formalization
3) territorial governance
4) sustainable productive activities (silvopastoral and agroforestry systems), and
5) biodiversity protection and monitoring.

[9] Biodiversity conservation in this context means areas where specific management measures are being implemented as a part of project activities with an objective of enhancing biodiversity conservation.
[10] Per IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species
[11] In the absence of direct population or occupancy measures, measurement of reduced threats may be used as evidence of benefit

These activities are implemented in partnership with approximately 985 partner families organized into four municipal corporations formally constituted during the monitoring period: COAGROVIS (Vista Hermosa), CODESA (Puerto Rico), COSVEC (Puerto Concordia) and CORPROCAM (Puerto Lleras).

Over its minimum 40-year crediting period, the project is expected to generate 2,818,551 tCO_2e in net emission reductions (annual average: 70,464 tCO_2e), with a buffer pool deduction applied per the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool. For the first monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025), ex-ante estimated net emission reductions are approximately 587,063 tCO_2e; ex-post monitored values.

The following changes to the project have occurred since validation and are reported in full in the relevant sections of this monitoring report:

- formal legal incorporation of the four municipal corporations replacing the prior arrangement with Community Action Boards (JACs), with corporate registration completed in 2025;
- transfer of project rights and interests from Allcot AG to Karbon-X, approved by the Cantonal Court of Zug on 23 June 2025 within the context of Allcot AG restructuring proceedings;
- exclusion of several partners due to property sales and voluntary withdrawal;
- transition of the applicable VCS methodology from VM0015 v1.1 to VM0048 v1.0 + VMD0055 v1.1;
- inclusion of an additional objective related to biodiversity part of the Theory of Change.

The project area does not overlap with any national protected area, indigenous reserve, or Ramsar site. The project is registered under Colombia's national GHG emission reduction registry (RENARE) and no overlapping activities have been reported.

2.1.2 Audit History (VCS, 4.1)

Table 3. Audit history

Audit Type	Period	Program	VVB Name	Number of years
VCS Validation	26-June-2024	VCS	Prepared By KBS Certification Services Limited	30
CCB Validation	20-July 2026 – tbd	CCB	Verifit S.A.S.	40
Validation for methodology transition	20-July 2026 – tbd	VCS	Verifit S.A.S.	40
Joint VCS and CCB Verification	18-January-2020 – 31-December-2025	VCS - CCB	Verifit S.A.S.	6

2.1.3 Sectoral Scope and Project Type (VCS, 3.2)

Sectoral Scope	14: Agriculture, forestry, and other land use
AFOLU Project Category	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
Project Activity Type	Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation (AUDD)

2.1.4 Project Proponent (VCS, 3.7; CCB, G1.1)

Organization name	Karbon-X Corp.
Contact person	Chad Clovis/Mercedes García
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2.1.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization name	ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC
Role in the project	Implementer
Contact person	Chad Clovis/Nicolás Herránz
Title	CEO/Social Manager
Address	825 Town & Country Lane, 12th Floor, Houston Texas, 77024
Telephone	+1 (778) 256-5730
Email	cc@karbon-x.com/ nh@karbon-x.com

Organization name	Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible Agroambiental (CODESA)
Role in the project	Implementation partner- Community representative
Contact person	JHONNIER ALEXANDER URIBE CAÑAS
Title	Legal representative

Address	CL 14a # 8a-16 Barrio Villa Suarez 2, Puerto Rico
Telephone	+57 3209479587
Email	codesaptorico@gmail.com

Organization name	Corporación Sembrando Vida y Esperanza en el Campo (COSVEC)
Role in the project	Implementation partner- Community representative
Contact person	ALBEIRO OBANDO OSSA
Title	Legal representative
Address	Finca la Esperanza- Vereda Salitre, Puerto Concordia
Telephone	+57 3124226520
Email	corporacioncosvec234@gmail.com

Organization name	Corporación Comunitaria y Agroambiental de Vista Hermosa (COAGROVIS)
Role in the project	Implementation partner- Community representative
Contact person	FABIAN ANDRES BAQUERO REPIZO
Title	Legal representative
Address	CL 10 # 13-47 Barrio El Centro, Vista Hermosa
Telephone	+57 3105804250
Email	coagrovis2025@gmail.com

Organization name	Corporación Manos Protectoras y Productoras del Campo (CORPROCAM)
Role in the project	Implementation partner- Community representative
Contact person	JUAN BAUTISTA MONTAÑA GARCIA

Title	Legal representative
Address	Carrera 66A # 48-50 Barrio Porvenir, Puerto Lleras
Telephone	+57 3115382452
Email	corprocam2026@gmail.com

2.1.6 Project Start Date (VCS, 3.8)

Project start date	18-January-2020
Justification	This date corresponds to the date where the project proponent started on the field implementing capacity building activities focused on empowerment of the leaders and increasing the awareness of the protection of the forest.

2.1.7 Benefits Assessment and Project Crediting Period (VCS, 3.9; CCB, G1.9)

Crediting Period	The validated project description established a crediting period of 30 years (18 January 2020 – 17 January 2050). As part of the current methodology transition, the crediting period is extended to 40 years (18 January 2020 – 17 January 2060), in accordance with Section 3.9.3 of the VCS Standard v4.7, which permits crediting periods of up to 100 years for REDD projects provided the total does not exceed that limit. The 40-year crediting period is further justified by the project's minimum lifetime, which has been established at 40 years. This duration complies with all applicable VCS Program requirements and the extension is consistent with the long-term conservation commitments formalized through the participation agreements with the partner families across the four project municipalities.
Start Date of First or Fixed Crediting Period	18-January-2020 to 17-January-2060
Total Number of Years of Crediting Period	40 years
CCB Benefits Assessment Period	The CCB benefits assessment period is the same as the monitoring period indicated above. Changes in climate change adaptive capacity and resilience, community well-being, and biodiversity resulting from project activities are monitored over the same time period.

2.1.8 Project Location (VCS, 3.11; CCB, G1.3)

Indicate the project location and geographic boundaries including a separate KML file.

☒ KML file has been provided

2.1.9 Title and Reference of Methodology (VCS, 3.1)

Type (methodology, tool, module)	Reference ID (if applicable)	Title	Version
Methodology	VM0048	VM0048 Reducing Emissions From Deforestation and Forest Degradation	1.0
Module	VMD0055	VMD005 Estimation of Emission Reductions from Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation	1.1
Module	VMD0001	VMD0001 Estimation of Carbon Stocks in the Above- and Belowground Biomass in Live Tree and Non-tree Pools (CP-AB)	1.2
Module	VMD0016	VMD0016 Method for Stratification of the Project Area (X-STR)	1.3
Tool	VT001	VT0001 Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities	3.0
Tool	AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool	AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool	

2.1.10 Double Counting and Participation under Other GHG Programs (VCS, 3.23; CCB, G5.9)

2.1.10.1 No Double Issuance

Is the project receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under another GHG program, or any other form of community, social, or biodiversity unit or credit?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.10.2 Registration in Other GHG Programs

Was the project registered or seeking registration under any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.10.3 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs

Has the project been rejected by any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.11 Double Claiming, Other Forms of Credit, and Scope 3 Emissions (VCS, 3.24)

2.1.11.1 No Double Claiming with Emissions Trading Programs or Binding Emission Limits

Are project reductions and removals or project activities also included in an emissions trading program or binding emission limit? See the VCS Program Definitions for definitions of emissions trading program and binding emission limit.

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.11.2 No Double Claiming with Other Forms of Environmental Credit

Has the project activity sought, received, or is planning to receive credit from another GHG-related environmental credit system? See the VCS Program Definitions for definition of GHG-related environmental credit system.

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.11.3 Supply Chain (Scope 3) Emissions

Do the project activities affect the emissions footprint of any product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes:

Is the project proponent(s) or authorized representative a buyer or seller of the product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes:

Has the project proponent(s) or authorized representative posted a public statement on their website saying, “Carbon credits may be issued through Verified Carbon Standard project [project ID] for the greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals associated with [project proponent or authorized representative organization name(s)] [name of product(s) whose emissions footprint is changed by the project activities].”?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.12 Sustainable Development Contributions (VCS, 3.17)

The project's sustainable development contributions are described in full in Section 1.6 of the registered VCS Project Description (pages 47–49) and in Section 4.2 of the CCB Project Description. This section reports on the implementation status of those contributions during the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025).

The project contributes directly to nine Sustainable Development Goals aligned with Colombia's national SDG implementation framework (CONPES 3918, 2018): SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The specific articulation between each SDG and the project's Theory of Change is documented in the registered VCS PD (Table 5, pages 49–51).

The following sustainable development contributions were directly delivered to partner communities during the monitoring period:

- Training and capacity building (SDG 4, 5, 10): Structured training sessions were delivered across all four municipalities in partnership with Universidad Santo Tomás (agroecology, sustainable land use, forest conservation) and Bancamía (financial administration and corporate governance). A pilot two-day financial education workshop (Creciendo Juntos) was conducted in 2025 in partnership with Bancamía and CGAP, reaching 16 partner representatives across all four municipalities. Satisfaction was rated 4.8/5 overall; 100% of participants reported overall satisfaction; Day 2 knowledge scores improved from 74.6 to 85.0 points on average. Women's participation was a specific focus, with participants expressing particular enthusiasm for savings-related content.

- Land tenure formalization (SDG 10): A cooperation agreement with AGROCAVIS supported the registration of GPS coordinates for partner properties and a systematic predial survey in 2025, advancing formal land tenure recognition for partner families.

- Territorial governance (SDG 11, 16): Veredal committee elections were conducted in 2022 across all four municipalities, and the four municipal corporations (COAGROVIS, CODESA, COSVEC, CORPROCAM) were formally constituted in 2025, providing the institutional backbone for long-term project governance and benefit-sharing.

- Sustainable productive activities (SDG 8, 12): Procurement contracts (Plan Operativo Anual) were executed for agricultural inputs and materials across all four municipalities during 2022–2023. Technical productive profiles for cacao and sustainable livestock were developed in 2021. Tangible inputs were delivered to communities including materials for livestock fencing, agricultural supplies, and native tree seedlings for reforestation — all selected by the communities themselves based on their priorities.

- Financial inclusion (SDG 8, 10): In early 2025, in partnership with Bancamía and CGAP, a baseline socioeconomic survey was conducted across 966 partner households covering financial access, digital literacy, livelihoods and gender — establishing the evidence base for future

financial inclusion interventions. Key findings include: only 50% of partner households hold a formal bank account (with significant gender and geographic disparities); 73% expressed interest in a new savings product; and 78% are willing to attend further financial education. The project is working to integrate carbon benefit-sharing payments into formal digital financial channels ahead of the first payment cycle, targeted for mid-2026.

- Biodiversity monitoring (SDG 15): Community-based biodiversity monitoring was systematised during the monitoring period, including harpy eagle behavioural observations (two monitoring periods: November 2022 – August 2023 and May 2025 – May 2026) and camera trap records since February 2023, with Fundación Bioherencia leading activities within the project area.

- Baseline and monitoring of SD contributions. A financial inclusion baseline survey was conducted in April 2025 covering 966 partner households (989 individuals) across the four municipalities, using Kobotoolbox digital forms administered in person. This survey serves as the quantitative baseline for tracking per capita income, financial access, and welfare indicators over time, as required by the Social Monitoring Plan (SOP 2084_09). An SDG-aligned baseline survey with a smaller sample was also conducted earlier in the monitoring period; results of both instruments will inform the SD contribution assessment at the next verification event. The full SD monitoring framework, including indicators and targets aligned with each SDG, is described in SOP 2084_09.

- Standardised benefit metrics (CCB). The following standardized benefit metrics, as reported in the CCB Project Description, reflect the project's expected contributions over the project lifetime:

.

Table 4: Sustainable Development Contributions

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
1)	1.4	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Implemented activities to increase	No further changes this monitoring period	Over 40 years, the project aims to achieve formal land tenure documentation for all participating families (985 members). Secure land rights are expected to reduce deforestation pressure and strengthen community investment in sustainable land use.
2)	4.3	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex [User-defined indicator: Number of project partners and community members attending training and capacity-building sessions, disaggregated by sex and topic area	Implemented activities to increase	The project delivered training and capacity-building activities to project partners across the four municipalities during the monitoring period.	Over the 40-year crediting period, it is expected that the entire population (985 families) will receive some type of technical training by the end of the project.

3)	5.5.	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions [User-defined indicator: Proportion of women among project partners participating in training, governance bodies, and productive project decision-making]"	Implemented activities to increase		Over 40 years, the project aims to progressively close gender gaps in participatory and economic decision-making, with women having equal voice in coordinating and supervisory committees. Sustainable productive projects are designed to generate income for both men, women and vulnerable groups. Lack of rural women's inclusion in productive projects was identified as a structural baseline gap to be addressed.
4)	5.a	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Implemented activities to increase		
5)	8.5	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities	Implemented activities to increase		

	12.8	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	Implemented activities to increase		
	13.2	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Implemented activities to decrease		
	13.3	13.3.1 Extent to which education for sustainable development is mainstreamed in national education policies [Project participant-defined indicator: Number of project partners and community members trained in climate change mitigation and adaptation]	Implemented activities to increase		

	15.1	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area			Over 40 years, the project aims to maintain 41,722 ha of forest cover and increase connectivity between protected forest patches. Positive off-site biodiversity impacts are expected through habitat connectivity for species with extensive home ranges.
	15.5	15.5.1 Red List Index [Project participant-defined indicator: Number of participatory biodiversity monitoring events conducted by community monitors in the reporting period}			
	17.17	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure [Project participant-defined indicator: Number of institutional agreements and partnerships established to support project objectives]			

2.2 Project Implementation Status

2.2.1 Implementation Schedule (VCS, 3.2; CCB, G1.9)

During the monitoring period, the project's Theory of Change was reviewed and updated. As a result of this revision, a fifth line of action was incorporated, focused on Biodiversity protection and monitoring, reflecting the consolidation of biodiversity and forest monitoring activities as a distinct and structured component of project implementation. The original four lines of action remained active and unchanged. No other new project activity types were introduced during the monitoring period beyond those established in the approved project design.

The following summarizes the implementation status of each line of action.

Training and Capacity Building

Capacity-building activities were initiated at project start and continued without interruption through the end of the monitoring period. Activities included community socialization meetings on REDD+ scope and partner rights, biodiversity awareness workshops, and participatory sessions for the identification and prioritization of sustainable land-use actions. A structured veredal prioritization cycle was completed in early 2021 across all four municipalities. In subsequent years, field-based training courses were delivered in partnership with Universidad Santo Tomás, and a joint session with Bancamía provided training on financial administration and corporate governance to partner delegates. Supporting evidence includes signed attendance lists, session agendas, field photographs, and presentations. These trainings strengthened community management capacity and significantly increased the participation of women and youth in decision-making processes, reinforcing inclusivity and long-term governance.

Sustainable Productive Projects

Sustainable productive activities are being implemented progressively throughout the crediting period. During this monitoring period, early community infrastructure investments were made through cooperation agreements in Puerto Rico. Technical profiles for the two priority productive lines (cacao and sustainable livestock) were formulated in 2021. Between 2022 and 2023, Plan Operativo Anual (PoA) procurement contracts for agricultural inputs and materials were executed across all four municipalities, reflecting active delivery of productive support to partner families. Individual farm plans (Planes Finca) are in preparation. Supporting evidence includes signed contracts, PoA meeting minutes, and delivery records. Participatory market diagnostics were conducted and agroecological practices were promoted, contributing to reduced agricultural frontier expansion and improved climate resilience.

Land Formalization

Land formalization activities were carried out throughout the monitoring period in response to the identified structural driver of deforestation, the lack of secure land tenure. A cooperation agreement with AGROCAVIS supported the enrolment of farming families and the collection of GPS coordinates for their properties. The partner database has been maintained on a continuous basis since project inception, tracking land-tenure status for all enrolled partners. A systematic predial survey was conducted in 2025

to update partner data and characterize individual properties. Corporate statutes for the four municipal implementation entities were formally filed with the Cámara de Comercio de Granada, Meta, in the same year. Supporting evidence includes the AGROCAVIS agreement, the updated partner database, field survey records, and filing documentation.

Territorial Governance Consolidation

Governance consolidation was one of the most intensive activity lines during the monitoring period. Veredal committee election sessions were held across the four municipalities in 2022, resulting in the constitution of nucleos veredales with elected coordinating and supervisory committees. The four municipal corporations were formally constituted as legal entities during 2025, with statutes approved and registered. Community progress-update meetings were held across all municipalities in 2024 and 2025, and audiovisual communication content was produced as part of the project's ongoing community engagement strategy. Supporting evidence includes election acts, attendance lists, planning retreat minutes, and corporate registration documents.

Biodiversity protection and monitoring

Forest monitoring has been active since the project start date, with continuous satellite-based analysis complemented by field verification. Participatory biodiversity workshops were conducted across the four municipalities during 2020–2021. The biodiversity synthesis document (Annex 5.1.4), produced by the project proponent, was completed in 2021; it covers regional and municipal species inventories, HCV species selection, and a participatory monitoring proposal. A forest inventory was carried out in 2021 across the project municipalities, with data collected through standardized field forms that are available as supporting documentation.

Fundación BioHerencia, whose land holdings within the reserve are included within the project boundary, leads the project's biodiversity monitoring activities. Wildlife monitoring has been conducted through two complementary methods. Harpy eagle (*Harpia harpyja*) behavioral observations have been recorded by local community rangers across two periods — November 2022 to August 2023, and May 2025 to May 2026 — using field notebooks that capture time, date, and behavioral activity of observed individuals. During the intervening period (May to October 2024), two undergraduate research theses contributed additional documentation of species presence. This information is currently being systematized and transferred into structured tables in preparation for formal analysis. Camera trap records have been collected since February 2023 and are being processed for upload to the Wildlife Insights platform (wildlifeinsights.org), which will enable automated species identification and structured analysis of the camera trap dataset. This process is currently underway.

Supporting evidence includes Annex 5.1.4, Bioherencia’s report, forest inventory field forms, camera trap records, and meeting minutes.

Other Actions

During the monitoring period, two cross-cutting actions were carried out that, while not directly classified within the five lines of action of the Theory of Change, contributed to the project's broader social and

community objectives. In 2019–2020, the project made contributions to the local health system through the provision of supplies to community health facilities in the project area, reflecting an early commitment to community well-being prior to the formal start of field implementation. In 2021, a Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) baseline survey was designed and applied across the four project municipalities, involving the training of local enumerators and systematic field data collection. The results of this survey inform the project's SDG contribution assessment and provide a documented baseline for tracking social and development outcomes over the project crediting period. Supporting evidence includes procurement records and survey instruments. The SDG baseline survey results were shared with communities and integrated into future planning, ensuring alignment with local priorities and reinforcing the project's contribution to sustainable development.

2.2.2 Baseline Reassessment (VCS, 3.2.6, 3.2.7)

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☒ Yes ☐ No

The project now applies VM0048 v1.0 (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) in conjunction with module VMD0055 v1.1 (Estimation of Emission Reductions from Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation). All applicability conditions of VM0048 and VMD0055 are met, as demonstrated in Section 3.1 of the updated project description.

The principal change in baseline construction methodology relative to VM0015 is the replacement of the project-level spatial regression model (which estimated reference region deforestation from IDEAM data) with a Verra-allocated, jurisdictional activity data approach based on VT0007 and a Verra-produced Forest Cover Benchmark Map (FCBM). Under VMD0055, Verra allocates projected deforestation area (AD) to the UDef PA and UDef LB per forest stratum per year for each Baseline Validity Period (BVP), and project-level emission factors are derived from field-measured carbon stocks discounted by an uncertainty factor. The updated baseline calculations are documented in the GHG emission reduction calculation spreadsheet submitted with this monitoring report.

The BVP follows the Colombia jurisdictional BVP (Option 1) as established under VMD0055. The initial BVP corresponds to the period for which Verra issues the AD Baseline Allocation Report.

The previously validated baseline scenario remains valid. The most plausible baseline scenario, unplanned expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier through slash-and-burn conversion to pasture and smallholder agriculture, is unchanged. The re-assessment of the baseline scenario under VM0048, documented in Section 3.1.4 of the updated project description, confirms that:

- The five identified agent groups (smallholder cattle ranchers, agricultural producers, coca growers, return migrants, and land speculators) remain the dominant deforestation agents in the project activities region during the monitoring period, consistent with the HRP (2010–2018).

- No new economic activity, infrastructure investment, or state programme has emerged in the four project municipalities during the monitoring period that would alter the identity of the most plausible baseline scenario.

Field observations and community monitoring records from the monitoring period confirm continued deforestation pressure in and around the UDef PA boundary consistent with the baseline scenario characterisation.

2.2.3 Methodology Deviations (VCS, 3.20)

This project did not employ any deviation from the methodology.

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

The following minor changes to the project design occurred during the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025). None of these changes constitutes a project description deviation as defined under the CCB Program Rules, as they do not alter the fundamental project boundaries, the GHG accounting approach, the additionality determination, or the project's eligibility under the applied methodology. All changes are consistent with and supportive of the requirements of the CCB Standards v3.1. They arose from two complementary processes: (i) adaptation to real-world implementation conditions experienced during the first monitoring period, and (ii) adjustments made in the context of the parallel CCB validation process.

Revision and expansion of the Theory of Change: addition of a fifth line of action

The validated project description document established four lines of action structuring the project's Theory of Change:

- Training and education for the improvement of individual, collective and organizational capacities of project partners
- Support for land tenure formalization
- Consolidation of territorial governance and strengthening of citizen awareness, through knowledge management and learning, to generate an intergenerational culture for the care and sustainable management of forests
- Sustainable productive projects

During the monitoring period and in the context of the CCB validation, a fifth line of action was formally incorporated:

Biodiversity protection and monitoring: structured community-based monitoring of flora and fauna, with particular focus on High Conservation Value species, threatened species listed on the IUCN Red List, and

ecosystem connectivity corridors. This line includes the design and operation of a Community Biodiversity Monitoring Plan implemented through the project's governance bodies across the four municipalities.

The actions, outputs, and indicators associated with all five lines of action were also reviewed and refined to reflect observed implementation conditions and to align with CCB monitoring requirements.

This change does not reduce or eliminate any previously included community or biodiversity benefit. It represents an additive refinement that enhances the project's biodiversity monitoring capacity and community involvement in conservation stewardship.

Review and refinement of actions, outputs, and indicators across all lines of action

The actions, outputs, and associated indicators for the four original lines of action were reviewed and updated to reflect: (i) observed implementation realities during the first monitoring period ; (ii) the consolidation of the governance structure through the four formally constituted municipal corporations (CODESA, COSVEC, COAGROVIS, CORPROCAM) since 2025; and (iii) alignment with CCB monitoring requirements.

These refinements do not change the project's objectives, the identified beneficiary populations, or the project boundary. They represent adaptive management adjustments consistent with the project's causal model and with the CCB Program's expectation that monitoring systems evolve based on implementation experience.

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

Four project description deviations apply to this monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025). Each is described and justified below, with an assessment of its impact on methodology applicability, additionality, and the baseline scenario.

Deviation 1: Methodology transition: VM0015 v1.1 to VM0048 v1.0 and VMD0055 v1.1

The project was originally registered and validated under VM0015 v1.1. During the monitoring period, the project proponent initiated a transition to VM0048 v1.0 (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), applied in conjunction with module VMD0055 v1.1 (Estimation of Emission Reductions from Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation). The transition was carried out in accordance with the VCS Procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation, v4.0.

VM0048 v1.0 is a fully approved AFOLU methodology under the VCS Program and is applicable to the project activity type (Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation, Sectoral Scope 14). All applicability conditions of VM0048 and VMD0055 are met, as demonstrated in Section 3.1 of the updated project description.

The re-evaluation of additionality under VT0001 confirms that the project remains additional from its start date. The investment analysis (Option I — Simple Cost Analysis) and barrier analysis produce the same conclusions as the validated assessment. Regulatory surplus is maintained: Colombia is a Non-

Annex I Party; relevant forest protection legislation exists but is not systematically enforced in the project municipalities, as documented in Section 3.1.5 of the updated project description.

The most plausible baseline scenario, unplanned expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier (Scenario 1), is unchanged. The baseline construction method changes from VM0015's spatial regression model to VMD0055's Verra-allocated activity data approach (VT0007), which uses a jurisdictional deforestation risk map and a forest cover benchmark map developed by a Verra-contracted data service provider. The revised values are reported with this first verification under VM0048.

Deviation 2: Extension of crediting period: from 30 years to 40 years

The validated project description established a crediting period of 30 years (18 January 2020 – 17 January 2050). The project proponent hereby extends the crediting period to 40 years (18 January 2020 – 17 January 2060), in accordance with Section 3.9.3 of the VCS Standard v4.7 and consistent with the project's minimum operational lifetime of 40 years, as established in the long-term participation agreements with the four municipal corporations. This change is documented for the first time in this monitoring report.

The revised crediting period end date is 17 January 2060. Total ex-ante estimated GHG emission reductions over the 40-year crediting period are updated in accordance to Verra's AD Baseline Allocation Report under VM0048/VMD0055.

Deviation 3: Change of project proponent: ALLCOT AG to Karbon-X Corp.

Following the acquisition by Karbon-X Corp. of certain assets and carbon project interests of Allcot AG, the role of project proponent and project participant was transferred to Karbon-X Corp. The transition was processed with Verra through the applicable registry procedure. As part of this transition, ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC was constituted as the local implementing entity, responsible for on-the-ground execution, community engagement, monitoring, and reporting.

Concurrently, the 46 Community Action Boards (JACs) originally listed as other entities involved in the project (registered PDD, Section 1.5) were replaced by four formally constituted municipal corporations (CODESA (Puerto Rico), COSVEC (Puerto Concordia), COAGROVIS (Vista Hermosa), and CORPROCAM (Puerto Lleras)) registered under Colombian law and holding full legal standing. These corporations consolidate the governance, contractual, and representational functions previously distributed among the JACs and productive associations.

Deviation 4: Partial exit of project activity instances

During the monitoring period, 10 landowners withdrew from the project prior to 31 December 2025, resulting in the exclusion of their associated parcels from the UDef PA. In accordance with VMD0055 section 5.1.2, the project conservatively assumes a loss of all previously verified emission reductions associated with the excluded areas. Updated GIS boundary files clearly differentiating the remaining UDef PA from the excluded instances will be submitted to Verra as part of this monitoring report. Baseline emissions have been recalculated to reflect the revised UDef PA.

2.2.6 Grouped Projects (VCS, 3.6; CCB, G1.13-G1.15, G4.1)

2.2.6.1 New Project Areas and Communities (VCS, 3.6; CCB, G1.13)

No new project areas have been added to the project during the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025) that would trigger a change to the validated project boundary or baseline. The project area remains as validated: approximately 41,722 hectares of native forest across the municipalities of Vista Hermosa, Puerto Rico, Puerto Lleras and Puerto Concordia, department of Meta, Colombia.

However, two significant structural developments in the governance and representation of participating communities took place during the monitoring period and are reported here for transparency:

1. Formal constitution of four municipal corporations (2022–2025)

The project operates as a grouped project under VCS Standard Section 3.6. During the monitoring period, the four participating community groups completed their formal legal incorporation as non-profit civil corporations under Colombian law, replacing the prior arrangement in which participation agreements were held directly with pre-existing associations and community action boards (JACs).

These corporations were formed through an electoral process conducted at veredal committee level in each municipality during 2022, with formal legal registration completed in 2025. They serve as the formal counterparts in the commercial relationship with Karbon-X and act as the direct recipients of project economic benefits, distributing them to all partner members in proportion to the surface area contributed. This transition does not constitute the addition of new communities or new project areas; the member base and geographic scope remain as described in the validated PD.

2. New individual partner enrollment within the validated project boundary

As a grouped project, individual landowners and community action boards may be added during implementation provided they meet the criteria established in the validated PD, namely: documented legal ownership of land within the reference area (preferably in the leakage belt), compliance with additionality conditions, a minimum forest area of 1 hectare, willingness to sign the accession agreement with one of the four corporations, and approval by the relevant coordinating committee. Individual partner enrollment during the monitoring period has followed this process. New partners do not alter the project boundary or the validated baseline, as the grouped project framework and reference area were designed to accommodate this enrollment pathway.

No new geographic areas outside the validated project boundary have been incorporated.

2.2.6.2 Removed Project Areas and Communities (CCB, G1.13)

During the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025), a total of 29 landowners (27 individual partners) were formally excluded from the project, resulting in the removal of approximately

1,115 hectares of forest from the project area. Exclusions occurred within the municipalities of Vista Hermosa (veredas Charco Trece, Villa de la Paz, Argentina, Agualinda, Brisas del Güejar, Casibare, Caribe and Esmeralda 1), Puerto Lleras (vereda Caribe), and Puerto Concordia (veredas San Fernando, Aguas Claras, Lindenal, El Palmar, Mereles, Santa Isabel, Chaparrito, Cruce del Pororio, La Florida and Santa Lucía). Three causals were documented:

- Sale of property (7 cases, 189 ha): The properties were sold to new owners who expressly stated their lack of interest in continuing participation in the REDD+ conservation and development initiative. Under the grouped project framework, participation agreements are personal and tied to land ownership; the project therefore cannot bind new owners who did not sign the original accession agreements.
- Voluntary withdrawal (20 cases, 872 ha): The partners voluntarily declined to sign the updated Co-development Agreement or, per field-team reports, did not sign the agreement during the 2025 farm visits, formally withdrawing from the project and all associated activities.
- Death of titleholder (2 cases, 54 ha): The titleholders are deceased. In one case the heirs formalized the withdrawal by signing the renunciation; in the other, no successor came forward to continue participation.

In all cases, the exclusion process followed the governance procedure established in the validated PD: the decision was documented by the relevant municipal corporation, the participation agreement was formally terminated, and the affected properties were removed from the project's geospatial registry. No compensation or benefit-sharing payments were made to excluded partners after the date of exclusion.

The total excluded area (1,115 ha of forest) represents approximately 2.7% of the validated project area (~41,722 ha) and is not considered material to project implementation or to the GHG accounting. The forest cover of the excluded properties is accounted for conservatively: the associated forest area is subtracted from the project area for the purposes of monitored activity data (AD_MP) calculations going forward, ensuring no double-counting of emission reductions. No adverse impacts on the remaining participating communities are anticipated as a result of these exclusions.

During the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025), a total of 29 landowners (27 individual partners) were formally excluded from the project, resulting in the removal of approximately 1,115 hectares of forest from the project area. All exclusions occurred within the municipality of Vista Hermosa (veredas Charco Trece, Villa de la Paz, Argentina, Agualinda, Brisas del Güejar, Casibare, Caribe and Esmeralda 1) and Puerto Lleras (vereda Caribe). Two causals were documented:

- Sale of property (4 cases, 137 ha): The properties were sold to new owners who expressly stated their lack of interest in continuing participation in the REDD+ conservation and development initiative. Under the grouped project framework, participation agreements are personal and tied to land ownership; the project therefore cannot bind new owners who did not sign the original accession agreements.

- Voluntary withdrawal (6 cases, 275 ha): The partners voluntarily declined to sign the updated Co-development Agreement, formally withdrawing from the project and all associated activities.

In all cases, the exclusion process followed the governance procedure established in the validated PD: the decision was documented by the relevant municipal corporation (COAGROVIS for Vista Hermosa; CORPROCAM for Puerto Lleras), the participation agreement was formally terminated, and the affected properties were removed from the project's geospatial registry. No compensation or benefit-sharing payments were made to excluded partners after the date of exclusion.

The total excluded area (1,115 ha of forest) represents approximately 2.67% of the validated project area (~41,722 ha) and is not considered material to project implementation or to the GHG accounting. The forest cover of the excluded properties is accounted for conservatively: the associated forest area is subtracted from the project area for the purposes of monitored activity data (AD_MP) calculations going forward, ensuring no double-counting of emission reductions. No adverse impacts on the remaining participating communities are anticipated as a result of these exclusions.

2.2.6.3 Eligibility Criteria for Grouped Projects (VCS, 3.6.14; CCB, G1.14)

The eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances remain unchanged with respect to those established in Section 1.3 of the registered VCS Project Description. Under VM0048 v1.0, the project no longer references a project-level reference region; the applicable geographic scope for new instances is the UDef PA and, preferentially, the UDef LB (leakage belt), as these are the areas covered by the jurisdictional baseline allocated by Verra. The criteria applied during this monitoring period are as follows:

A new activity instance is defined as at least one hectare of forest (per Colombia's official forest definition), which has maintained forest cover for the last 10 years prior to inclusion, and which is under risk of deforestation in the absence of the project. To be eligible, a candidate instance must fulfil all of the following conditions:

- The prospective partner must provide documentation evidencing legal ownership or tenure of the land, in accordance with the process described in the validated PD.
- The land must be located within the UDef PA or the UDef LB, fulfilling the baseline conditions of the project with respect to forest type (bh-T or bmh-PM), causes of deforestation, and land-use characteristics.
- The land must satisfy the additionality conditions based on financial and technological barriers, consistent with the validated additionality assessment.
- New forest areas will implement the same conservation measures, monitoring activities, and technologies as those described in the project's monitoring plans.

- The relevant municipal corporation (COAGROVIS, CODESA, COSVEC or CORPROCAM) holds final decision-making authority on the inclusion of any new instance, taking into account each candidate's willingness and capacity to comply with the project agreements.
- The new partner must sign an accession contract to the master Co-development Agreement with one of the four existing municipal corporations or with a recognised Community Action Board (JAC).
- New JACs or associations seeking inclusion must either hold lands fulfilling the above requirements or be presented by a group of partners with a minimum combined forest area of 1,000 ha, whose members will sign individually under the respective contract.

Scalability limits:

The project's scalability limit is set at a maximum of 120,000 hectares, as established in the validated PD. This ceiling was determined on the basis of the financial and technical monitoring capacity of the governance structure. No instances have been added during this monitoring period that approach this limit. The current enrolled area remains well within the scalability bounds.

2.2.6.4 Risk Mitigation for Grouped Projects (VCS, 3.6; CCB, G1.15)

Should any land located outside the current UDef PA or UDef LB be proposed for inclusion in future periods, a revised governance model would be required to ensure monitoring capacity (social, biodiversity and climate), and the cost-benefit relationship would need to be transparently presented to the relevant committees for informed decision-making. Any such expansion would also require an updated stakeholder mapping and communication strategy.

2.2.6.5 Project Zone Map (CCB, G1.13)

Project location.

Figure 1 establishes the geographic context of the project. The main panel shows the project area (green) within the Department of Meta, over departmental (dark) and municipal (light) boundaries. Two locator insets orient the reader: a country-level map of Colombia (top-left) and a regional map (bottom-left), each marking the project position with a red rectangle.

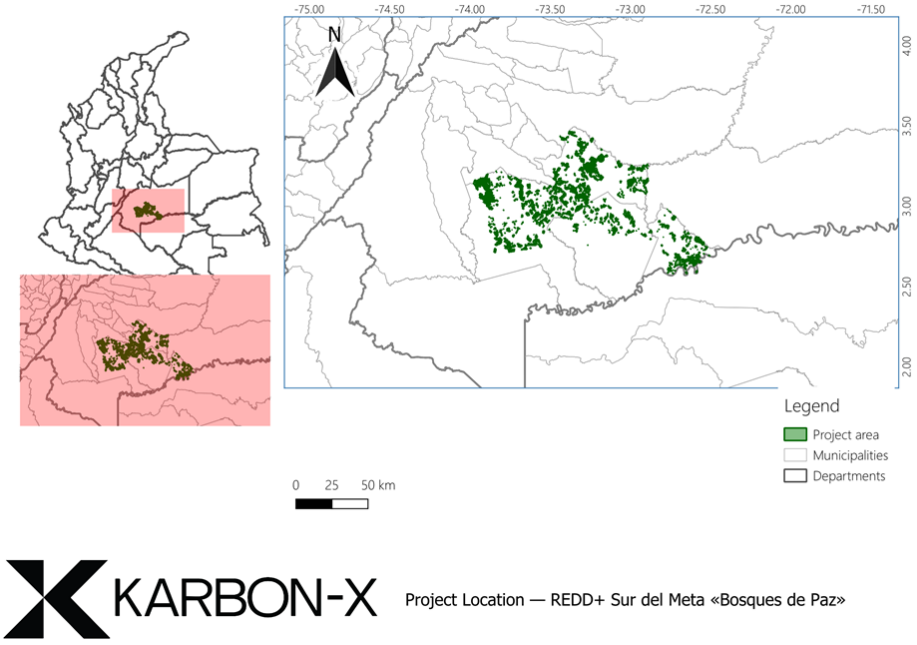


Figure 1 Project location — project area within the Department of Meta (Colombia); country and regional locators inset.

Project Zone Map — areas and communities to be added.

Figure 2 is the core deliverable for requirement G1.13. It depicts, at project-zone scale, the boundaries of the project area to be added (green polygons eligible forest, ≈ 41,650 ha) and the location of the communities/members (red points). Departmental and municipal boundaries are retained for reference, and the insets keep the national/regional orientation. Green polygons delineate where the added project area lies; the distribution of the red points shows where the incorporated communities are located relative to that area. Together they document, on a single sheet, both additions made at this verification.

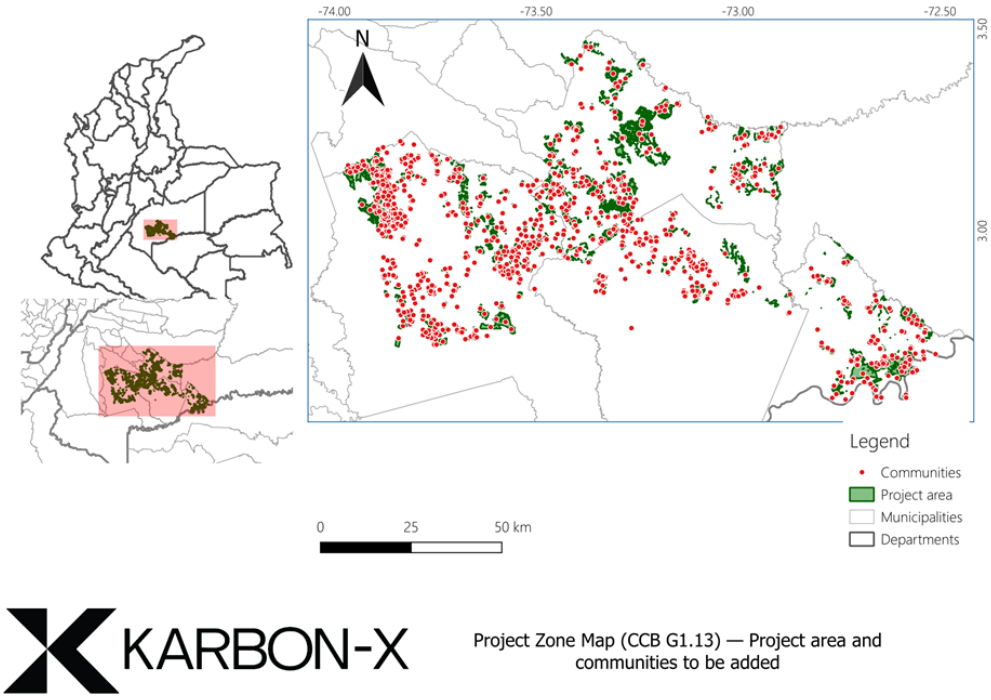


Figure 2- Project Zone Map (CCB G1.13) — boundaries of the project area to be added (green) and location of the communities/members to be added (red points).

Project area and indigenous reserves (resguardos).

Figure 3 shows the spatial relationship between the project area (green) and the indigenous reserves or resguardos (orange) in the zone, supporting the stakeholder-identification and safeguards analysis by making explicit which reserves lie within or near the project area.

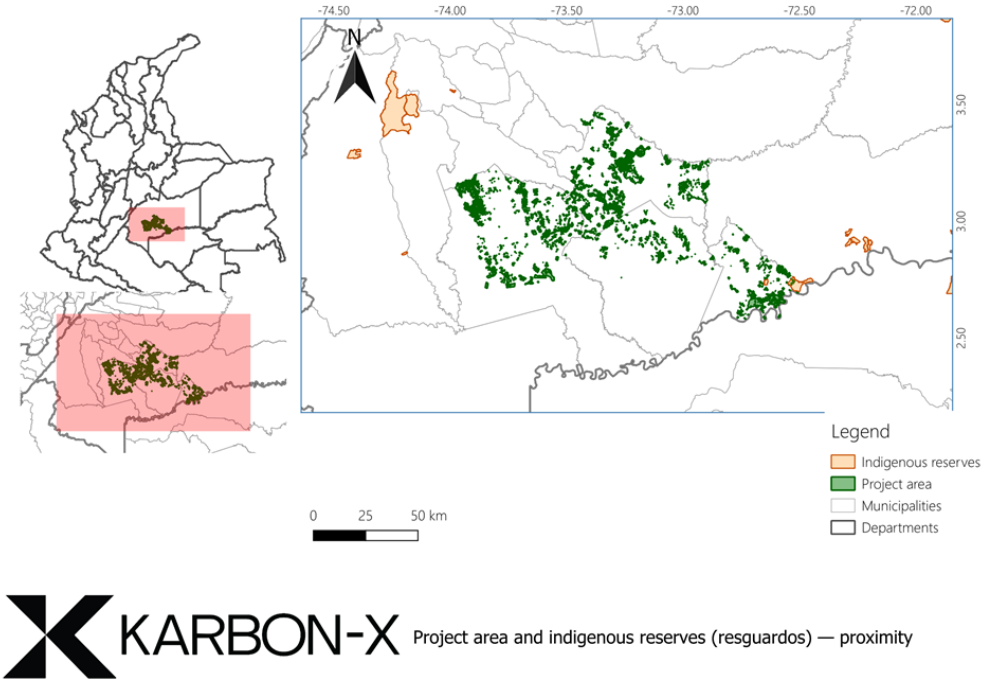


Figure 3- Project area and indigenous reserves (resguardos) spatial relationship and proximity.

2.2.6.6 Changes to Management (CCB, G4.1)

No changes to the project's management structure, roles, or responsibilities have resulted from new entities joining the project during the monitoring period. The governance and implementation structure described in Section 2.4.1 remains in place as designed.

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

Identified Risk	Potential impact of risk on climate, community and/or biodiversity benefits	Actions needed and designed to mitigate the risk
Expansion of cattle ranching and agriculture (pasture/crop conversion) — the main driver of unplanned deforestation in the project zone.	Loss of forest carbon stocks and of the avoided-deforestation climate benefit; habitat loss and biodiversity decline; pressure on community land use.	Conservation/participation agreements with members; promotion of sustainable productive alternatives (agroforestry, silvopastoral systems); land-use planning at farm level; continuous remote-sensing monitoring of deforestation.

Forest fires (largely anthropogenic, concentrated in the dry season / ENSO years).	Direct GHG emissions, loss of biodiversity and of community assets; potential reversals.	Community fire-prevention brigades and training; firebreaks and early-warning/hotspot monitoring; controlled-burning agreements. [confirm actions implemented]
Illegal and selective logging / forest degradation.	Forest degradation and reduced carbon stocks; biodiversity impacts.	Community surveillance and patrols; participatory monitoring; coordination with environmental authorities; legal/technical support to members.

2.2.8 Benefit Permanence (CCB, G1.11)

The following measures have been needed and implemented since the last CCB validation/verification to maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime:

- Non-permanence risk buffer: a share of issued credits is withheld in the VCS AFOLU buffer pool according to the non-permanence risk assessment, to cover potential reversals.
- Long-term conservation and participation agreements with members and communities, extending commitments beyond the crediting period.
- Sustainable productive alternatives (agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, non-timber forest products) that reduce dependence on activities driving deforestation and sustain livelihoods.
- Support for land-tenure security/formalization, which underpins the durability of the benefits and of rights-holder commitments.
- Strengthening of community organizations and local governance (e.g., the participating associations) to ensure continuity of management after the project period.
- Ongoing monitoring (remote sensing and field verification) and adaptive management to detect and respond to threats over time.
- Fire prevention and ecological restoration of degraded/affected areas to consolidate biodiversity and carbon benefits.
- Diversified and sustainable financing beyond carbon revenue to sustain activities long term.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement & Safeguards

2.3.1 Stakeholder Identification (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G1.5)

No changes to the stakeholder composition have been identified since validation. All stakeholder groups originally identified in the Project Description remain active and engaged. No new stakeholders requiring identification or additional consultation were identified during the monitoring period.

2.3.2 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.1)

As this is the first monitoring cycle of the REDD+ Sur del Meta Project, full project documentation, including the monitoring report and verification statement, is being made publicly available for the first time through this verification event. In June 2026, the project's documentation was published in Verra's public registry, making it accessible to any interested person worldwide.

For communities and project partners specifically, relevant project information has been communicated throughout the monitoring period through WhatsApp groups and periodic in-person and virtual meetings across the four municipalities. These channels ensure that key updates, decisions, and project developments reach partners in accessible formats and in a timely manner, regardless of connectivity conditions in the territory.

2.3.3 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.1)

As this is the first monitoring cycle, summary information on monitoring results is being disseminated to communities for the first time through this verification event. Prior to this, community communication during the monitoring period focused on project progress, governance developments, and the validation process, as no formal monitoring results were available.

Summary project information has been actively disseminated to communities throughout the monitoring period via WhatsApp groups and periodic in-person and virtual meetings held across the four municipalities. These channels ensured broad and timely reach across more than 45 veredas, allowing partners to stay informed of key project developments in accessible formats.

From 2026 onward, the dissemination of summary project documentation and monitoring results is formalized through the project's Communication Manual, which establishes the Voces del Bosque monthly bulletin and monthly partner meetings as the primary instruments for active dissemination to communities.

2.3.4 Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.1)

Throughout the monitoring period (January 2020 – December 2025), the project held more than 160 documented informational and engagement activities with communities and local stakeholders across the four municipalities, combining in-person and virtual formats. These activities included veredal and municipal socialization meetings, committee formation and governance sessions, annual operating plan workshops, productive project prioritization sessions, and specific informational meetings on the validation and verification process. Activities were held across more than 45 veredas in Vista Hermosa, Puerto Rico, Puerto Lleras, and Puerto Concordia.

Meetings were publicized through the project's established communication channels: WhatsApp groups were used to share convening notices, dates, locations, and relevant materials in advance of each

session. In-person notifications were delivered by the two Social Workers permanently based in the territory, who coordinated directly with veredal committee representatives and corporation leaders to ensure broad reach. For virtual sessions, meeting links and agendas were shared through WhatsApp in advance.

From 2026 onward, monthly partner meetings are convened through the channels established in the Communication Manual — WhatsApp groups, direct communication with corporation presidents, and the Voces del Bosque bulletin — ensuring that all partners are informed of upcoming meetings with sufficient anticipation.

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

The risks to the project identified at validation remain valid for this monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025). No new categories of risk have been identified during this period beyond those already documented in the validated PD. The status of each risk, and the mitigation measures applied during the monitoring period, are summarized below. The full Project Risks Table is provided in Appendix 2.

1. **Phenomena of natural and anthropic origin (forest fires, floods, droughts**): No significant fire, flood, or drought events affecting partner forest areas were recorded during the monitoring period. Productive reconversion and sustainable production system training continued across the four municipalities as the principal mitigation measure (Section 3.4, Lines of Action LA4). No material climate-related impact on project carbon stocks was observed.

2. **Public order and security**: The project territory continued to experience the structural public-order conditions described at validation, common to the post-conflict context of southern Meta. No formal suspension of project activities occurred during the monitoring period as a direct result of public-order events. Field teams maintained continuous risk assessment protocols, prioritizing activities in lower-risk areas and coordinating directly with local leaders and partner corporations when access to specific zones was constrained.

3. **Leaks and tree felling (domestic wood use):** Community Action Boards (JACs) and the four municipal corporations continued to play their monitoring role over forest areas linked to the project. Consistent with Decree 1791 of 1996, partners are permitted to extract wood for strictly domestic use (up to 20 m^3/year) without a forest-use permit, provided it is not commercialized. No instances of unauthorized commercial logging within partner forest areas were identified during the monitoring period through remote sensing monitoring or community reporting.

4. **Carbon market fluctuations**: This risk did not materialize into a significant impact during the monitoring period. The project's financial sustainability strategy, combining carbon credit revenue with productive project diversification, continued to be implemented as designed (Section "Financial Sustainability," G1.12).

5. **Voluntary withdrawal and property sales**. During the monitoring period, 27 individual partners (29 property records, ~1,115 ha of forest, approximately 2.7% of the validated project area)

exited the project through property sale (7 cases), voluntary withdrawal or non-renewal of the updated Co-development Agreement, or death of the titleholder, as detailed in Section "Removed Project Areas and Communities" above. This reflects the land-tenure risk and partner-turnover dynamics anticipated in the project's stakeholder and additionality analysis, rather than a new or previously unidentified risk category. The relevant municipal corporations (COAGROVIS, CORPROCAM) managed these exits through the established governance procedure, formally terminating agreements and updating the project's geospatial partner registry, with no disruption to the implementation of activities among the remaining partner base.".

6. No Net Harm: No evidence of net harm to communities, biodiversity, or the climate as a result of project activities was identified during the monitoring period. Mitigation measures implemented under the project's safeguards framework, including the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Grievance Redress Mechanism, and the governance structures of the four municipal corporations, continued to operate as designed, providing channels for affected parties to raise concerns. No grievances related to net harm were received or recorded during the monitoring period.

2.3.6 Community Costs, Risks, and Benefits (CCB, G3.2)

The REDD+ Sur del Meta Project has ensured that communities received relevant and adequate information about the potential costs, risks, and benefits of participating in the project through a participatory and transparent process, prior to any decision they were asked to make regarding their participation. This process, established prior to project start and validated in the PD, continued to be applied and reinforced during the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025).

- **Information provided and materials developed**

Information on potential benefits and risks was presented at briefing meetings held across the four municipalities, supported by materials specifically developed to facilitate understanding among community audiences. These included a project summary document, presentations, posters, and a primer distributed to all partners. Both the summary document and the primer address the project's benefits and risks and describe the environmental and social safeguards applicable to REDD+ projects in Colombia.

An infographic on benefit sharing was produced and presented at workshops with partner organizations and subsequently distributed through the project's social media channels. This material explained, in visual and accessible terms, how economic benefits are distributed among partners in proportion to the surface area of land contributed to the project.

To address questions arising throughout the process, the project developed a frequently asked questions document that was enriched over time as new concerns emerged from the communities. This adaptive approach ensured that information remained responsive to the actual questions and uncertainties of community members at each stage.

- **Communication of benefits, costs and risks**

Communication has been carried out through multiple channels and methodologies, including in-person community meetings, local assemblies, participatory workshops, open dialogue spaces, field visits, and ongoing support from the project's social team. Information is presented using clear and accessible language, avoiding unnecessary technical terminology and adapting content to the cultural, educational, and territorial contexts of the communities.

With respect to benefits, the project has clearly communicated the types of expected benefits, both monetary and non-monetary, including those derived from carbon credit generation, benefit-sharing mechanisms, capacity building, livelihood improvement, and the environmental and social benefits associated with forest conservation and territorial regeneration. It has also been explained that benefits are realized progressively and are subject to project performance, validation, and verification processes.

In terms of risks, the project has openly communicated potential risks associated with project implementation, such as delays in revenue generation, carbon market fluctuations, social, or institutional risks, and operational constraints (see Section "Risks from the Project and No Net Harm" above). These risks have been discussed in a participatory manner, together with the mitigation measures adopted by the project and the role of communities in managing them.

- **Forward-looking communication framework**

With the adoption of the project's Communication Manual during the monitoring period, the processes through which information on costs, risks, and benefits is shared with communities are now governed by a formal and updated communication policy. The Manual establishes the principles, channels, and responsibilities that structure ongoing dialogue between the project and its partners, ensuring that any updates, changes, or new developments relevant to community decision-making are communicated in a timely, accessible, and structured manner. This includes the use of monthly partner meetings, the Voces del Bosque community bulletin, WhatsApp groups, and in-person community spaces as the primary channels for ongoing information sharing and clarification.

- **Continuous social monitoring**

The project maintains continuous social monitoring, which allows for the identification of information gaps, correction of potential misunderstandings, and adaptive adjustments to communication strategies. This approach ensures that information on benefits, costs, and risks is not only shared but internalised and owned by the communities, strengthening trust, transparency, and informed participation. No evidence was identified during the monitoring period of communities being asked to make participation decisions without first receiving this information.

2.3.7 Information to Stakeholder on Verification Process (VCS, 3.18.6, 3.19; CCB, G3.3)

The project has informed communities and stakeholders about the verification process through a combination of activities carried out across the monitoring period and in direct preparation for this first verification event.

The project organized a virtual meeting with community partners and corporation representatives to explain in detail the scope, timeline, and implications of the verification process, the auditor's role and

independence, and what partners could expect during the site visit. A bulletin was additionally produced and distributed through the established communication channels, summarizing the key information about the verification process in accessible language.

Communication methods used

Communication methods used across the monitoring period and in preparation for this verification event include: monthly virtual meeting; a bulletin distributed to all partners via WhatsApp; and an e-mail send to corporation representatives. These methods collectively ensured that information about the verification process reached partners across all four municipalities through multiple formats and channels, consistent with the approach established in the project's Communication Manual.

2.3.8 Site Visit Information and Opportunities to Communicate with Auditor (VCS, 3.18.6, 3.19; CCB, G3.3)

Communities and project partners were informed of the auditor's site visit in a timely manner through multiple channels. Notification was sent by email directly to the presidents of the four municipal corporations, and communicated to the broader partner base through the project's WhatsApp groups. The visit was additionally announced during the monthly partner meeting held on June 25, 2026, ensuring that all active partners had the opportunity to be informed prior to the site visit.

With respect to direct and independent communication between communities and the auditor, the process followed the approach established in the project's Communication Manual: the auditor has full freedom to request interviews or meetings with any person in the territory without intermediation by the project team. To facilitate this, the project will made available to the auditor a list of contacts covering community partners and representatives across all four municipalities, from which the auditor may independently determine who to engage based on the objectives of the review.

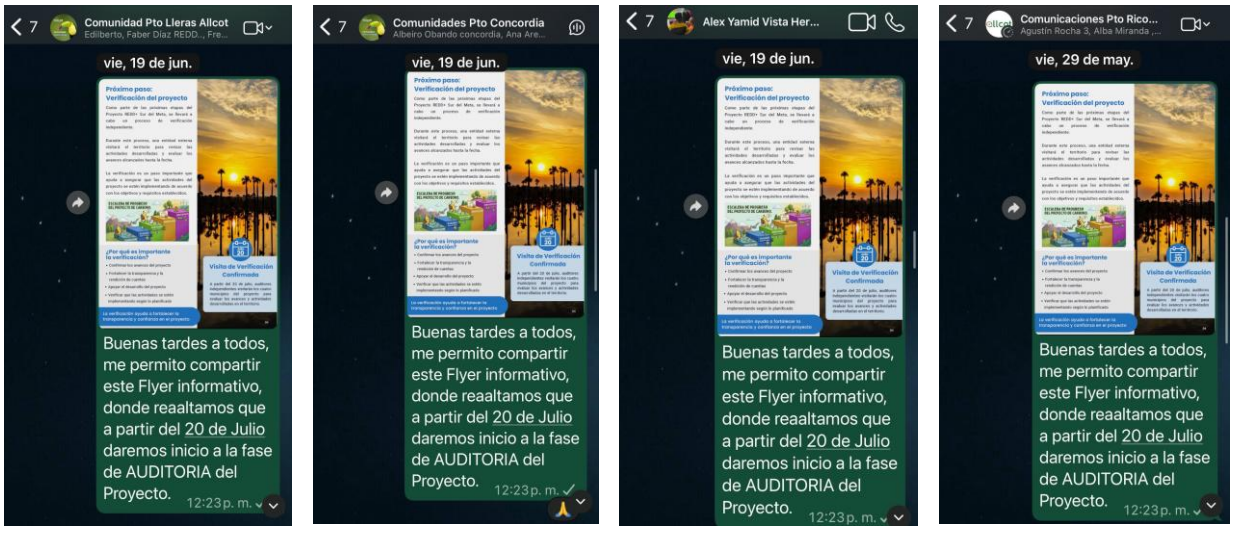


Figure 4- Screenshoots of the communication to the communities



Figure 5- Flyer prepared to communicate the site visit

2.3.9 Stakeholder Consultation (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.4)

Ongoing consultation	Throughout the monitoring period (January 2020 – December 2025), the project maintained continuous communication and consultation with communities and other stakeholders across the four municipalities through more than 160 documented engagement activities, including in-person veredal and municipal meetings, virtual sessions, farm-by-farm visits, and daily communication via WhatsApp groups. Two Social Workers permanently based in the territory ensured ongoing dialogue between the project team and community partners. All input received was documented through the project's grievance, feedback, and consultation mechanism (PQRS), which recorded 87 cases across the monitoring period. From 2026

	onward, ongoing consultation is formalized through monthly partner meetings and the Voces del Bosque bulletin, in accordance with the project's Communication Manual.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	Ongoing throughout the monitoring period. Key documented consultation events include: April 2020 (Vista Hermosa — COVID-19 response and partner enrollment); August 2021 (all municipalities — validation process information); May–July 2022 (all municipalities — benefit distribution, governance, and productive actions); November 2022 (Puerto Concordia — advance payment planning); July–August 2023 (Puerto Concordia and Puerto Rico — advance payment delivery); May–September 2024 (all municipalities — project status, land tenure, and governance updates); September 2025–June 2026 (all municipalities — corporation constitution and verification preparation). Full consultation records are available in the project's implementation evidence folder.
Communication of monitored results	As this is the first monitoring cycle, formal monitoring results are being communicated to communities for the first time through this verification event. Prior to this, community communication focused on project progress, governance developments, and the validation process. Results will be disseminated through monthly meetings, the Voces del Bosque bulletin, and WhatsApp groups as soon as they are available following verification, in accordance with the Communication Manual.
Consultation records	All community consultations, complaints, observations, and incidents were documented in a consolidated PQRS register maintained by the project team, covering 87 cases across the four municipalities between 2020 and 2025. Each record includes the date, municipality, type of case, description, response or action taken, and resolution status. Meeting minutes (actas) were produced for all formal community meetings and are available as supporting documentation.
Stakeholder input	Community input was systematically reviewed and addressed throughout the monitoring period. Key adaptive management responses include: adjustment of partner outreach strategy in response to low enrollment (2020); development of emergency humanitarian support during COVID-19 (2020); iterative clarification of benefit distribution mechanisms across all municipalities (2022); adaptation of advance payment delivery logistics in response to community feedback (2023); database depuration following partner rotation and ownership changes (2022–2024); formal removal of 49 partners in Puerto Concordia due to security conditions (2023); improvement of communication channels in response to convening gaps (2022–2026); and approval of a delegation-of-representation format proposed by the Puerto Lleras municipal committee (2024). Where input did not require project design updates — such as questions about carbon credit prices or technical clarifications on project scope — responses were

	provided directly in meetings and documented in the corresponding minutes.

2.3.10 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.4)

Throughout the monitoring period, the project maintained ongoing communication and consultation with communities and other stakeholders through regular in-person and virtual meetings, WhatsApp groups, and direct field engagement by the two Social Workers based in the territory.

When input raised issues requiring management responses or adjustments, these were addressed through direct dialogue in meetings, follow-up visits, and, where necessary, joint decisions taken by community governance bodies and the project team. The project adapted its approach iteratively in response to community feedback — adjusting communication strategies, delivery logistics, governance processes, and operational procedures to better serve partner needs and expectations. The table below summarizes the main categories of input received and the actions taken.

Summary of comments received	Actions taken
Security and access restrictions (2020, Vista Hermosa): Armed actors restricted access to certain veredas including Santo Domingo, preventing socialization and partner outreach activities.	Field activities were temporarily suspended in affected areas. Informational materials clarifying the community and private nature of the project were developed and distributed. Activities resumed once conditions permitted. Ongoing monitoring was maintained.
Low partner enrollment risk (2020, Vista Hermosa): At the start of implementation, enrollment was significantly below projections, threatening project viability. …	The project adapted its outreach strategy, shifting to farm-by-farm visits and small group meetings, mobilizing local liaison staff, and extending the enrollment deadline to April 30, 2020.
Humanitarian support request during COVID-19 (2020, Vista Hermosa): Partners in quarantine requested food assistance as an early action.	The project approved a food kit advance (~COP $200,000 per family), channeled through a local supplier with full documentation. The advance was structured as a deduction against future project revenues. Delivery criteria were democratically agreed by partners.
Nature and ownership of the project (multiple municipalities, 2020–2022): Persistent confusion among some partners and community members about whether the project was governmental.	Clarification meetings were held, social media materials were published, and specific communication pieces were developed to explain the private and community-based nature of the project. The issue was addressed iteratively across multiple municipalities as new instances of confusion arose.
Benefit distribution mechanism (multiple municipalities, 2022): Partners raised repeated questions and concerns about how benefits would be distributed — proportionally vs. equally, in cash vs. in kind, by individual vs. community.	The benefit distribution mechanism was explained in multiple sessions across all four municipalities, including participatory workshops with visual aids. The proportional-to-hectares approach was confirmed and ratified. The decision not to distribute in cash was explained and

	accepted. Partners participated in defining how the advance payment would be invested in each municipality.
Communication gaps and convening issues (Puerto Concordia and Puerto Lleras, 2022): Some partners reported not being informed of meetings in time, and that information did not reach all veredas.	The project committed to improving communication channels, updating partner databases, and establishing WhatsApp groups by veredal nucleus. The Communication Manual adopted in 2026 formalizes these improvements as standing policy.
Advance payment delivery logistics (Puerto Concordia and Puerto Rico, 2023): Partners raised concerns about delivery order, timing, and product price variations during the distribution of the COP $600M advance.	Delivery schedules were organized by veredal nucleus, with advance telephone notification to partners. The supplier (Agrocalidad) adjusted for price variations at the time of delivery. Delivery windows were extended to seven days a week.
Exclusion of partners due to security conditions (Puerto Concordia, 2023): 49 partners located on the right bank of the Río Ariari could not be reached due to public order condition	Following confirmation by community representatives of the impossibility of safe access, the 49 partners were formally removed from the project database. The process was witnessed and documented by the president of ASOCAMPROARIARI and municipal committee directors.

2.3.11 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (CCB, G3.5)

The REDD+ Sur del Meta Project operates a multimodal communication system designed to ensure that all stakeholders, including community partners, corporate governance bodies, and external actors, have continuous, accessible, and bidirectional access to project information and participation spaces. This system is formally documented in the Project's Communication Manual and operationalized by the dedicated Communications Component of the project.

Communication framework and principles

The project's communication approach is structured around six core principles: clarity and accessible language (adapting technical content for rural communities), cultural and gender sensitivity, free and barrier-free access (prioritizing channels that require no cost to users), active information dissemination (rather than passive document availability), transparency, and a safe and non-retaliatory environment for participation. These principles guide the design, format, and frequency of all communication activities.

Communication channels

The project implements nine complementary channels, each serving a specific function within the integrated system:

- Monthly virtual community meetings: The primary space for direct, structured dialogue with project partners. Meetings are planned and facilitated by the Communications team, which prepares accessible presentations translating technical content for community audiences. Sessions allow participants to receive updates, ask questions in real time, and provide feedback on territorial processes. All sessions are recorded as part of the project's institutional memory.

- Community WhatsApp groups: The main channel for continuous, near-real-time outreach, given the connectivity conditions of the project area. Convocations, meeting links, key messages, explanatory materials, and short audio summaries are shared through these groups. Any project partner may participate, and the channel enables direct queries to the project team.
- Newsletter and flyers: A periodically issued newsletter and flyers consolidating project progress, agreements, upcoming activities, and practical recommendations in plain language. It is designed to ensure information reaches partners who did not attend meetings directly, and to support broader circulation within communities.
- Project website: An openly accessible repository of general project information and technical documentation, enabling independent consultation by any interested party.
- Social media (Facebook and Instagram): Complementary visual channels used to disseminate activity updates, key messages, and field coverage to both project partners and external stakeholders.
- Email (infosurdelmeta@karbon-x.com): A formal channel for information requests, document delivery, and structured communication with the project team.
- PQRS mechanism (Petitions, Complaints, Claims and Suggestions): A structured channel for the formal submission of any query, concern, or grievance related to project implementation. It guarantees confidentiality and non-retaliation, and is publicized through all other channels.

In-person field presence: The project maintains two permanent Social Assistants in the territory, who provide direct community accompaniment, coordinate activities with community governance structures (municipal corporations and comités veredales), and facilitate information exchange for partners with limited connectivity or literacy barriers.

Digital repositories: Organized virtual folders containing technical documentation, monitoring materials, and project support documents, accessible for consultation.

Community governance structures as communication nodes

The legitimate community interlocutors of the project, the presidents of the four municipal corporations (Vista Hermosa, Puerto Rico, Puerto Lleras, and Puerto Concordia) and the representatives of the 20 active comités veredales, serve as key nodes in the circulation of project information. ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC coordinates directly with corporation presidents for operational coordination, information transmission, and monitoring of agreements, while community leaders facilitate downward dissemination to their wider partner base. The project actively encourages women, youth, and other territorial actors to take on representation roles, ensuring diverse and inclusive communication flows.

Accessibility in context

All channels are provided free of charge and adapted to the connectivity and literacy conditions of the project area. Where formal written communication presents barriers, the social team provides in-person support for formulating and registering queries, ensuring no partner is excluded from participation.

Communication materials — including audit-related documents — are produced in Spanish and in plain language, with technical content translated into accessible formats prior to dissemination.

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

Throughout the monitoring period, the project implemented a structured set of activities and processes to enable the effective participation of all community groups in project decision-making and implementation across the four municipalities.

Participatory governance structures

The primary mechanism for community participation in decision-making was the progressive construction of a two-tier governance structure anchored at the vereda level. The 20 village-level committees (comités veredales) served as the foundational space for community participation throughout the monitoring period. Annual operating plan (POA) workshops held across all municipalities enabled partners to collectively prioritize productive and conservation activities for each implementation cycle, translating community preferences into project planning.

The formal constitution of the four municipal corporations in 2025 — CORPROCAM (Puerto Lleras), COAGROVIS (Vista Hermosa), COSVEC (Puerto Concordia), and CODESA (Puerto Rico) — represents the institutionalization of this participatory process. Founded through open assemblies convened by elected community leaders, the corporations provide a permanent and legally recognized structure through which partners exercise collective decision-making authority over benefit distribution, governance priorities, and project management going forward.

In earlier phases of the project, municipal coordinating tables (mesas coordinadoras municipales) served as the operational spaces for collective planning and decision-making. These structures were gradually phased out as the corporations assumed their formal governance role, representing a natural evolution from informal coordination toward institutionalized self-governance.

Culture- and gender-sensitive implementation

Meeting formats, language, and communication materials were adapted throughout the monitoring period to the social and cultural dynamics of each territory. Community sessions were held in familiar and accessible spaces at the vereda level, using plain language and visual materials to facilitate comprehension among partners with varying levels of formal education. WhatsApp voice messages complemented written communications to reach partners with limited literacy.

With respect to gender, women participated in 72 of 77 documented sessions with gender-disaggregated attendance data, representing 28.7% of total recorded participation — consistent with the proportion of women among project partners (less than 31%), which reflects structural land tenure dynamics in the region. Importantly, women's participation extended beyond attendance: of the 47 founding members across the four corporate assemblies, 14 were women (30%), with COSVEC in Puerto Concordia achieving

full gender parity among its founding members (5 women, 5 men). This demonstrates that women not only participated in project spaces but exercised formal governance rights within them.

The project actively promoted the inclusion of other vulnerable groups including elderly community members, day laborers, and victims of the armed conflict through open and accessible meeting formats and the use of communication channels that do not require formal organizational affiliation. The PQRS mechanism provided an additional channel through which any community member could raise concerns or requests independently of formal governance structures.

2.3.13 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.7)

During the monitoring period, the project has continued to implement a formal anti-discrimination framework applicable to all entities involved in project design and implementation, including employees, contractors, consultants, and community partners.

At the organizational level, Karbon-X and its implementing subsidiary ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC operate under a Corporate Code of Conduct that establishes binding obligations of integrity and honesty, prohibits any form of improper conduct, and includes a non-retaliation policy protecting individuals who report violations. Disciplinary measures up to and including termination apply to violations. These commitments are reinforced by the Environmental and Social Policy of Karbon-X, which explicitly requires fair labor practices, safe working conditions, and non-discrimination across all operations and geographies. The ESG Coordinator and Human Resources department hold shared responsibility for implementation.

Gender-specific measures have been operationalized through the Karbon-X Gender Guidelines, which commit the organization to providing a safe and inclusive work environment free from harassment or bias, applying gender-sensitive approaches to stakeholder engagement, and operating a grievance mechanism accessible to women. The Guidelines are overseen by a Gender and Inclusion Committee and implemented through a structured action plan.

At project level, the internal team comprises both women and men with no identified gender gaps in hiring, compensation, or contractual conditions. At community level, the project actively promotes a minimum 40% participation of women in project activities. The project acknowledges the historic underrepresentation of women among landholding partners — currently below 31% — as a reflection of historically male-dominated land tenure structures, and is committed to progressively addressing this gap through its governance structures. To date, approximately 445 women have participated in project meetings and training activities, representing 36% of total registered attendees..

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

The project operates the Procedimiento de Recepción y Atención de Peticiones, Quejas, Reclamos y Sugerencias (PQRS), Version 02-2026, which was updated during the monitoring period following Karbon-X's incorporation as implementing entity. The mechanism is accessible via WhatsApp/phone, email

(infosurdelmeta@karbon-x.com), in-person registration at community meetings, and direct contact with the social team in the field. Each case receives a unique tracking number and acknowledgment of receipt. Confidentiality and non-retaliation are guaranteed throughout.

The procedure is structured in three escalating stages: (1) internal resolution within 15–30 business days depending on case type, with immediate prioritization for cases involving serious risk; (2) second-level mediation for unresolved cases; and (3) referral to the Administrative Tribunal under Colombia's Law 1755 of 2015, with a mandatory decision within 10 business days.

The following table summarizes the grievances, consultations, and concerns collected during community and partner meetings throughout the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025), as documented in meeting minutes across the four project municipalities.

Grievances received	Resolution and outcome
Concerns about project legitimacy and nature: Several community members across Vista Hermosa and Puerto Concordia (2020–2022) expressed concern or confusion about whether the project was a government initiative, and whether armed groups had issued restrictions against it. Some reported that third parties had spread misinformation discouraging participation.	The project team issued clarifying communications at community meetings and via printed materials explicitly stating that REDD+ Sur del Meta is a private conservation initiative, not a state programme, and therefore not subject to any restrictions directed at government entities. In the November 2020 meeting (Vista Hermosa), the project team temporarily suspended field activities in affected areas as a precautionary measure, designed informational materials to counter misinformation, and resumed operations in zones where the security situation was confirmed stable. No further incidents of this nature were recorded after 2022.
Requests for cash payments and concerns about benefit-sharing modality: Across multiple municipalities (Vista Hermosa, Puerto Lleras, Puerto Rico; 2021–2022), partners repeatedly questioned why carbon credit proceeds would not be distributed as direct cash payments per family, and expressed concern that the proportional-to-hectares distribution model might not serve smallholders with limited forest area.	The project team clarified in formal meetings—documented in meeting minutes—that benefits are channelled into community-decided productive projects and in-kind inputs (e.g., agricultural supply packages), not cash transfers, consistent with the project's benefit-sharing mechanism. The proportional distribution model (by conserved forest area) was explained and ratified by partner assemblies in each municipality. Community coordination committees voted on the priority use of early-action advances, with options including livestock improvement funds, sustainable agriculture pilots, and revolving funds. Decisions were documented in signed meeting minutes.
Delayed and uneven information flow to partners: Partners in Puerto Concordia (July 2022) and San Fernando reported that convocation notices did not reach all members in time, and that some individuals included in vereda membership lists did not belong to the correct nuclei.	The project team acknowledged the communication gap and committed to: (i) delivering updated partner lists to each veredal nucleus, (ii) establishing WhatsApp groups per nucleus as the primary communication channel, and (iii) having the social team follow up with nucleo presidents to verify and correct membership records. These corrective actions were tracked in subsequent meeting minutes.

Grievance regarding pace of project development and lack of regular field presence: The municipal committee president in Puerto Lleras (May 2024) formally raised the concern that the project team's visits to the territory were too infrequent, causing uncertainty among partners and weakening trust in the project.	The project's social specialist acknowledged the concern and committed to scheduling a broader community meeting with all veredal committee presidents within two months. The project subsequently intensified its territorial presence, including a multi-municipality socialisation tour in May–September 2024, and formalised two permanent social workers based in the territory.
Operational grievances regarding benefit delivery (agricultural input packages): In Puerto Rico (July 2023) and Puerto Concordia (August–September 2023), partners raised concerns about delays in delivery of agricultural input packages (bonos agropecuarios) to one community nucleus (Casco Urbano, Puerto Rico), as well as price variations affecting the package contents (Puerto Concordia)	In Puerto Rico, the delay was traced to an incomplete partner list from the municipal coordination committee. The committee was requested to submit the final list promptly; delivery was completed following its receipt. In Puerto Concordia, the supplier (Agrocalidad) confirmed that products with price reductions since the original quotation would be adjusted in favour of beneficiaries. Deliveries commenced 23 August 2023, with full completion expected within 30 days. Both issues were resolved within the monitoring period.
Concerns about informal land tenure and its effect on project eligibility: Partners across all municipalities (2020, 2024) raised concerns about whether informal land tenure (posesión, carta venta) would affect their standing as project participants or their eligibility for carbon credit proceeds.	The project team confirmed that informal tenure does not disqualify families from participation. A formal commitment was made to accompany and advise interested partner families in land titling processes through the National Land Agency (ANT), without that process affecting the project's operation. This commitment is documented in the 2024 socialisation meeting minutes for Vista Hermosa and Puerto Rico.
Grievance and operational issues related to benefit delivery: the only formal grievance received through the project's FGRM during the monitoring period was filed on 19 April 2023 by project partner José Miguel Ovalle Mateus. The partner reported that he had been informed that the delivery of fencing posts (postes de pino) — an early-action benefit — would be shared among several partners from the same vereda, with transport costs shared proportionally at approximately COP $50,000 per person. He provided authorisation for the shipment on that basis. However, the delivery was made to only two families and the full transport and unloading cost of COP $200,000 was charged to him alone, representing an overcharge of approximately COP $150,000 relative to what had been agreed.	The project team opened the case formally on 20 April 2023 and attempted to consult the Municipal Coordination Committee for additional logistical context, without receiving a response. ALLCOT resolved the grievance by reimbursing COP $150,000 to the partner from the project's administrative budget. The claimant confirmed the resolution was satisfactory. The case was closed without escalation to mediation or arbitration.

2.3.15 Worker Training (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.9)

Worker and community training constitutes the first and most fundamental line of action of the project, as the productive reconversion of farming systems depends directly on the capacities of the partners themselves.

During the monitoring period, the project has continued implementing its structured training curriculum, developed in Objective 1 ("Training and education for the improvement of individual, collective and organizational capacities of project partners"). The curriculum is organized in three thematic axes — Environmental, Technical, and Social Business — covering topics including climate change, forest conservation, biodiversity monitoring, sustainable livestock and crop management, good agricultural practices, community governance, and business administration. Training is delivered primarily by the Karbon-X team, with the involvement of Universidad Santo Tomás for academically validated modules.

To date, approximately 1,265 participants (445 women and 820 men) have received training through project socialization and capacity-building activities. Topics covered include REDD+ fundamentals, deforestation drivers, strategic planning, georeferencing, biodiversity monitoring (birds), sustainable livestock farming, water resource quality, and business development. It is expected that 50% of the community will have received training on climate change and deforestation by the first verification, and that full technical training coverage will be achieved by project end.

Local capacity is retained through the progressive transfer of training coordination to the Municipal Coordinating Committees, with ongoing technical support from Karbon-X to ensure continuity and compliance with project indicators.

2.3.16 Community Employment Opportunities (VCS, 3.19.13; CCB, G3.10)

One of the core commitments negotiated with communities and their representative leaders is that the project generates productive alternatives and green employment, including for partners and for vulnerable individuals without land tenure who could otherwise become agents of deforestation.

The strategic and operational plans for each of the four municipalities (Vista Hermosa, Puerto Rico, Puerto Lleras, and Puerto Concordia) allocate resources to ensure the functioning of Operating and Oversight Committees and fair remuneration for those responsible for coordinating and executing project activities. Sustainable productive projects additionally generate opportunities for local specialists in agricultural and livestock practices, who can be contracted as farmer-to-farmer trainers — one of the most effective methodologies for on-farm productive reconversion.

All community members have been given equal opportunity to fill project positions for which requirements are met. Equal pay for equivalent work is applied regardless of gender. The project has committed to the direct creation of 30 jobs through the committees, with a target of 15 positions filled by women. The training program is designed so that partners can benefit from employment opportunities in both best-practice implementation and value-added production chain development.

2.3.17 Occupational Safety Assessment (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.12)

During the monitoring period, Karbon-X and its implementing subsidiary ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC have continued operating a comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) framework designed to anticipate, identify, evaluate, and control risks arising from project implementation. The framework covers two distinct work environments, office-based administrative work and field operations in the project territory, and applies to all workers regardless of their contractual relationship with the company, including direct employees, contractors, and subcontractors.

Legal and regulatory basis

The framework operates in compliance with Colombia's mandatory Work Health and Safety Management System (SG-SST), established under Decree 1072 of 2015. The SG-SST covers all work centers and personnel associated with the project and includes: formal identification of hazards at each work center; a documented organizational commitment to OHS implementation integrated into company management policies; policies signed by the legal representative and reviewed annually; and systematic dissemination of the legal and policy framework to all staff.

Identified substantial risks

Two risk profiles have been assessed based on work environment:

- Office/administrative work: ergonomic risks (repetitive strain, poor posture, sedentary work); psychosocial risks (work-related stress, conflict, burnout); biosafety risks (communicable diseases in shared workspaces); and electrical and physical risks (equipment misuse, slips and falls).
- Field operations: physical hazards associated with remote terrain, challenging weather, and travel; biological hazards from exposure to wildlife, insects, and vegetation in natural ecosystems; road safety risks during transportation to and from field sites; and risks related to alcohol, tobacco, or psychoactive substances during field work.

Measures to inform workers of risks

All workers are informed of applicable risks and preventive measures through: induction and onboarding training covering all safety protocols; regular internal dissemination of safety policies; mandatory review and acknowledgment of the Industrial Hygiene and Safety Regulations; role-specific training sessions aligned to each protocol; and accessibility of all safety documentation in both physical and digital formats.

Risk minimization: governance bodies and protocols

Two permanent governance bodies oversee OHS implementation: the Labor Coexistence Committee (LCC), which addresses psychosocial risks, workplace conflict, and harassment; and the Joint Occupational Health and Safety Committee (COPASST), which monitors worker well-being and oversees implementation of safety actions.

These bodies are supported by the following documented protocols and policies, all active during the monitoring period:

- Industrial Hygiene and Safety Regulations
- General Policy and Objectives — SG-SST
- Work at Home Policy and Biosafety Protocols
- General Biosafety Protocol for Office Work
- Work Safety Protocol for Field Operations
- Road Safety Policy
- Emergency Response Protocol
- Alcohol, Tobacco, and Psychoactive Substances Prevention Policy

Continuous improvement

Karbon-X applies a structured OHS improvement cycle — policy definition → organizational setup → planning → application → evaluation → audit → continuous improvement — consistently across all work centers and personnel categories.

No significant occupational incidents were recorded during the monitoring period.

2.4 Management Capacity

2.4.1 Required Technical Skills (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.2)

The successful implementation of the REDD+ Sur del Meta Project requires a multidisciplinary team with specialized expertise across the AFOLU sector, integrating technical, social, environmental, legal, and financial competencies. During the monitoring period, all core technical roles have been continuously maintained. Personnel changes have occurred within the team; however, in all cases departures have been replaced without gap, ensuring uninterrupted coverage of each skill set throughout the period.

- Forestry, AFOLU expertise and carbon accounting, covered by the Climate Change Consultant role, responsible for PDD preparation, quantification of emission reductions from avoided deforestation, baseline scenario construction, uncertainty management, and the design and implementation of robust MRV systems under VCS requirements. Currently held by Emanuel Ayala, Environmental Engineer with over 14 years of experience in GHG accounting and AFOLU project development.
- GIS and remote sensing covered by the GIS Expert role, responsible for land-use/land-cover analysis, deforestation modeling, and the spatial robustness of the project design under VM0048. Currently held by Edwin Sebastián Gutiérrez Rojas, Forest Engineer with over five years of experience in the development and certification of carbon projects under VCS, REDD+, and AFOLU methodologies.

- Biodiversity assessment and monitoring maintained through the partnership with Fundación Bioherencia, a specialized organization with proven expertise in biodiversity conservation and monitoring that manages the Harpy Eagle Reserve within the project area. This partnership ensures biodiversity monitoring activities are designed and implemented using scientifically robust, context-specific approaches consistent with CCB criteria.

- Social and community engagement led by the Social Expert role, responsible for community governance, safeguards implementation, stakeholder engagement, and facilitation of participatory mechanisms aligned with international REDD+ standards. Currently held by Nicolás Herranz, who brings extensive field experience working directly in the Sur del Meta territory. Field-level engagement is further supported by two permanent Social Assistants based in the project territory, providing day-to-day accompaniment to partners and corporate governance bodies across the four municipalities.

- Field-level community engagement and operations covered by two permanent Social Assistants based in the project territory, contracted by ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC. These professionals constitute the primary interface between the project and its partner communities on a day-to-day basis. Their responsibilities span community communication (including management of WhatsApp groups, dissemination of project information, and facilitation of monthly virtual meetings), organization and logistical coordination of field activities, direct accompaniment to partners and to the governance bodies of the four municipal corporations, and first-line management of the PQRS grievance mechanism — including registration of cases, follow-up with complainants, and coordination with the social team for resolution. Their permanent presence in the territory ensures operational continuity and direct community access to the project at all times, independently of scheduled events or visits by the wider technical team.

- Forest inventory and carbon stock assessment covered through engagement of qualified third-party companies with demonstrated experience in forest measurements, biomass estimation, and carbon stock quantification in accordance with VCS methodology requirements.

- Project management oversight covered by the NBS Program Manager role at Karbon-X, responsible for planning, implementation, and monitoring processes across the project. Currently held by Juan Diego Muñoz, Forest Engineer with over 20 years of experience in environmental monitoring, flora and fauna assessments, and land-use management.

- Strategic and technical oversight provided by the VP of Projects and Implementation at Karbon-X, responsible for ensuring environmental integrity, audit readiness, and delivery certainty across the full project lifecycle. Currently held by Mercedes García Madero, Biologist with over 20 years of experience in carbon projects under VCS, CCB, Gold Standard, and CDM.

2.4.2 Management Team Experience (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.2)

The management team identified in the previous section brings collectively demonstrated prior experience across all dimensions required to implement a REDD+ project of the scale and complexity of

the Sur del Meta initiative — covering over 40,000 hectares across four municipalities and operating under dual VCS and CCB certification.

At the senior management level, prior experience encompasses the full lifecycle of multiple carbon projects under VCS, Gold Standard, CDM, and CCB, including validation, verification, issuance, and portfolio governance of initiatives comparable in scope. At the technical level, team members bring prior involvement in the development and certification of AFOLU projects covering over two million hectares across diverse ecological and socioeconomic contexts, as well as demonstrated experience in MRV system design, baseline construction, and GHG quantification under standardized methodologies. At the social and community engagement level, the team's prior territorial presence in the Sur del Meta region — predating the current monitoring period — provides accumulated institutional knowledge and community trust that is directly relevant to managing a project of this territorial and social complexity.

No gaps in management experience relevant to the scale or technical requirements of this project have been identified during the monitoring period.

2.4.3 Project Management Partnerships/Team Development (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.2)

Where specific technical expertise is not available within the core project team, the project has established partnerships with specialized external organizations to ensure full technical coverage and compliance with applicable standards.

For forest inventory and carbon stock assessment, the project engages qualified third-party companies with demonstrated experience in forest measurements, including monitoring of arboreal and non-arboreal species, biomass estimation, and carbon stock quantification in accordance with VCS methodology requirements.

For biodiversity assessment and monitoring, the project collaborates with Fundación Bioherencia, a specialized organization with proven expertise in biodiversity conservation and monitoring. Fundación Bioherencia manages the Harpy Eagle Reserve, located within the project area, providing strong local ecological knowledge and continuous field presence. Through this partnership, biodiversity monitoring activities are designed and implemented using scientifically robust, context-specific approaches consistent with CCB criteria.

For community training and capacity building, the project has established a collaboration with Universidad Santo Tomás, which provides academic rigor, pedagogical methodologies, and, where applicable, formal certification of training processes delivered to community partners.

Gaps from previous validation

This monitoring report covers the first verification period following the VCS validation conducted by KBS Certification Services Limited (July 2024). That validation did not identify any gaps in management team composition or partnership arrangements. No gaps in management capacity or partnership arrangements have been identified during the monitoring period.

2.4.4 Financial Health of Implementing Organization(s) (CCB, G4.3)

Karbon-X, the project owner and primary project participant, is a publicly listed company whose financial statements are subject to mandatory external audit in accordance with applicable securities regulations. As a listed entity, Karbon-X is required to maintain and publicly disclose audited financial statements on a regular basis, providing a high degree of transparency and independent assurance regarding its financial position.

The audited financial statements of Karbon-X are publicly available and constitute the primary evidence of the organization's financial health. These documents confirm the company's capacity to meet its financial obligations with respect to project implementation, including the ongoing operational costs of the REDD+ Sur del Meta Project across its four municipalities, as well as its ability to provide adequate financial support to any new project areas that may be incorporated during the current verification period in accordance with the grouped project framework.

The financial sustainability of the project is further underpinned by Karbon-X's diversified revenue base and its access to carbon markets through forward agreements for the commercialization of carbon credits generated by the project.

2.4.5 Avoidance of Corruption and Other Unethical Behavior (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.3)

Karbon-X and its implementing subsidiary ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC provide full assurance that neither organization is involved in, or complicit in, any form of corruption, bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favoritism, cronyism, nepotism, extortion, or collusion in connection with the implementation of the REDD+ Sur del Meta Project. This assurance is underpinned by a set of binding corporate policies and governance mechanisms that have been active throughout the monitoring period.

Corporate Code of Conduct

Karbon-X's Corporate Code of Conduct applies to all directors, officers, and employees of Karbon-X and its subsidiaries, including ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC. The Code establishes an explicit and unconditional prohibition on bribes, kickbacks, and any other improper payments, whether made to government officials or private sector parties, directly or indirectly through third parties. It further prohibits the acceptance of such payments by company personnel. All personnel are required to maintain accurate financial records, avoid conflicts of interest, and conduct all transactions at arm's length and in full compliance with applicable laws. Related-party transactions require prior approval by a majority of the Board of Directors. Violations are subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

Reporting mechanisms include direct channels to the CEO and Corporate Compliance Officer (cc@karbon-x.com) and to the Chair of the Board's Audit Committee, with anonymous reporting permitted and a strict non-retaliation policy guaranteed.

ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System and transition to listed-company framework

During the period in which ALLCOT operated as the implementing entity prior to its acquisition by Karbon-X, the organization held a certified ISO 37001 Anti-Bribery Management System, maintained and monitored over several years. Following the acquisition, the ISO 37001 certification was not renewed; however, the anti-bribery controls established under that system have been superseded by a more comprehensive framework resulting from Karbon-X's status as a publicly listed company. As a listed entity, Karbon-X is subject to mandatory external audit, continuous financial disclosure obligations, and regulatory oversight that impose anti-corruption controls of greater scope and rigor than those required under ISO 37001. These obligations are further reinforced through ongoing internal compliance training — including anti-bribery and ethics programs delivered to all relevant personnel — ensuring that awareness and adherence to anti-corruption standards are actively maintained across the organization.

Environmental and Social Policy

Karbon-X's Environmental and Social Policy reinforces these commitments at the organizational level, establishing integrity, transparency, and accountability as core values governing all company activities. The Policy is publicly available on the Karbon-X website, with ultimate accountability resting with the CEO and Board of Directors and operational oversight provided by the ESG Coordinator.

Project-level governance controls

At project level, financial transparency is further ensured through the governance structure of the four municipal corporations, each of which includes an elected fiscal auditor (fiscal) responsible for oversight of fund management and benefit distribution. The corporations are additionally subject to external audit by the Gobernación del Meta through its Secretaría de Participación Social. Benefit distributions are made directly to the corporations in proportion to the surface area contributed by each partner and are fully documented under the contractual arrangements established between the project and community organizations.

No incidents of corruption, fraud, or unethical behavior have been identified or reported during the monitoring period.

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

For security reasons, topics related to the financial well-being of the organizations, as well as contacts of some individuals and the total database will not be included. The Agreements, prices, and data relating commercial agreements are considered sensitive information as well. Some of the tools designed by the Project Proponet are also considered commercially sensitive information (follow up, stakeholders mapping in some parts, Project Idea Note) has been part of the Project Proponent´s Know-how.

2.5 Legal Status and Property Rights

2.5.1 National and Local Laws (VCS, 3.1, 3.6. 3.7, 3.14, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.6)

Compliance with all national, regional, and local laws, statutes, and regulatory frameworks applicable to project activities is tracked through SOP-10 *Identificación y Monitoreo del Marco Regulatorio* (Regulatory Framework Identification and Monitoring Procedure), which establishes a systematic annual compliance review. This procedure has been applied across the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025), with formal annual reviews conducted in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, and updated to incorporate new applicable regulations as they entered into force (e.g. Law 2169/2021 and Decree 1055/2023). The full applicable legal framework, organized by category, is presented below; the project has been found compliant with all applicable instruments throughout the monitoring period:

Table 5: Identification of Environmental regulation

ID	Law / Regulation	Applicable activities
RF-001	Law 164/1994 – Ratification of the UNFCCC	GHG emission reduction, climate change mitigation
RF-002	National Climate Change Policy (PNCC) – Decree 298/2016, SISCLIMA	Project alignment with ECDBC, PNACC and EICDGB
RF-003	Law 165/1994 – Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Biodiversity monitoring; protection of traditional knowledge (Art. 8j)
RF-004	Law 2nd of 1959 – National Amazon Forest Reserve	Project located within the reserve; conservation activities comply with its objectives
RF-005	Decree-Law 2811/1974 – National Natural Resources Code	Forest management; harvesting requires prior CAR authorisation
RF-006	Decree 1791/1996 – Forest Harvesting Regime	Only domestic use permitted with CORMACARENA authorisation; no commercial extraction
RF-007	Law 388/1997 – Territorial Planning	Environmental determinants prevail over other land-use categories; unauthorised conversion prohibited
RF-008	Decree 1076/2015 – Single Environmental Regulatory Framework	Management of protected forest areas; project area does not include national protected areas

RF-009	Decree 2372/2010 – National System of Protected Areas (SINAP)	Project area does not overlap with any national protected area
RF-010	Decree-Law 1989/1989 – La Macarena Special Management Area	No agricultural or industrial activities in protected zones
RF-011	Decree 622/1977 – Sierra de La Macarena National Natural Park	Project respects park boundaries; no overlap with project plots
RF-012	CORMACARENA Resolution PS-GJ.1.2.6.180633 – Prohibition of Open Burning	No-burning policy applied across all partner properties within the jurisdiction
RF-013	Law 1333/2009 – Environmental Sanctions	No project participant has registered environmental sanctions
RF-014	Law 2169/2021 – Low-Carbon Development and Carbon Neutrality	Alignment with updated NDC commitments and national carbon-neutrality targets

Table 6: Identification of International regulation

ID	Law / Regulation	Applicable activities
RF-015	CITES (Washington, 1973) / Law 357/1997 – Trade in Endangered Species	No hunting permitted; only sustainable fishing; no commercial timber extraction
RF-016	Ramsar Convention (Colombia, 1997) – Wetlands of International Importance	Project area does not include Ramsar wetlands; biodiversity conservation maintained
RF-017	World Heritage Convention (Paris, 1972)	Project protects primary and secondary forests of the Amazon biome and associated biodiversity

Table 7: Identification of Labour regulation

ID	Law / Regulation	Applicable activities
RF-018	Colombian Political Constitution, Art. 53	Equal pay, job stability, social security, protection of women and minors
RF-019	Decree 1072/2015 – SG-SST	Occupational health and safety management system covering all workers
RF-020	Decree 1567/1998 – Worker Induction and Training	Formal induction and re-induction processes for all personnel
RF-021	Law 1010/2006 – Prevention of Workplace Harassment	Workplace Coexistence Committee (CCL) operational; zero-tolerance policy
RF-022	Law 1257/2008 – Non-Violence and Non-Discrimination Against Women	Gender Guidelines implemented; gender-sensitive grievance mechanism

Table 8: Identification of Human Rights regulation

ID	Law / Regulation	Applicable activities
RF-023	Law 21/1991 – ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples	No overlap with indigenous territories; open channels maintained with adjacent resguardo in Puerto Concordia
RF-024	Law 165/1994, Art. 8j CBD – Protection of Traditional Knowledge	Respect for traditional knowledge of identified Afro-Colombian and indigenous partners
RF-025	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)	FPIC processes respected; non-forced participation; community governance structures respected

Table 9: Identification of Carbon markets regulation

ID	Law / Regulation	Applicable activities
RF-026	RENARE – National GHG Emission Reduction Registry (Colombia)	Project registered under RENARE per Colombian legislation
RF-027	VCS Standard v4.x (Verra)	Project validated and registered under VCS; VM0048 methodology applied
RF-028	CCB Standards v3.1 – Climate, Community and Biodiversity	Project under CCB validation; social and biodiversity safeguards applied
RF-029	Decree 1055/2023	Carbon Tax and REDD+ Framework (Colombia) Confirms regulatory recognition of voluntary carbon credits under Colombian law

Table 10: Identification of Land tenure regulation

ID	Law / Regulation	Applicable activities
RF-030	Law 160/1994 – Agrarian Reform and Rural Development	Land tenure characterisation and formalisation support integrated into the theory of change
RF-031	Law 1448/2011 – Victims and Land Restitution Law	Armed conflict victims identified as a vulnerable group; differentiated actions planned
RF-032	Decree 2363/2015 – National Land Agency (ANT)	Tenure documentation verified through ANT geospatial registries
ID	Law / Regulation	Applicable activities

Demonstration of compliance

Compliance with the above framework is demonstrated through the project's documented governance structure (the four municipal corporations and their associated veredal committees), its geospatial

partner registry (which confirms no overlap with national protected areas, indigenous resguardos, or Ramsar sites), its no-burning policy applied across all partner properties, and the project's registration under both RENARE (Colombian national registry) and the VCS Program. No environmental sanctions, land-use conflicts, or instances of unauthorised commercial forest harvesting have been recorded among project participants during the monitoring period. The regulatory framework review (SOP-10) is updated annually to capture new applicable legislation, ensuring the project's continued alignment with the evolving Colombian legal and regulatory context.

Consistent with the validated PD's additionality analysis (VT0001, Step 1b), it is noted that while a legal framework exists in Colombia that could theoretically constrain unplanned deforestation, systemic non-enforcement of these provisions in the project's geographic context is well documented, and project activities are not mandated by any of the above laws, statutes, or regulatory frameworks. The project area is located in a UNFCCC Non-Annex I country (Colombia), and regulatory surplus has been demonstrated in accordance with VM0048 Section 7 and the VCS Standard.

2.5.2 Relevant Laws and Regulations Related to Worker's Rights (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.11)

The project's compliance with relevant national legislation, including laws and regulations covering workers' rights, is tracked through SOP-10 Identificación y Monitoreo del Marco Regulatorio (Regulatory Framework Identification and Monitoring Procedure), which establishes an annual compliance review against all applicable legal instruments. This procedure has been applied consistently across the monitoring period, with annual reviews conducted in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025. The following table summarizes the laws and regulations relevant to workers' rights and confirms the project's compliance status for each.

Table 11: Relevant Laws and Regulations Related to Worker's Rights

Id	Law/regulation	Applicable activities	Compliance status (2020-2025)
RF-018	Colombian Political Constitution, Art. 53 – Fundamental Principles of Labour	Equal pay, job stability, social security, protection of women and minors	Compliant in all years of the monitoring period
RF-019	Decree 1072/2015 – Single Regulatory Decree for the Labour Sector (SG-SST)	Occupational health and safety management system covering all project workers	Compliant in all years of the monitoring period
RF-020	Decree 1567/1998 – Worker Induction and Training	Formal induction and re-induction processes implemented for all personnel	Compliant in all years of the monitoring period

RF-021	Law 1010/2006 – Prevention of Workplace Harassment	Workplace Coexistence Committee (CCL) operational; zero-tolerance policy applied	Compliant in all years of the monitoring period
RF-022	Law 1257/2008 – Non-Violence and Non-Discrimination Against Women	Gender Guidelines implemented; gender-sensitive grievance mechanism operational-sensitive grievance mechanism operational Compliant in all years of the monitoring period	Compliant in all years of the monitoring period

Demonstration of compliance

Compliance with Decree 1072/2015 (SG-SST) is evidenced through the implementation and ongoing operation of the project's occupational health and safety management system, which applies to all personnel directly engaged in project activities (field monitoring teams, forest inventory crews, technical and administrative staff). Compliance with Decree 1567/1998 is evidenced through documented induction and re-induction sessions delivered to project personnel at the start of their engagement and periodically thereafter. The project's zero-tolerance approach to workplace harassment (Law 1010/2006) is operationalized through the Workplace Coexistence Committee (CCL), which provides a formal internal channel for reporting and resolving harassment complaints. Compliance with Law 1257/2008 is supported by the project's Gender Guidelines, which establish principles of non-discrimination and non-violence against women and are linked to the project's broader grievance redress mechanism (PQRS), ensuring complaints with a gender dimension are channeled appropriately.

Informing workers of their rights

Workers are informed of their labour rights, including occupational health and safety provisions, anti-harassment protections, and non-discrimination guarantees, through the formal induction process required under Decree 1567/1998, which is delivered to all new personnel prior to commencing project-related work. This induction is reinforced through periodic re-induction sessions and is complemented by the broader social monitoring and communication channels described in Sections above (monthly meetings, WhatsApp groups, the Voces del Bosque bulletin), which remain available to project workers as well as to community partners.

No instances of non-compliance with applicable workers' rights legislation, and no formal complaints related to workplace harassment or discrimination, were identified or recorded during the monitoring period.

2.5.3 Human Rights (VCS, 3.19)

The project is implemented in compliance with the Colombian legal framework governing workers' rights, as detailed in Section 2.3.16 of this report. For reference, the principal applicable instruments are:

- Political Constitution of Colombia, Article 53 — establishes the fundamental principles of labor law, including equality, proportional remuneration, stability, social security, and special protection for women and minors.
- Decree 1072 of 2015 (Decreto Único Reglamentario del Sector Trabajo) — compiles the entire labor regulatory framework, including mandatory health and safety obligations under the SG-SST system.
- Decree 1567 of 1998 — governs worker induction and reinduction processes.
- Law 1010 of 2006 — prevention and punishment of workplace harassment.
- Law 1257 of 2008 — non-violence and non-discrimination against women in the workplace.

No changes to the applicable labor law framework have been identified during the monitoring period that would affect the project's compliance status. Workers continue to be informed of their rights through formal induction processes, periodic policy dissemination, and access to the project's PQRS grievance mechanism.

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

The project area does not overlap with any indigenous resguardo, collectively titled Afro-Colombian territory, or protected area under Colombia's Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SINAP). No indigenous communities hold collective territorial rights within the project boundaries.

The municipality of Puerto Concordia includes private properties geographically contiguous to a legally recognized indigenous resguardo. No project parcels overlap with or fall within this territory. Although the adjacent indigenous community has not expressed interest in participating in project meetings during the monitoring period, open communication channels have been maintained and the project continues to share relevant information on its activities. All project activities comply with the rights of indigenous peoples under Colombian Law 21 of 1991, which incorporates ILO Convention 169 into national law.

Within the partner community, 2.84% of partners self-identify as Afro-Colombian and 0.17% as indigenous. Relations with these groups present no conflicts or evident discrimination. The project is committed to implementing differential actions to guarantee the special rights applicable to these groups, and continues to monitor this commitment throughout the implementation period.

Preservation of cultural heritage — High Conservation Value HCV 6

The project area contains significant cultural heritage values, formally identified and documented as High Conservation Value 6 (HCV 6 — areas important for cultural identity and traditional values) as part of the

project's HCV assessment. The following cultural heritage elements have been identified and are actively protected through project activities:

- Parque Nacional Natural Sierra de La Macarena — one of the most ecologically and culturally significant landscapes in Colombia, the Sierra de La Macarena represents a landmark of collective memory for the peasant communities of the project area. Colonized in the mid-twentieth century by populations displaced by violence, it constitutes the first amnesty process in which economic support was provided for relocation to this region. Its rivers and forests are deeply intertwined with the historical occupation, productive practices, and cultural identity of local communities. The communities, with support from the European Fund for Peace, have developed a regional brand — "Serranía La Macarena: Territorio Mágico" — as an expression of their territorial identity and aspiration for peace and prosperity. The project's forest conservation activities in adjacent areas contribute directly to maintaining the ecological integrity of this landscape and the cultural values associated with it.

- Parque Natural Regional Laguna San Vicente (Puerto Rico, Meta) — a site of recognized local cultural and ecological value, providing environmental goods and services and supporting nature tourism activities. The project's conservation of forest cover in the surrounding area contributes to the preservation of the habitats and scenic landscapes that sustain this site's cultural significance.

- Caño Unión waterfalls (Vista Hermosa) — a site of recognized local cultural value associated with nature tourism, characterized by distinctive rock formations. The project's forest conservation activities help maintain the hydrological and ecological conditions that sustain this site.

Active protection measures during the monitoring period

The preservation of these cultural heritage values is not merely passive. During the monitoring period the project has actively contributed to their protection through the following measures:

- Conservation of forest cover adjacent to the Sierra de La Macarena and within the Ariari River basin, maintaining the ecological processes and landscape integrity on which the cultural identity of communities depends.

- Community awareness activities on the prohibition of hunting within project properties and the importance of sustainable wildlife management, protecting the biodiversity and natural landscapes associated with cultural sites.

- Strengthening of community governance structures and territorial ownership processes, which reinforce the communities' connection to and stewardship of their territory and its cultural heritage.

- Support for land formalization processes, which consolidate the legal security of partners over the lands they have historically occupied and to which their cultural identity is tied.

No incidents involving damage to, or conflict over, cultural heritage sites have been identified or reported during the monitoring period.

2.5.5 Recognition of Property Rights (VCS, 3.7, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.1)

Disputes over rights to territories and resources	No territorial disputes have been identified or registered during the monitoring period. The project area does not overlap with indigenous resguardos, collectively titled Afro-Colombian territories, or any protected area under the Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SINAP). No claims or objections from third parties over lands included in the project have been received or registered to date. The absence of formal disputes does not imply the absence of land tenure challenges: the project area is characterized by high levels of tenure informality (82.53% of partners lack formal title), a structural legacy of interrupted formalization processes, recurring cycles of violence, and institutional absence. The central challenge for partners is not competing claims, but the absence of documentation sufficient to formally demonstrate tenure. This is actively addressed through the project's land formalization support activities (Objective 2 of the Theory of Change). The relationship with the indigenous community located adjacent to the project area in Puerto Concordia continues to be monitored; no conflicts have been identified to date.
Respect for property rights	The project fully recognizes and respects the property rights of all partners across the three tenure modalities present in the project area: formal ownership (title deed), possession (regular and irregular, under Articles 762 and 673 of the Colombian Civil Code), and collective governance through Community Action Boards (JACs). As a condition of participation, all partners are required to provide documentation demonstrating their legal ownership or recognized tenure, in accordance with the project's Standardized Operational Procedure on land ownership and tenure (SOP ID 2084_01). Carbon rights are recognized in proportion to the land area accredited by each partner's property documentation and subsequently ratified through georeferencing. Benefit distributions are made directly to the four municipal corporations in proportion to the surface area contributed by each partner, and are fully documented under the contractual arrangements between the project and community organizations. During the monitoring period, the project has continued to accompany partners in evidencing the validity of their tenure under Colombian law, and has maintained support for land formalization processes as an explicit line of action within the Theory of Change. No activity has been undertaken that could prejudice the outcome of any pending tenure regularization process. At baseline, 85.64% of surveyed partners reported feeling between secure and very secure about their property rights over their land — a positive indicator of the legitimacy of tenure arrangements within the project area.

2.5.6 Benefit Sharing Mechanism (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

Summary of the benefit sharing plan	The project operates under a formal Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP, SOP ID 2084_02), updated during the monitoring period to reflect lessons learned, new buyer requirements, and Verra's latest guidance on transparency and traceability. The plan governs the distribution of revenues generated from the sale of VCS-certified carbon credits among the project's approximately 950 partner families across the four municipalities. The distribution structure allocates part of the net revenues

	(after deducting operational, monitoring, verification, and technical reinvestment costs, to a Community Benefits Fund. This fund is allocated municipally in proportion to conserved forest area and number of families per municipality; and most of the funds are directed to a common collective fund for projects prioritized by the Municipal Coordinating Committees (infrastructure, sustainable production, food security, environmental education). Benefits take the form of direct payments to community organizations, investments in collective assets, organizational capacity building, and support for sustainable productive projects. The plan is governed by the Municipal Coordinating Committees (CCM), the Central Benefits Committee (CCB), composed of CCM representatives and the Karbon-X social team. Any concerns regarding benefit distribution may be channeled through the PQRS mechanism. Commercially sensitive details of specific contractual pricing arrangements are excluded from the public version of this document.
Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	No carbon credits have been issued under the project to date, as this monitoring report covers the first verification period. Consequently, no revenue from carbon credit sales has been generated and no monetary benefit distributions to partner communities have been made during the monitoring period. All project implementation costs incurred during this period, including community engagement, training, field operations, governance structure development, and monitoring activities, have been funded entirely through voluntary investment by Karbon-X as project owner, in advance of credit issuance. The benefit-sharing governance structure is nonetheless fully operational: the four Municipal Coordinating Committees are active, the Central Benefits Committee has been constituted, and the updated Benefit Sharing Plan (SOP ID 2084_02) has been developed participatively and approved. All structures and procedures are in place to ensure that benefit distribution is implemented transparently and in accordance with the validated plan from the first credit issuance onwards.

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

Consent	FPIC processes have been maintained throughout the monitoring period as a core principle of the project's community engagement framework. The project's Benefit Sharing Plan (SOP ID 2084_02) explicitly establishes that the definition of distribution percentages, allocation mechanisms, and investment priorities is built — and will continue to be built — with the participation of representatives from each municipality through the Municipal Coordinating Committees, guaranteeing a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent process. Consent from project partners is obtained through a multi-step process: initial information sessions at community level explaining the project's objectives, carbon market mechanisms, benefit-sharing arrangements, and partner rights and obligations; review and signing of individual accession agreements; and ongoing participatory spaces (monthly virtual meetings, community assemblies, and committee sessions) through which partners are informed of progress and can adjust their participation. All participation is voluntary and no partner is required to remain in the project against their will. The PQRS mechanism provides a confidential and accessible channel through which any partner may raise concerns about the consent process at any time, with non-retaliation guaranteed.
Outcome of FPIC	All project partners have entered into individual accession agreements on a voluntary basis, with full disclosure of project terms prior to signing. No cases of

	encroachment on land, involuntary relocation, or forced physical or economic displacement have been identified or registered during the monitoring period. The project does not require partners to vacate, restrict access to, or abandon any land or productive activity as a condition of participation. Partners retain full use and management rights over their properties, and the conservation obligations under the project are limited to the forested areas identified in each individual agreement. The four municipal corporations, constituted as the formal governance counterparts of the project, were established through general assemblies in which partners freely elected their representatives and approved the corporate bylaws. No renegotiations of consent or opt-outs from the benefit-sharing plan have been registered during the monitoring period.

2.5.8 Property Right Protection (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.3)

During the monitoring period, no project activity has led to the involuntary removal, restriction, or relocation of property rights holders from their lands or territories, nor has any partner been required to relocate activities important to their culture or livelihood.

The project operates exclusively on lands voluntarily enrolled by their owners or recognized tenure holders, in accordance with individual accession agreements signed by each partner. Participation does not require partners to cede, transfer, or restrict their land rights — it establishes conservation obligations over forested areas while preserving full rights of use, access, and management over agricultural and productive areas on each property.

No relocation of habitation or productive activities has been undertaken within the framework of the project. All conservation agreements have been established with the free, prior, and informed consent of the parties concerned, and include transparent provisions for benefit sharing as described in Section 2.5.6 above.

Support for land formalization continues to be embedded in the project's Theory of Change as an explicit line of action, designed to strengthen — not restrict — the legal security of partners over the lands they occupy.

2.5.9 Identification of Illegal Activity (VCS, 3.19, CCB, G5.4)

The project has identified and explicitly prohibited a set of activities that could undermine project integrity or result in project benefits being derived from illegal conduct. These activities, unauthorized logging, land-use change, burning, hunting, and road opening, are prohibited under the conservation agreements signed between Karbon-X and each partner, and their prevention is embedded at multiple levels of the project's governance structure.

Prevention and detection mechanisms active during the monitoring period include: community-level supervisory committees (comités de vigilancia) at both veredal and municipal level, responsible for identifying and escalating violations of conservation agreements; satellite imagery monitoring for land-use change detection; field visits by the social and technical team; and Know Your Customer (KYC)

processes ensuring that project benefits are channeled exclusively through properly identified and verified recipients.

The project does not use, and has not used, victims of human trafficking, forced labor, or child labor in any of its activities. All project personnel, whether employees, contractors, or community-level coordinators, are engaged on a voluntary, contractual basis with full respect for Colombian labor law. The project's PQRS mechanism provides an accessible channel for reporting any suspected labor rights violations, with confidentiality and non-retaliation guaranteed.

No illegal activities affecting project integrity have been identified or reported during the monitoring period.

2.5.10 Ongoing Disputes (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.5)

No active territorial disputes relevant to the project have been identified during the monitoring period. The project area does not overlap with indigenous resguardos, collectively titled Afro-Colombian territories, or protected areas under the SINAP. No claims or objections from third parties over lands included in the project have been registered to date.

The project area is characterized by high levels of land tenure informality, a structural legacy of interrupted formalization processes and cycles of violence, rather than competing claims between identifiable parties. The project has not undertaken any activity that could prejudice the outcome of any pending tenure regularization process. To the contrary, support for land formalization is embedded as an explicit line of action in the Theory of Change.

No conflicts have been identified with the indigenous community located adjacent to the project area in Puerto Concordia.

Any dispute or concern that arises in connection with project activities may be raised through the PQRS mechanism (SOP ID 2084_03), which provides a structured three-stage resolution process, internal resolution, mediation, and referral to the Administrative Tribunal — with confidentiality and non-retaliation guaranteed throughout.

3 CLIMATE

3.1 Monitoring GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.1.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation (VCS, 3.16)

Data / parameter	APA-UDef
Data unit	ha
Description	Area of project where activities aimed at avoiding unplanned deforestation will take place
Source of data	GIS spatial analysis of UDef PA boundary shapefiles submitted to Verra at registration.
Value applied	41,722 ha
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Accuracy of mapped coordinates must be demonstrated.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Comments	None

Data / parameter	$t_{alpha=10\%}$
Data unit	unitless
Description	Value of the Student's t distribution for a two-sided 90 percent confidence interval
Source of data	Standard statistical t-distribution table. The value is determined by the number of degrees of freedom (df), which equals the number of sample plots minus one (n − 1), as established from the forest inventory sampling design. The specific value applied is extracted from a two-tailed Student's t-table at α = 10% (90% confidence interval).
Value applied	1.6449
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The Student's t distribution is the appropriate distribution for constructing confidence intervals around sample-based carbon stock estimates when sample sizes may be small, as it accounts for additional uncertainty relative to the normal distribution at low degrees of freedom. The two-

	sided 90% confidence interval (α = 10%) is required by VMD0055 for the uncertainty discount factor applied to carbon stock estimates (Step 3 of Section 5.3.2.4). The specific t-value is a deterministic function of the sampling design and carries no epistemic uncertainty beyond the choice of sample size; it will be fixed once the forest inventory sample frame is finalized prior to validation.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions and project emissions
Comments	Derivation of the uncertainty discount factor (UDF) applied to carbon stock estimates under VMD0055 section 5.3.2.4 (Step 3). The t-value at α = 10% is used to construct the two-sided 90% confidence interval around the mean carbon stock estimates for each stratum and pool, from which the relative uncertainty (RE) is calculated. The resulting UDF is then applied conservatively to reduce both baseline and project emission estimates, ensuring that the quantification does not overestimate net GHG emission reductions and removals

Data / parameter	t_{alpha}=66.67%
Data unit	unitless
Description	Value of the Student's t distribution for a one-sided 66.67 percent confidence interval
Source of data	Standard statistical t-distribution table. The value is determined by the number of degrees of freedom (df) corresponding to the number of sample plots interpreted in the project sampling frame (n − 1), as established from the sampling design applied to monitoring-period activity data under VMD0055. The specific value is extracted from a one-tailed Student's t-table at α = 33.33% (one-sided 66.67% confidence interval).
Value applied	0.9674
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Based on the central limit theorem, sample errors approximate a normal distribution. For a 66.67% confidence level (alpha = 66.67%), the t-value for large degrees of freedom is 0.9674. It is used in the uncertainty discount factor (VMD0055 Eq. 11/29).
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions and project emissions
Comments	None

3.1.2 Data and Parameters Monitored (VCS, 3.16)

Data / parameter	$A_{bh\text{-}T}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Area of stratum bh-T
Source of data	Project proponent (determined during spatial analysis) and forest inventory
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	N/A
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monitoring must be conducted at least every five years, or prior to each verification event where verification occurs more frequently.
Value applied	bh-T = 31,724.3 ha
Monitoring equipment	Estimated by stratified biomes with visual interpretation of high-resolution imagery (≤10 m),
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	In GIS
Comments	None

Data / parameter	$A_{bmh\text{-}PM}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Area of stratum bmh-PM
Source of data	Project proponent (determined during spatial analysis) and forest inventory
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	N/A
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monitoring must be conducted at least every five years, or prior to each verification event where verification occurs more frequently.
Value applied	bh-T = 9,949 ha
Monitoring equipment	Estimated by stratified biomes with visual interpretation of high-resolution imagery (≤10 m),
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A

Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	In GIS
Comments	None

Data / parameter	A_{PSF}
Data unit	Ha
Description	Area of project sampling frame
Source of data	Project proponent (determined during spatial analysis)
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Sample-based estimation of unplanned deforestation (VMD0055 §5.3.3.2) on a risk-stratified frame (12 strata, 1,591 plots); Sentinel-2 NDVI + visual re-identification in QGIS; stratified area estimator with 90 % CI and conservative inflation (Eq. 23–32); same for the Leakage Belt; CRS EPSG:9377
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monitoring must be conducted at least every five years, or prior to each verification event where verification occurs more frequently.
Value applied	58,247 ha
Monitoring equipment	
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	In GIS
Comments	None

Data / parameter	$AD_{LB\text{-}UDef}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Unplanned deforestation activity data allocated to the UDef LB
Source of data	Verra (VT0007 and Appendix 1 of VMD0055)
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Verra (VT0007 and Appendix 1 of VMD0055)
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At project baseline reassessment. Results allocated to the years 2020–2025.
Value applied	Pending from Verra. Current estimations for baseline: 121,7 ha/yr corresponds to stratum bh-T and 56,1 ha/yr for bmh-PM. Total: 177,8/yr for BVP Values applied for monitoring period:

	$AD_{MP,LB-Udef,i,t}$	$AD_{MP,LB-Udef,bh-T,t}$	$AD_{MP,LB-Udef,bmh-PM,t}$
	Year	ha	ha
	2020	15,92	33,39
	2021	15,92	33,39
	2022	15,92	33,39
	2023	15,92	33,39
	2024	15,92	33,39
	2025	15,92	33,39
Monitoring equipment			
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A		
Purpose of data	Calculation of leakage emissions		
Calculation method	Application of Appendix 1 of VMD055 v.1.1 and VT0007 by Verra		
Comments			

Data / parameter	$AD_{PA-UDef}$
Data unit	ha
Description	Unplanned deforestation activity data allocated to the UDef PA in the jurisdiction
Source of data	Verra (through the AD Baseline Allocation Report and VT0007)
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Approach to be determined and applied by DSP selected by Verra
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At project baseline reassessment. Results allocated to the years 2020–2025.
Value applied	Pending from Verra for baseline. Current estimations: 218,4 ha/yr corresponds to stratum bh-T and 134,9a/yr for bmh-PM. Total: 353,3 ha/yr for BVP Values applied for monitoring period:

$AD_{MP,PA-Udef,i,t}$ (ha)	$AD_{MP,PA-Udef,bh-T,t}$	$AD_{MP,PA-Udef,bmh-PM,t}$
Year	ha	ha
2020	33,75	12,79
2021	33,75	12,79

	2022	33,75	12,79
	2023	33,75	12,79
	2024	33,75	12,79
	2025	33,75	12,79
Monitoring equipment			
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A		
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions		
Calculation method	Application of Appendix 1 of VMD0055 v1.1. by Verra		
Comments	None		

Data / parameter	Ass
Data unit	ha
Description	Area of sampling stratum ss in the project sampling frame (ha)
Source of data	Calculated in a GIS from spatial stratification of the project sampling frame
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monitoring must be conducted at least every five years, or prior to each verification event where verification occurs more frequently.

Value applied

ss (nombre)	A_ss (ha)
PA-bh-T-Bajo	11542
PA-bh-T-Medio	12045
PA-bh-T-Alto	8117
PA-bmh-PM-Bajo	731
PA-bmh-PM-Medio	2560
PA-bmh-PM-Alto	6533
LB-bh-T-Bajo	3360

	LB-bh-T-Medio	2300
	LB-bh-T-Alto	4056
	LB-bmh-PM-Bajo	3953
	LB-bmh-PM-Medio	1482
	LB-bmh-PM-Alto	1568
Monitoring equipment		
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A	
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions	
Calculation method	In GIS	
Comments	None	

Data / parameter	Buffer%
Data unit	%
Description	Buffer withholding percentage
Source of data	VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	See VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Every verification event
Value applied	23%
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of VCUs

Calculation method	See VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool
Comments	None

Data / parameter	$C_{p,i}$
Data unit	t CO_2e/ha
Description	Estimated carbon stock in pool p of forest stratum i
Source of data	Project proponent. Calculation according to VMD0001
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	See VMD0001
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At project baseline reassessment
Value applied	Per pool and stratum (t CO2e/ha)

Stratum (i)	Carbon pool (C_P)	Initial Carbon pool (C_{PI})	
		Mean	90 percent confidence interval
bh-T	AB_tree	385.27	361.91 - 408.63
bh-T	BB_tree	111.73	104.95 - 118.50
bh-T	AB_nontree	0	0
bmh-PM	AB_tree	498.26	412.39 - 584.14
bmh-PM	BB_tree	144.50	119.59 - 169.40
bmh-PM	AB_nontree	0	0

Monitoring equipment	
QA/QC procedures to be applied	See VMD0001
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions, project emissions and leakage emissions
Calculation method	See VMD0001
Comments	None

Data / parameter	$C_{p,post,i}$
Data unit	t CO_2e/ha
Description	Estimated carbon stock in post-deforestation pool p in forest stratum i
Source of data	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	See VMD0001
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At project baseline reassessment
Value applied	
Monitoring equipment	
QA/QC procedures to be applied	At project baseline reassessment
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions, project emissions, and leakage emissions

Stratum (i)	Carbon pool p)	Post-deforestation Carbon pool ($C_{p_post,i}$)		$\Delta C_{p,i}$	
		Mean	90 percent confidence interval	Mean	90 percent confidence interval
bh-T	AB_tree	35.86	32.27 - 39.44	349.41	325.78 - 373.05
bh-T	BB_tree	10.20	9.18 - 11.22	101.53	94.68 - 108.38
bh-T	AB_nontree	8.65	7.79 - 9.52	-8.65	-9.52 to - 7.79
bmh-PM	AB_tree	35.86	32.27 - 39.44	462.41	376.45 - 548.36
bmh-PM	BB_tree	10.20	9.18 - 11.22	134.30	109.37 - 159.23
bmh-PM	AB_nontree	8.65	7.79 - 9.52	-8.65	-9.52 to - 7.79

Calculation method	The carbon stocks following deforestation are assumed to be the area-weighted average stocks of all post-deforestation land use classes present within a 10-km wide area surrounding the UDef PA.
Comments	

Data / parameter	MPL
Data unit	years
Description	Lenght of monitoring period
Source of data	Project proponent (metadata of imagery used to undertake plot interpretation for project monitoring)
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	N/A
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monitoring must be conducted at least every five years, or prior to each verification event where verification occurs more frequently
Value applied	6 (2020-2025)
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	Calculated as the difference between the average dates of imagery used to assess sample plots at the start and end of the monitored period.
Comments	None

Data / parameter	$\Delta C_{OLB,t}$
Data unit	t CO_2e/ha
Description	Emissions from carbon stock change due to land cover transition in areas available for activity shifting outside the UDef LB, as calculated for year t
Source of data	Verra (see Appendix 2 Section A2.2 of VMD0055 v1.1)
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	See Appendix 2 Section A2.2 of VMD0055 v1.1

Frequency of monitoring/recording	At project baseline reassessment
Value applied	*Pending*
Monitoring equipment	
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of leakage emissions
Calculation method	See Appendix 2 Section A2.2 of VMD0055 v1.1
Comments	None

Data / parameter	$Count_{ss}$
Data unit	Sample units
Description	Total count of sample units in sampling stratum ss
Source of data	Project proponent (interpretation of high-resolution satellite imagery and ground measurements)
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	See Appendix 1 of VMD0055 v1.1
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monitoring must be conducted at least every five years, or prior to each verification event where verification occurs more frequently.
Value applied	

ss (nombre)	Count_ss
PA-bh-T-Bajo	66
PA-bh-T-Medio	222
PA-bh-T-Alto	329
PA-bmh-PM-Bajo	40
PA-bmh-PM-Medio	51
PA-bmh-PM-Alto	326
LB-bh-T-Bajo	40
LB-bh-T-Medio	60
LB-bh-T-Alto	255
LB-bmh-PM-Bajo	40

	LB-bmh-PM-Medio	40
	LB-bmh-PM-Alto	122
Monitoring equipment		
QA/QC procedures to be applied	As described in Standard Operating Procedures for Sample Plot Interpretation	
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions and leakage emissions	
Calculation method	Approach must comply with all relevant requirements of Appendix 1 of VMD0055 v1.1	
Comments	None	

Data / parameter	$Count_{CHC,ss}$
Data unit	Sample units
Description	Count of the sample units within the project sampling frame that fall into sampling stratum ss and are classified as change category CHC (UDef/SF/SNF/Reg)
Source of data	Verra (interpretation of high-resolution satellite imagery and/or ground measurements)
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	See Appendix 1 of VMD0055 v1.1
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At project baseline reassessment
Value applied	

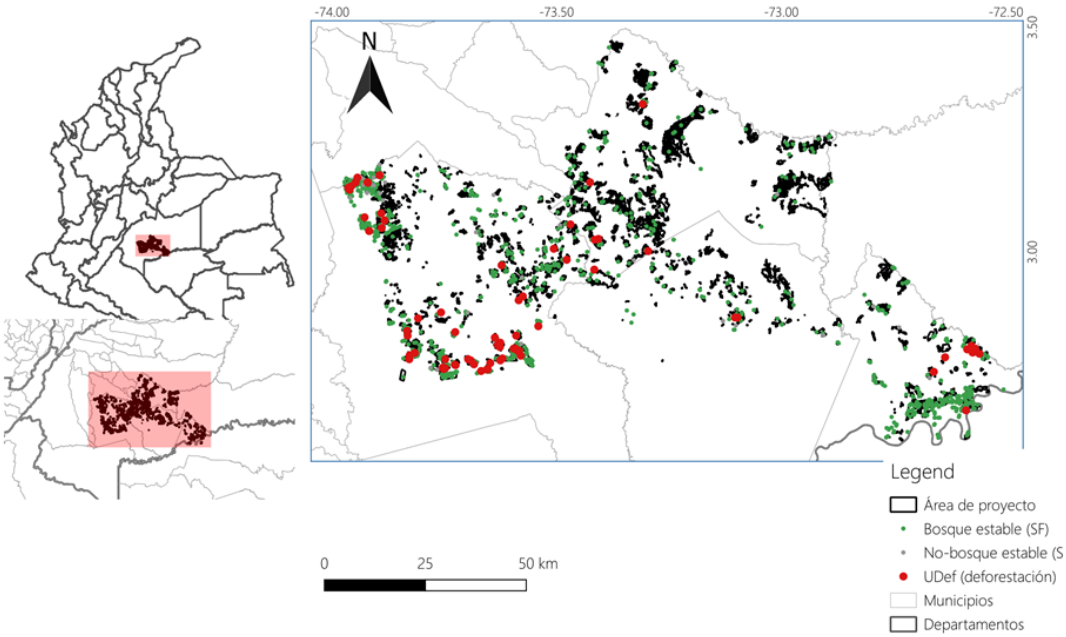
ss (nombre)	Count_UDef	Count_SF	Count_SNF	Count_Reg
PA-bh-T-Bajo	0	61	4	0
PA-bh-T-Medio	1	212	0	3
PA-bh-T-Alto	6	315	1	2
PA-bmh-PM-Bajo	2	30	5	2
PA-bmh-PM-Medio	0	40	1	4
PA-bmh-PM-Alto	2	271	9	16
LB-bh-T-Bajo	0	37	2	0
LB-bh-T-Medio	0	58	0	1
LB-bh-T-Alto	6	235	2	2

	LB-bmh-PM-Bajo	1	34	0	2
	LB-bmh-PM-Medio	1	36	0	0
	LB-bmh-PM-Alto	5	103	3	6

Monitoring equipment	
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Imagery Interpretation Method The interpretation and recordkeeping approach must be documented through SOPs, allowing the process to be reproduced by individuals not involved in initial data generation. The methods employed must meet the following minimum characteristics: • The interpretation approach provides sufficient objective criteria to allow interpreters to independently and consistently produce similar interpretations for the same samples. Interpretation criteria should relate to the physical definitions of land cover classes, as far as those criteria may be interpreted from high-resolution imagery. • Multiple analysts are employed to interpret each plot through blindly repeated observations or team-based interpretation. • Observation focuses on identifying a sample's class at each of two single points in time, the beginning and end of the HRP. The change is determined as the difference between the start and end classes. • Where there is analyst disagreement over the interpretation of a sample, an objective process is put in place to either adjudicate the dispute and resolve the plot to a single class, or reject the plot as unclear. Adjudication must always be attempted before rejection. Information on all rejected plots must be retained, and it must be demonstrated that the rejection of plots does not bias the results.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions, project emissions, and leakage emissions
Calculation method	As above
Comments	CHC = UDef, SF, SNF, Reg (unplanned deforestation, stable forest, stable nonforest, regrowth)

Data / parameter	$PROP_{MIG}$
Data unit	Proportion

Description	Proportion of households living in the project activities region that are recent migrants and are engaging in land use activities identified as a baseline driver of unplanned deforestation
Source of data	Project proponent (through participatory rural appraisal)
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	For sampling requirements refer to CDM Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities. $PROP_{MIG}$ may always be assigned a conservative value of 1.0.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At project baseline reassessment
Value applied	1 (default and conservative value)
Monitoring equipment	
QA/QC procedures to be applied	For sampling requirements refer to CDM Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities
Purpose of data	Calculation of leakage emissions
Calculation method	Survey
Comments	None



KARBON-X Monitored unplanned deforestation 2020–2024 (sample plots) — REDD+ Sur del Meta

Figure 6- Monitored unplanned deforestation 2020–2024 — sample plots (UDef red, SF green, SNF grey). [KarbonX]

3.1.3 Monitoring Plan (VCS, 3.16, 3.20)

This section describes the process and schedule for obtaining, recording, compiling and analyzing the monitored data and parameters set out above, in accordance with VM0048 v1.0 – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and its applicable modules: VMD0055 v1.1 (Estimation of Emission Reductions from Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation), VMD0001 v1.2 (Estimation of Carbon Stocks in the Above- and Belowground Biomass — CP-AB), and VMD0016 v1.3 (Method for Stratification of the Project Area — X-STR).

The project is a standalone grouped AFOLU project. Activity data for the Unplanned Deforestation Project Area (UDef PA) and Unplanned Deforestation Leakage Belt (UDef LB) — parameters ADPA-UDef and ADLB-UDef — are received from Verra as a jurisdictionally-consistent methodological input under VMD0055 (via the AD Baseline Allocation Report and VT0007, applied by the Data Screening Provider selected by Verra), not through a jurisdictional governance or nesting arrangement.

The monitoring system covers three main components: (1) activity data (AD) estimation, based on the project sampling frame and stratified sample-plot interpretation, (2) carbon stock / emission factor validation, based on field forest inventory data collected under VMD0001 and (3) theory of change. This structure and the procedures below reflect the approach already applied by the project during the first monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025),.

a) Methods for measuring, recording, storing, aggregating, collating and reporting

Activity Data (AD) — sampling and interpretation:

- The project sampling frame (APSF) totals 41,555.3 ha, corresponding to the sum of the project's forest strata areas (Ai: bh-T = 31,724.3 ha; bmh-PM = 9,831.0 ha), calculated in GIS.
- Following VMD0055 Section 5.3.3.2, the sampling frame is stratified along three dimensions: (i) forest stratum (bh-T, bmh-PM); (ii) accounting area (UDef PA; UDef LB, pending finalization of the Verra-provided leakage belt boundary and jurisdictional risk map); and (iii) deforestation-risk class (Low / Medium / High, derived from the jurisdictional deforestation-risk map).
- Sample plots are interpreted at the beginning and end of each monitoring period using high-resolution imagery (Sentinel-2 or Planet, ≤10 m), and classified into change categories CHC = UDef / SF / SNF / Reg (unplanned deforestation, stable forest, stable non-forest, regrowth), generating the parameters Countss (total sample units per stratum) and CountCHC,ss (sample units per stratum and change category).
- Interpretation follows the imagery interpretation requirements of Appendix 1 of VMD0055: independent, blind or team-based interpretation by multiple analysts; objective adjudication of disagreements before a plot may be rejected as unclear; retention of records for all rejected plots,

with evidence that rejection does not bias results. These requirements are documented through project Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Sample Plot Interpretation.

- Statistical processing of AD and its uncertainty follows VMD0055 Equations 23–29; where the 90% confidence interval uncertainty exceeds 10%, the conservative deflation/inflation factor (Eq. 29) is applied.
- The length of the monitoring period (MPL) is calculated as the difference between the average dates of the imagery used to interpret sample plots at the start and end of the period.
- Recording and storage: sample selection uses a reproducible random seed and is exported as georeferenced GeoPackage (GPKG) files (EPSG:4326), stored in the project's GIS repository together with the interpretation records.

Carbon stocks / Emission Factors:

- Carbon stock data (aboveground and belowground biomass, Cp,i) were collected through a field forest inventory done in 2021 using fixed-area plots, following VMD0001 v1.2. Allometric equations were applied per species, using wood density data; belowground biomass was estimated using a root-to-shoot ratio of R = 0.31.
- Applied values (t CO2e/ha) per pool and stratum, from the project's Memoria de Cálculo: AB_tree — bh-T 484.8 / bmh-PM 335.8; BB_tree — bh-T 145.4 / bmh-PM 100.7; AB_nontree not included; DW, LI, SOC, WP = 0. Where sampling error exceeds 10%, the conservative lower bound of the 90% confidence interval is applied as the emission factor (e.g., bh-T: 374.18 tCO2e/ha AGB, 108.51 tCO2e/ha BGB; bmh-PM: 483.91 tCO2e/ha AGB, 140.33 tCO2e/ha BGB), as required by VMD0055.
- Post-deforestation carbon stocks (Cp,post,i) are set to 0 for all pools, consistent with the post-deforestation land use in the project area (pasture/agriculture, no tree biomass).
- Frequency: initial stocks are measured at project baseline; re-measurement of the field inventory is scheduled by 2031, or prior to each verification event where verification occurs more frequently.

Leakage Management Zone / activity-shifting emissions (ECstocks,LMZ,t, ΔCOLB,t):

- $EC_{stocks,LMZ,t}$ (net CO2e emissions from carbon stock changes due to leakage mitigation measures in the leakage management zone) is calculated by the project proponent as delineated in VMD0001.
- ΔCOLB,t (emissions from land-cover transition in areas available for activity shifting outside the UDef LB) is provided by Verra per Appendix 2, Section A2.2 of VMD0055 v1.1.
- Both parameters are recorded at project baseline reassessment.

Socioeconomic / migration parameter (PROPMIG):

- Collected by the project proponent through participatory rural appraisal (PRA) with households in the project activities region, following the sampling requirements of the CDM Guideline on Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities. A conservative default value of 1.0 may be applied where survey data collection is not feasible. Recorded at project baseline reassessment.

Non-permanence risk (Buffer%):

- Determined using the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, applied by the project proponent at every verification event.

b) Internal auditing and QA/QC procedures

- Imagery interpretation QA/QC: has been governed by the SOPs for Sample Plot Interpretation described in (a) above, designed to allow the process to be reproduced by personnel not involved in the original interpretation.
- Version control: GIS scripts and intermediate spatial outputs (sampling frame, strata, plot selection, interpretation results) will be version-controlled.
- Second-reviewer verification: statistical outputs (AD estimates and associated uncertainty) are checked against the VMD0055 equations by a second, independent reviewer before results are finalized.
- Pre-submission QA/QC: the independent internal reviewer verifies consolidated statistical and carbon-accounting outputs prior to submission to the VVB for each verification event.

d) Procedures for handling non-conformances with the validated monitoring plan

- Non-conformances identified during monitoring — such as missing plot interpretations or gaps in imagery availability — is documented in a monitoring log maintained by the GIS team.
- Logged non-conformances are resolved (e.g., through re-interpretation, sourcing of alternative imagery, or adjudication of analyst disagreement) before monitoring results are finalized and submitted for internal review. Where interpreter disagreement on a sample cannot be resolved through adjudication, the plot has been rejected and documented as unclear; records of all rejected plots are retained, together with evidence that rejection does not bias overall results, per Appendix 1 of VMD0055.

e) Sampling approach: target precision, sample size, site locations, stratification, frequency and QA/QC

Sampling design:

- Stratified random sampling within the project sampling frame (A_PSF = 41,528 ha). Three stratification dimensions per VMD0055 Section 5.3.3.2: forest stratum (bh-T, bh-PM), accounting area (UDef PA; UDef LB pending Verra), and deforestation-risk class (3 classes from the

jurisdictional risk map: Low/Medium/High). 6 sampling strata; 1,034 plots allocated proportional to anticipated deforestation per stratum (seed 20260629).

- Each plot is interpreted at the start and end of the period (≤10 m imagery) and classified UDef/SF/SNF/Reg; areas and uncertainty per Eq. 23–29, with conservative inflation when U% > 10%.

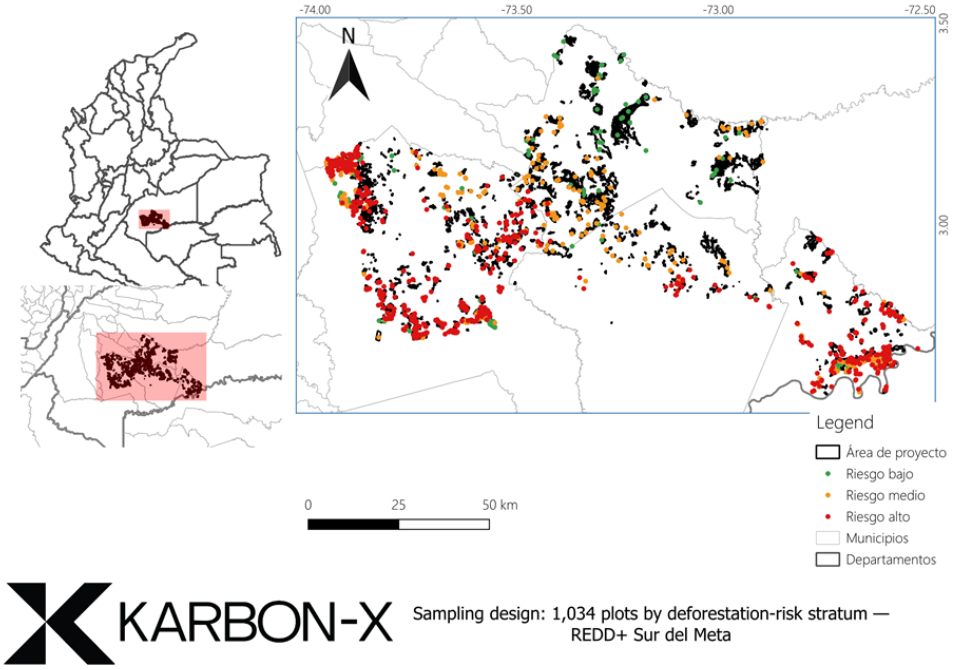


Figure 7- Sampling design — 1,034 plots by deforestation-risk stratum. [KarbonX]

- Sample size: calculated following VMD0055, applying a minimum of 50 plots per stratum and allocating additional plots proportionally to stratum area and deforestation risk.
- Target precision: ±10% admissible error at a 90% confidence level, per VMD0055 and consistent with the Protocol for National and Subnational Carbon Estimation (Yepes et al., 2011).
- Sample site locations: selected via reproducible random sampling within each stratum of the project sampling frame for each monitoring event; plot coordinates and interpretation results will be stored as georeferenced GIS files.
- Frequency: AD sampling and interpretation is conducted at least every five years, or prior to each verification event where verification occurs more frequently; field carbon stock inventory re-measurement will follow the same frequency.

Organizational Structure:

The following personnel are responsible for the monitoring activities during this period:

- GIS monitoring and AD estimation: Karbon-X, GIS Expert — responsible for stratification, plot generation, imagery acquisition and classification, and statistical analysis per VMD0055.
- GHG accounting and spreadsheet calculations: Karbon-X technical team — responsible for compiling AD outputs and emission factors into the GHG emission reduction calculation spreadsheet.
- Forest inventory (2021 data): MC&S S.A.S. (field data collection and statistical analysis); general coordination by ALLCOT (forest engineer, >15 years' experience, >10 years in forest inventories).
- Overall project responsibility: Karbon-X (project proponent) bears ultimate responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of monitoring data

Internal Auditing and Non-Conformance:

A/QC for the AD component includes:

(i) cross-validation between at least two independent interpreters on a minimum 10% random subsample of plots, with disagreements resolved by a senior interpreter per a formal SOP;

(ii) fixed random seed (20260627) ensuring full reproducibility of plot selection;

(iii) version control of all intermediate GIS layers and scripts in the project repository;

(iv) independent verification of statistical outputs against VMD0055 Equations 23–29 by a second internal reviewer;

(v) completeness check requiring all 1,000 plots to carry a valid land-cover classification before statistics are finalized. For the emission factor component, QA/QC was applied during the 2021 inventory: progress reports were requested from the field team every 15 days, including field records, digitized data, tabulated files, photographic records and georeferenced plot files; these were reviewed by the general inventory coordinator and inconsistencies communicated to the field team for correction before finalization.

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

The GHG monitoring plan, including the GIS Activity Data monitoring plan (Plan de Monitoreo SIG del Activity Data, Karbon-X, 27 June 2026, v1.0), and all monitoring results are made publicly available through the project's digital repository hosted on the Karbon-X website (www.karbon-x.com). Verification reports produced by the VVB (Verifit S.A.S.) are also published in this repository; Spanish translations are produced to ensure accessibility for local communities. This monitoring report will be published upon completion of the verification process.

Dissemination to communities. Summaries of GHG monitoring results (hectares of deforestation avoided, tonnes of CO_2e emissions avoided per year) are communicated to project partner communities through the following channels, defined in the Communication Manual (SOP 2084_06):

Monthly virtual partner meetings — the primary space for presenting monitoring progress and receiving community feedback. Voces del Bosque community bulletin — plain-language summaries of monitoring findings distributed monthly in print and digital formats. WhatsApp groups — continuous delivery of key messages and updates to partner communities across the four municipalities. Annual General Assembly of each municipal corporation — formal presentation of annual monitoring reports and cumulative project results. Social media (Facebook and Instagram) — public reach for GHG and project achievements.

All monitoring communications are produced in Spanish and summarized in accessible language adapted to the rural context of the partner communities.

3.2 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

3.2.1 Baseline Emissions (VCS, 3.15)

Baseline emissions for the monitoring period 18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025 are quantified in accordance with VM0048 v1.0 Section 8.1 and VMD0055 v1.1 Section 5.3.2, consistent with the baseline established in the Project Description (Section 3.2.1). As documented in the Project Description, this project generates GHG emission reductions only — no carbon dioxide removals occur, as the project activity consists of protecting existing forest stocks rather than establishing new forest cover. Baseline emissions are therefore reported for the UDef PA and the UDef LB separately, over the full monitoring period, following Equations (21) and (22) of VMD0055.

The monitoring period coincides with the initial jurisdictional Baseline Validity Period (BVP) for Colombia (2020–2025, Option 1 of VMD0055 Section 5.3.1), so no baseline reassessment or renewal has occurred within this monitoring period. The stratification, carbon stocks, and emission factors applied are unchanged from those established in Project Description Section 3.2.1 (forest strata bh-T and bmh-PM; conservative UDef PA emission factors $\Delta C_{AB-LI,i}$ = 340.76 / 453.76 t CO2e/ha and $\Delta C_{BB-DW,i}$ = 101.53 / 134.30 t CO2e/ha for bh-T / bmh-PM respectively; uncertainty discount factor $DFW_{\Delta C}$ = 0). All calculations are included in the GHG emission reduction and removal calculation spreadsheet.

Baseline unplanned deforestation area (AD)

As documented in Project Description Section 3.2.1, the project-specific AD Baseline Allocation Request (PADA Request) had not yet been approved by Verra as of the drafting of this monitoring report. Consequently, this monitoring report continues to draw provisionally on the open-access allocated deforestation risk data published on the VMD0055 Jurisdictional Data Table (Band 1 — Final Open-Access Data available; jurisdictional Baseline Validity Period 2020–2025; historical reference period 2010–2019), yielding the same annual baseline AD applied in the Project Description:

Table 12. Annual baseline UDef AD by forest stratum, provisional Band 1 data (2020–2025 BVP).

Stratum (i)	$AD_{BSL,PA-UDef,i}$ (ha/yr)	$AD_{BSL,LB-UDef,i}$ (ha/yr)
bh-T	218.4	121.7

Stratum (i)	AD BSL,PA-UDef,i (ha/yr)	AD BSL,LB-UDef,i (ha/yr)
bmh-PM	134.9	56.1
Total	353.3	177.8

Note: The values in Table 1 are provisional, project-derived figures pending Verra's approval of the formal PADA submission and issuance of the AD Baseline Allocation Report. Baseline emissions presented in this section, and all downstream project, leakage, and net emission reduction figures for this monitoring period, will be recalculated once the PADA is approved and superseded where the confirmed jurisdictional allocation differs from the provisional Band 1 figures used here.

Net baseline emissions for the UDef PA in year t (ΔCBSL,PA−UDef,t, Equation 21) and for the UDef LB (ΔCBSL,LB−UDef,t, Equation 22) are calculated as the cumulative sum of carbon-stock-change emissions across strata, applying the conservative emission factors and provisional AD in Table 1 over the monitoring period:

Table 13. Net baseline emissions, UDef PA and UDef LB, monitoring period 2020–2025 (provisional Band 1 data).

Year (t)	Annual ΔC BSL,PA−UDef,t (t CO2e)	Cumulative ΔC BSL,PA−UDef,t — Eq. 21 (t CO2e)	Cumulative ΔC BSL,LB−UDef,t — Eq. 22 (t CO2e)
2020	139,663.71	139,663.71	68,915.77
2021	143,692.87	283,356.58	139,820.61
2022	147,722.04	431,078.61	212,714.51
2023	151,751.20	582,829.81	287,597.48
2024	155,780.36	738,610.18	364,469.52
2025	159,809.53	898,419.70	443,330.63

Cumulative net baseline emissions over the full monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025) total 898,419.70 t CO2e for the UDef PA and 443,330.63 t CO2e for the UDef LB, consistent with the ex ante projections presented in Project Description Section 3.2.4 for the same period.

3.2.2 Project Emissions (VCS, 3.15)

Monitoring-period AD was estimated using the sample-based approach of VMD0055 Section 5.3.3.2 (Equations 23–33): human interpretation of high-resolution imagery within sample plots stratified by forest stratum (*bh-T*, *bmh-PM*), accounting area (UDef PA / UDef LB), and deforestation-risk class (Bajo / Medio / Alto), for a total of 12 sampling strata and 1,591 sample units observed across a project sampling frame of 58,247 ha (A_{PSF}). Each plot was classified as unplanned deforestation (UDef), stable forest (SF), stable non-forest (SNF), or regrowth (Reg), following Equations (23)–(25). The resulting areas of unplanned deforestation (CHC = UDef) by stratum and accounting area, before uncertainty inflation, are:

Table 14. Area of unplanned deforestation observed within the project sampling frame, by stratum and accounting area, monitoring period 2020–2025 (Equations 24–25).

Stratum (i)	A PA,UDef,i (ha)	A LB,UDef,i (ha)
bh-T	202.29	95.44
bmh-PM	76.63	200.14

The percentage uncertainty of the estimated unplanned deforestation area (Equations 26–28) was calculated as $U\%(A_{UDef})$ = 41.9%, exceeding the 10 percent threshold of VMD0055 Section 5.3.3.2, Step 4. The estimate was therefore conservatively inflated following Equation (29):

$IF_{UDef} = [U\%(A_{UDef}) / 100 \times t_{\alpha=66.67\%} / t_{\alpha=10\%}] = [41.9 / 100 \times 0.4307 / 1.6449] = 0.1097$

Applying IF_{UDef} = 0.1097 to the uninflated areas (Equations 30–31) gives the conservatively inflated areas of unplanned deforestation:

Table 15. Conservatively inflated area of unplanned deforestation (Equations 30–31).

Stratum (i)	A PA,inflated,UDef,i (ha)	A LB,inflated,UDef,i (ha)
bh-T	224,48	105,90
bmh-PM	85,037	222,09

Dividing by the monitoring period length (MPL = 6 years) per Equations (32)–(33) gives the annualized monitoring-period AD:

Table 16. Annualized monitoring-period AD by stratum, held constant for each year of the monitoring period (Equations 32–33).

Stratum (i)	AD MP,PA-UDef,i,t (ha/yr)	AD MP,LB-UDef,i,t (ha/yr)
bh-T	37.41	17.65
bmh-PM	14.17	37.015
Total	**51.59**	**54.66**

The monitored annualized AD for the UDef PA (51.59 ha/yr, combined strata) represents a reduction of approximately **86.8%** against the provisional baseline allocation for the same area (353.3 ha/yr, Table 1 above).

Steps 2–3 — Annual emissions from carbon stock changes and other GHG emissions

Annual emissions from carbon stock changes were estimated by applying the same conservative emission factors established for the baseline (Project Description Section 3.2.1, Step 5) to the annualized monitoring-period AD in Table 16, following Equations (34)–(37). No other GHG emissions from project activities (fossil fuel combustion, biomass burning, or nitrogen fertilization) have been identified within the UDef PA for this monitoring period; accordingly, GHGMP,PA−UDef,E,t = 0 for all years (Equation 38), and net project emissions equal the carbon-stock-change emissions (Equation 39).

Table *17*. Annual and cumulative project emissions from carbon stock change, UDef PA and UDef LB, monitoring period 2020–2025.

Year (t)	Annual ΔC MP,PA−UDef,t (t CO2e)	Cumulative ΔC MP,PA−UDef,t — Eq. 39 (t CO2e)	Annual ΔC MP,LB−UDef,t (t CO2e)	Cumulative ΔC MP,LB−UDef,t — Eq. 40 (t CO2e)
2020	19.750,47	19.750,47	23.487,40	23.487,40
2021	20.320,68	40.071,15	24.163,73	47.651,13
2022	20.890,89	60.962,05	24.840,07	72.491,20
2023	21.461,10	82.423,15	25.516,41	98.007,61
2024	22.031,31	104.454,46	26.192,75	124.200,36
2025	22.601,52	127.055,99	26.869,09	151.069,45

Cumulative net project emissions over the full monitoring period total 127,055.99 t CO2e for the UDef PA and 151,069.45 t CO2e for the UDef LB. All calculations, including the intermediate sampling-stratum data (sample counts by change category, weights, and variance terms), are included in the GHG emission reduction and removal calculation spreadsheet.

3.2.3 Leakage Emissions (VCS, 2.5, 3.2, 3.6, 3.15, 4.3)

Leakage emissions for the monitoring period are quantified following VMD0055 v1.1 Sections 5.3.4.3–5.3.4.8, consistent with the leakage sources identified in Project Description Section 3.2.3: (1) activity shifting by geographically constrained agents within the UDef LB; (2) activity shifting by geographically mobile agents outside the UDef LB; (3) market-effects leakage; and (4) emissions from leakage mitigation

measures. Ex ante leakage (Project Description Section 3.2.3, DLF = 15%) does not contribute to this monitored calculation, as required by VMD0055 Section 5.3.4.2; the components below are assessed independently from monitoring-period data.

Emissions from displacement by geographically constrained agents (UDef LB)

Following Equation (41), the difference between cumulative net GHG emissions in the baseline and in the monitoring period within the UDef LB is:

Table 18— Net carbon stock difference within the UDef LB, baseline versus monitoring period (Equation 41).

Year (t)	ΔC MP,LB−UDef,t (t CO2e)	ΔC BSL,LB−UDef,t — Eq. 22 (t CO2e)	ΔC LK-net-LB,t — Eq. 41 (t CO2e)
2020	23.487,40	68.915,77	0
2021	47.651,13	139.820,61	0
2022	72.491,20	212.714,51	0
2023	98.007,61	287.597,48	0
2024	124.200,36	364.469,52	0
2025	151.069,45	443.330,63	0

For every year of the monitoring period, cumulative net GHG emissions within the UDef LB during monitoring are lower than the baseline projection; per VMD0055 Section 5.3.4.3, ΔCLK-net-LB,t is therefore set to zero rather than treated as a negative value, such that positive leakage (an apparent improvement over baseline) is never attributed to the project. No fossil-fuel-related or non-CO2 GHG emissions attributable to deforestation within the UDef LB were identified as significant for this monitoring period (Equations 42–43); GHGMP,LK-UDef,E,t = 0 for all years. Cumulative net GHG leakage emissions within the UDef LB (ΔCLK,LB,t, Equation 44) are therefore 0 t CO2e for the full monitoring period.

Emissions from activity shifting by geographically mobile agents (outside the UDef LB)

Per VMD0055 Section 5.3.4.4, the proportion of migrated land-cover-transition agents (PROPMIG) was assigned the conservative default value of 1.0, pending completion of the household survey specified in the project's Plan de Monitoreo Social (SOP 2084_09). Applying **PROPMIG = 1.0** to the difference between baseline and monitored AD in the UDef PA (Equation 45) gives the cumulative area of activity shifting to outside the UDef LB:

Table 19— —Cumulative area outside the UDef LB attributed to activity shifting by geographically mobile agents (Equation 45, PROPMIG = 1.0).

Year (t)	AD AS-OLB,t — Eq. 45 (ha, cumulative)
2020	301,71
2021	603,43
2022	905,14
2023	1.206,85
2024	1.508,57
2025	1.810,28

Emissions from activity shifting to areas outside the UDef LB (ΔC_LK,OLB,t, Equation 46) require the area-weighted emission factor for land available for activity shifting (ΔC_OLB,t) and the corresponding available area (A_Available), both of which are determined and issued by Verra as part of the jurisdictional AD Baseline Allocation Report (VMD0055 Appendix 2), and have not yet been received. ΔC_OLB,t is therefore treated as not yet available (rather than as zero) for this monitoring period, and the resulting ΔC_LK,OLB,t is reported as pending.

Market-effects leakage and leakage mitigation emissions

Consistent with Project Description Section 3.2.3, market-effects leakage ($\Delta C_{LK\text{-}ME,t}$) is not applicable to this project: the UDef PA is not a commercial timber, fuelwood, or charcoal supply zone, and baseline deforestation does not involve wood harvesting for regional, national, or international markets. Silvopastoral and agroforestry leakage mitigation measures implemented under the project have not resulted in fossil-fuel emissions above a de minimis threshold, so the $E_{Cstocks,LMZ,t}$ and biomass-burning terms of Equation (48) are 0 t CO_2e. Fertilizer use within leakage management zones has not yet been confirmed for this monitoring period; the applicability of the direct N_2O emissions term ($N2O_{MP,direct-N,t}$) therefore remains open pending that confirmation, and $GHG_{LK,E,t}$ (Equation 48) is reported as 0 t CO_2e for the biomass-burning and carbon-stock-change components, with the fertilizer-related component pending.

Total leakage emissions

Total leakage emissions (ΔCLK-UDef,t, Equation 49) sum the components above:

Table 20— Total leakage emissions

ΔCLK-UDef,t	Eq.49	ΔCLK-UDef,t
Year	t	(tCO2e)

2020	0	-
2021	1	-
2022	2	-
2023	3	-
2024	4	-
2025	5	-

3.2.4 GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals (VCS, 3.15, 4.1)

State the non-permanence risk rating (%)	23%
Has the non-permanence risk report been attached as either an appendix or a separate document?	☒ Yes ☐ No
For ARR and IFM projects with harvesting, state, in tCO2e, the Long-term Average (LTA).	Not applicable
Has the LTA been updated based on monitored data, if applicable?	Not applicable
State, in tCO2e, the expected total GHG benefit to date.	
If a loss occurred (including a loss event or reversal), state the amount of tCO2e lost:	Not applicable

Net GHG emission reductions (Equation 50)

$NER_{UDef,t} = \Delta C_{BSL,PA-UDef,t} - \Delta C_{MP,PA-UDef,t} - \Delta C_{LK-UDef,t}$

Where:

- $NER_{UDef,t}$: Cumulative total net GHG emission reductions of the project activity in year t (t CO_2e)
- $\Delta C_{BSL,PA-UDef,t}$: Cumulative net GHG emissions in the baseline within the UDef PA in year *t* (t CO_2e)
- $\Delta C_{MP,PA-UDef,t}$: Total emissions from carbon stock change in all pools in the UDef PA in year t
- (t CO_2e)
- $\Delta C_{LK-UDef,t}$ Cumulative net GHG emissions due to leakage from the UDef PA in year t
- (t CO_2e)
- t = 1, 2, 3, …, t* years elapsed since the start of the project

Table 21— Net GHG emission reductions

NER UDef,t	Eq. 50	$\Delta CBSL,PA-UDef,t$ Eq. 21	ΔCMP,PA-UDef,t	ΔCLK-UDef,t	NER UDef,t
Year	t	(t CO2e)	(tCO2e)	(tCO2e)	(tCO2e)
2020	0	139,664	19,750	-	119,913
2021	1	283,357	40,071	-	243,285
2022	2	431,079	60,962	-	370,117
2023	3	582,830	82,423	-	500,407
2024	4	738,610	104,454	-	634,156
2025	5	898,420	127,056	-	771,364

AFOLU pooled buffer account contribution (Equation 51)

$Buffer_{Total,t} = (\Delta C_{BSL,PA-UDef,t} - \Delta C_{MP,PA-UDef,t}) \times Buffer\%$

Consistent with Project Description Section 3.2.4, Buffer% = **23%**, per the project's non-permanence risk rating under the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool. Leakage emissions do not factor into the buffer calculation, per VMD0055 Section 5.3.5.1.

Verified Carbon Units (Equation 52)

$VCU_{AUDef,t} = (NER_{UDef,t} - NER_{UDef,t-1}) - (Buffer_{Total,t} - Buffer_{Total,t-1})$ (52)

As this project generates reductions only, estimated VCUs are not further disaggregated below.

Table 22— Reductions VCUs for the monitoring period (2020-2025)

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO_2e)	Project emissions (tCO_2e)	Leakage emissions (tCO_2e)	Buffer pool allocation (tCO_2e)	Reductions VCUs (tCO_2e)	Removals VCUs (tCO_2e)
18-January-2020 to 31-December-2020	132.776	19.750	0	27.580	85.445	0
01-January-2021 to 31-December-2021	143.692	20.320	0	28.375	94.996	0
01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022	147.722	20.890	0	29.171	97.659	0
01-January-2023 to 31-	151.751	21.461	0	29.966	100.323	0

December-2023						
01-January-2024 to 31-December-2024	155.780	22.031	0	30.762	102.986	0
01-January-2025 to 31-December-2025	159.809	22.601	0	31.557	105.650	0
Total	**891.532**	**127.055**	**0**	**177.413**	**587.062**	**0**

Table 23— Ex-ante Estimated reductions vs Monitored removals (2020-2025)

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/ removals	Achieved reductions/ removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
18-January-2020 to 31-December-2020	**52,704**	**85,446**	62%	Deforestation during the monitoring period was lower than initially projected.
01-January-2021 to 31-December-2021	55,897	94,997	70%	Deforestation during the monitoring period was lower than initially projected.
01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022	57,464	97,660	70%	Deforestation during the monitoring period was lower than initially projected.
01-January-2023 to 31-December-2023	59,031	100,323	70%	Deforestation during the monitoring period was lower than initially projected.
01-January-2024 to 31-December-2024	60,599	102,987	70%	Deforestation during the monitoring period was lower than initially projected.
01-January-2025 to 31-December-2025	74,471	105,650	42%	Deforestation during the monitoring period was lower than initially projected.
Total	**360,166**	**587,063**	**63%**	

3.3 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

3.3.1 Activities and/or processes implemented for Adaptation (CCB, GL1.3)

This section is completed as the project seeks Gold Level validation for Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1) under CCB Standards v3.1. The project's activities across its five lines of action are designed to strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of partner communities to the probable impacts of climate change in the department of Meta, Colombia. Climate change projections for the department of Meta (AR6 SSP scenarios, 2021–2100 analysis, Section 3.4.1 of the CCB PD) indicate increasing temperatures (+1.6–3.8°C by 2081–2100), changes in precipitation seasonality, and increased frequency of extreme events, posing direct threats to forest integrity and rural livelihoods.

- **Line of Action 1 — Training and capacity building (SDG 4, 5, 10):** During the monitoring period, structured training sessions were delivered across all four municipalities in partnership with Universidad Santo Tomás (agroecology, sustainable land use, forest conservation) and Bancamía (financial administration and corporate governance). Workshops specifically addressed climate change concepts, REDD+ rationale, and practical adaptation measures for farmers. In 2025, a two-day pilot financial education workshop (Creciendo Juntos) was conducted in partnership with Bancamía and CGAP, reaching 16 partner representatives across all four municipalities, with 100% overall satisfaction and significant knowledge gains (Day 2 scores improved from 74.6 to 85.0 points on average). This line builds the knowledge base that enables communities to respond effectively to climate variability, manage ecosystems adaptively, and access climate-related finance.
- **Line of Action 2 — Land tenure formalisation (SDG 10):** A cooperation agreement with AGROCAVIS supported the registration of GPS coordinates for partner properties and a systematic predial survey in 2025 in all the farms. Formal land tenure is foundational for climate adaptation: it enables farmers to invest in longer-term land-use practices (agroforestry, shade-grown crops, reforestation) that would be irrational without tenure security, and it facilitates access to government support programmes conditioned on land rights.
- **Line of Action 3 — Territorial governance (SDG 11, 16):** Veredal committee elections were held in 2022 across all four municipalities, constituting operational oversight and coordination committees. The four municipal corporations (CODESA, COSVEC, COAGROVIS, CORPROCAM) were formally constituted. These governance structures function as the institutional backbone for adaptive management: they enable rapid community-level responses to emerging threats (wildfires, invasive species, disease outbreaks), coordinate monitoring activities, and provide the accountability mechanisms required for effective carbon benefit-sharing.
- **Line of Action 4 — Sustainable productive activities (SDG 8, 12)**: Between 2022 and 2023, procurement contracts were executed for agricultural inputs and materials across all four municipalities. Technical productive profiles for cacao and sustainable livestock were developed in 2021. Tangible inputs delivered to communities include materials for livestock fencing to prevent forest encroachment, agricultural supplies to support crop production, and native tree seedlings for reforestation activities, all selected by the communities based on their own priorities and needs. Diversified and improved livelihoods reduce the economic pressure that drives deforestation and enhance household resilience to climate shocks (drought, flood, crop failure). Agroforestry and silvopastoral systems increase carbon stocks on productive land and improve water regulation.
- **Line of Action 5 — Biodiversity protection and monitoring (SDG 15):** Community-based monitoring of flora and fauna was systematised during the monitoring period, including harpy eagle behavioural observations. Forest conservation directly supports climate adaptation for biodiversity

by maintaining habitat connectivity, microclimate regulation, and refugia for species under range-shift pressure from climate change.

All five lines of action are described in full in Section 3.4 (Regional Climate Change Scenarios and Adaptation) of the CCB Project Description (CCB v3.1, listing version June 2026).

4 COMMUNITY

4.1 Net Positive Community Impacts

4.1.1 Community Impacts (CCB, CM2.1)

Community group	Vulnerable groups: women heads of household, elderly, children and adolescents, day laborers, victims of violence
Impact(s)	During the monitoring period, vulnerable groups participated actively in project governance and engagement spaces. Women were present in several documented sessions with gender-disaggregated attendance data, representing approximately 30% of total recorded participation across more than 1,900 individual attendances. The formation of 20 village-level committees through open participatory elections, and the subsequent constitution of four municipal corporations in 2025, provided formal governance structures through which all partner members (regardless of gender or social condition) exercise voice and hold rights over project benefits. For other vulnerable groups, the project's vereda-level engagement model and use of accessible communication channels such as WhatsApp lowered barriers to participation for those without formal organizational affiliation.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	Positive benefit. Vulnerable groups accessed meaningful participation in project governance and decision-making spaces on equal terms with other community members. All partner members, including those from vulnerable groups, hold rights to project economic benefits proportional to their land contribution, distributed through the municipal corporations.
Change in well-being	The sustained inclusion of vulnerable groups in governance spaces, training activities, and participatory decision-making processes contributed to progressive empowerment within family and community dynamics. The institutionalization of community governance through the corporations and village-level committees created permanent structures that formally recognize the voice and rights of all partners, including those historically excluded from organizational life. The project acknowledges that systematic disaggregated monitoring of well-being changes for vulnerable groups beyond gender will be strengthened in future monitoring cycles.

Community group	Small landowners or holders (less than 10 hectares) - approximately 42% of project partners.

Impact(s)	During the monitoring period, small landowners and land holders contributing less than 10 hectares participated in project activities on equal terms with larger landowners. Beyond economic participation, small landowners engaged actively in governance spaces: vereda-level socialization sessions, committee elections, and planning workshops, reaching partners with varied landholding sizes throughout the four municipalities. Training activities on sustainable actions, biodiversity, and productive projects generated educational and governance benefits accessible to all partners regardless of the area contributed.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	Positive benefit. Small landowners accessed the same governance rights, training opportunities, and benefit distribution mechanisms as larger partners, with no minimum area threshold for participation. The formation of village-level committees and municipal corporations provided formal spaces for collective decision-making in which small landowners hold voice and vote.
Change in well-being	The monitoring period generated concrete and documented advances across several of the well-being dimensions anticipated at project design, while others are on track for realization in subsequent phases. Knowledge and cultural change: Through sustained training activities on biodiversity, forest conservation, and sustainable land use partners progressively built social appropriation of knowledge about the forest and its ecosystem services. This process contributed to an incipient but meaningful cultural shift in how communities relate to and manage natural resources, laying the foundation for the intergenerational change in values and practices envisioned in the project's theory of change. Decision-making on productive projects: The participatory prioritization of sustainable productive actions, conducted across all four municipalities during 2020 and 2021, enabled partners to exercise direct agency in defining which productive activities were most relevant to their family circumstances. Annual operating plans (POAs) were developed at the organizational level in each municipality, translating community priorities into structured implementation plans and demonstrating growing capacity for collective planning and resource management. Farm-level management practices: Farm Plans began to be designed toward the end of 2025, with field data collection launched in 2026. While the full implementation of new farm management practices and their impact on productivity and family income will be documented in the next monitoring cycle, the initiation of this process within the monitoring period marks a concrete step toward the well-being outcomes projected at project design.

	Land rights and peaceful environment: During the monitoring period, the project carried out a systematic survey of the tenure status of all partner properties — identifying whether each partner is an owner or possessor — and supported the definition of predial boundaries for a significant number of properties. This work directly addresses one of the most structurally significant well-being dimensions for this community group: the recognition and documentation of land rights in a territory historically characterized by tenure insecurity. Territorial governance and self-management: The constitution of the four municipal corporations in 2025 represents the most tangible institutional outcome of the monitoring period for this group. These entities, built from the ground up through six years of community engagement, provide small landowners with a permanent, legally recognized structure through which they exercise collective decision-making, access project benefits, and develop capacities for community self-management. This advance directly addresses the goals of territorial governance capacity and the articulation of community life plans with project resources.

Community group	Medium landowners or holders (10 to 100 hectares) - approximately 50% of project partners.
Impact(s)	Medium landowners participated actively in project governance, training, and planning activities throughout the monitoring period. Given the larger surface area contributed, this group represents a significant share of the project's conservation footprint and stands to receive proportionally larger economic benefits upon verification. Their engagement in annual operating plan development and veredal committee structures during the monitoring period reflects both their stake in the project and their growing role in territorial governance.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	Positive benefit. Medium landowners accessed the same governance rights, training opportunities, and benefit distribution mechanisms as other partners, with economic benefits proportional to their larger land contribution. The opportunity cost of foregoing alternative land uses — particularly extensive cattle ranching — is higher for this group than for small landowners, making the project's sustained engagement and pre-issuance support framework especially relevant for maintaining their participation during the pre-verification period.
Change in well-being	As with small landowners, the monitoring period generated concrete advances in knowledge-building, participatory decision-making on productive projects, and territorial governance capacity through the constitution of the municipal corporations. Annual operating plans developed at the organizational level in each municipality articulated

	community priorities with project resources, contributing to the long-term life plan goals of this group. The systematic survey of tenure status and predial boundary definition carried out during the monitoring period is particularly significant for medium landowners, many of whom operate in conditions of tenure insecurity despite managing larger productive units. This work directly addresses structural constraints on rural well-being and lays the groundwork for formal land regularization processes. Farm Plans began to be designed toward the end of 2025, with field data collection launched in 2026. The adoption of new farm management practices and their contribution to improved productivity and family income will be documented in the next monitoring cycle. The reduction of rural poverty and satisfaction of basic needs through improved livelihoods remains a projected outcome tied to economic benefit distribution following first verification.

Community group	Large Landowners and holders (more than 101 hectares) - approximately 8% of project partners.
Impact(s)	Large landowners represent the partners with the highest individual conservation commitment in terms of surface area and, correspondingly, the highest opportunity cost of participation. During the monitoring period, this group engaged in project governance and planning activities alongside other partners, while the project worked to maintain their commitment through consistent presence, transparent communication about timelines, and the development of productive project incentives tailored to their scale of operation.
Type of benefit/cost/risk	Positive benefit, with specific attention to opportunity cost management. The project designed incentive structures to make conservation economically attractive relative to the productivity cost per hectare for this group, including participation in the prioritization of sustainable productive actions and the development of Farm Plans.
Change in well-being	Large landowners participated in the participatory prioritization of sustainable productive actions across all four municipalities during 2020 and 2021, exercising agency over which productive projects to implement at the scale of their properties. Farm Plans designed toward the end of 2025 and being implemented from 2026 onward will be the primary vehicle through which this group adopts new management practices that improve land productivity while maintaining forest conservation commitments. The cultural and intergenerational dimension of well-being change is especially significant for this group, as large landowners often have the greatest influence over land-use decisions within their veredas. Their

	sustained participation in the project — and their visible commitment to forest conservation over an extended pre-verification period — contributes to a broader territorial shift in how land and natural resources are valued and managed, with potential multiplier effects on surrounding communities and landscapes.

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

During the monitoring period (January 2020 – December 2025), the project maintained an active record of incidents, complaints, observations, and consultations through its grievance and feedback mechanism (PQRS). A total of 87 cases were documented across the four municipalities, the majority of which were classified as consultations or observations related to project processes, timelines, and benefit distribution. The large proportion of resolved cases reflects the project's consistent and responsive approach to community concerns throughout the period.

Environmental impacts

The core activity of the project (forest conservation) does not generate pollutants, discharges, waste, or hazardous materials. Pilot productive projects initiated during the monitoring period were designed under sustainability criteria that explicitly exclude the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers incompatible with conservation objectives. Farm Plans under development from late 2025 onward will formalize management practices at the property level, including environmental safeguards, in accordance with the precautionary principle.

Community safety and access

During the early phase of implementation in 2020, the project encountered situations related to restricted access in certain veredas, linked to the presence of armed actors in the territory. These situations were managed with strict precaution: field activities were temporarily suspended in affected areas, external personnel did not enter restricted zones, and informational materials clarifying the community nature of the project were developed and disseminated to address misunderstandings. Activities resumed only when conditions permitted safe access. This response was consistent with the precautionary principle, prioritizing the safety of community members and field staff over operational continuity.

Safety of women, children, and marginalized groups

No incidents involving the safety of women, girls, children, or other marginalized groups were documented as directly attributable to project activities during the monitoring period. The project's engagement model, based on open, community-level meetings in familiar spaces, with women's participation actively promoted, was designed to minimize risk for vulnerable groups. The PQRS mechanism provides a confidential and accessible channel through which any person, including members of vulnerable groups, can report concerns without retaliation.

HCV attribute maintenance

Measures for the maintenance and enhancement of High Conservation Value attributes identified in the project description were implemented through the conservation agreements signed with all partners, which explicitly prohibit logging, burning, opening of roads, hunting, and other activities that could compromise biodiversity or forest integrity. Supervisory committees operating at the veredal and municipal levels monitored compliance with these prohibitions throughout the period. No significant negative impacts on HCV attributes attributable to project activities were documented during the monitoring period.

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

The without-project scenario for communities in the project area is characterized by continued deforestation pressure, land tenure insecurity, limited institutional presence, economic dependence on extensive cattle ranching and subsistence agriculture, and the social fragility associated with decades of armed conflict and forced displacement. Against this baseline, the project has generated documented positive well-being impacts across all identified community groups during the monitoring period, including through an advance payment delivered to partner communities prior to first verification, the details of which are documented in Section 4.4.4 of this report.

For all partner groups, the monitoring period produced concrete advances in four dimensions of well-being:

Territorial security: The systematic survey of tenure status and predial boundary definition carried out during the monitoring period directly addressed the structural land insecurity that characterizes the project zone, where more than 80% of properties lack formal title. By documenting the ownership or possession status of all partner properties and supporting boundary definition, the project contributed to the conditions necessary for future land formalization, one of the most significant determinants of rural well-being in this territory.

Governance and collective agency: The formation of 20 village-level committees through participatory elections and the formal constitution of four municipal corporations with full legal standing in 2025 represent an institutional transformation that did not exist before the project. Partner families now have formally recognized collective structures through which they exercise decision-making rights, access resources, and engage with state and market actors, a structural change in community agency that is additional and directly attributable to the project.

Knowledge and capacity: More than 160 documented engagement activities across the four municipalities — including training sessions on biodiversity, sustainable land use, financial management, and REDD+ processes — generated accumulated learning across partner families. Annual operating plans developed at the organizational level in each municipality demonstrated growing capacity for collective planning. Farm Plans initiated in late 2025 will translate this capacity into property-level management practices in the next monitoring cycle.

Institutional trust and social cohesion: In a territory historically characterized by institutional absence and broken promises, the project's sustained and consistent presence over six years, including through the COVID-19 pandemic, built a foundation of trust between partner families and the project. This trust, evidenced by the continued and growing participation of nearly 985 families across the monitoring period, is itself a well-being outcome in a context where social capital has been systematically eroded by conflict and displacement.

The net well-being balance is positive for all identified community groups relative to the without-project scenario. Under the baseline trajectory, communities would have continued to experience deforestation pressure, land insecurity, economic marginalization, and institutional absence without the governance structures, knowledge, and institutional relationships that the project has generated.

Climate change adaptation benefits (GL1.4)

The REDD+ Sur del Meta Project contributes to community adaptation to climate change through two complementary pathways: ecosystem-based adaptation through forest conservation, and capacity-building that strengthens community resilience to climate-related risks.

- **Ecosystem-based adaptation**: The conservation of more than 40,000 hectares of native forest in the Orinoquia-Amazonia transition zone maintains critical ecosystem services that directly support community adaptation. These include hydrological regulation, with the project area encompassing headwaters and streams that supply water for agricultural and domestic use in the four municipalities, temperature moderation, soil protection against erosion and degradation, and the maintenance of local rainfall patterns. Under the without-project scenario, continued deforestation would progressively reduce these services, increasing community exposure to droughts, floods, and soil degradation events that directly threaten agricultural livelihoods. By halting this trajectory, the project preserves the natural infrastructure on which community climate resilience depends.

- **Community capacity and diversification**: Through training activities on sustainable productive practices and the participatory design of Farm Plans, the project is building community capacity to diversify productive activities and reduce dependence on extensive cattle ranching — a land use system that is both a driver of deforestation and highly vulnerable to climate variability. Partners who adopt diversified and agroforestry-based production systems will be better positioned to maintain livelihoods under increasingly variable precipitation patterns projected for the Meta region. The community monitoring networks being developed in partnership with Fundación BioHerencia additionally build local capacity to detect and respond to environmental changes, including climate-driven shifts in biodiversity and ecosystem condition.

- **Institutional resilience**: The municipal corporations and village-level committees established during the monitoring period provide organizational structures through which communities can collectively respond to climate-related shocks, whether by coordinating responses to extreme weather events, managing shared resources under stress, or engaging with state and market

actors to access climate adaptation support. This institutional dimension of adaptation is one of the most durable contributions the project makes to long-term climate resilience.

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

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

Seven HCV sites related to community well-being were identified in the validated project description (Section 5.1.3): four under HCV4 (critical ecosystem services — gallery forests, mountain ecosystems, alluvial floodplains, and natural forest cover), two under HCV5 (areas fundamental for community livelihoods — river/water sources and agricultural-pastoral landscapes), and one under HCV6 (areas of cultural identity, including the Sierra de La Macarena landscape). None of these sites are reported to have been negatively affected by project activities during the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025).

- **HCV4 — Gallery forests, mountain ecosystems, alluvial floodplains, natural forest cover.** These ecosystem-service HCVs are located within or adjacent to the riparian corridors of the Ariari, Güejar and Guapaya rivers and their tributaries, spanning all four project municipalities. The project's core activity, avoided unplanned deforestation, directly protects these ecosystems: project monitoring confirms that the validated project boundary (approximately 41,722 ha of native forest, including riparian and gallery forest strips prioritised in the project's biodiversity and HCV protection strategy) has been maintained, with no project-attributable land-use conversion identified in these zones.

- **HCV5 — Rivers, water sources and agricultural-pastoral landscapes fundamental to community livelihoods.** No reports of water source degradation, contamination, or loss of access by partner communities were received through the project's grievance mechanism (PQRS) during the monitoring period. The project's productive-systems activities (Lines of Action LA4, sustainable livestock and agroforestry) have been implemented without expansion of the agricultural frontier into forested HCV areas, consistent with the project's no-net-harm framework (Section "Risks from the Project and No Net Harm" above).

- **HCV6 — Sierra de La Macarena landscape and cultural value sites.** The project area's boundary with the Sierra de La Macarena National Natural Park has remained unchanged during the monitoring period, and project activities have continued to function as an informal conservation buffer to the park, consistent with the role identified at validation. No incursions, land-use changes, or community-reported impacts on this site were recorded.

As noted at validation, no sacred, archaeological, or formally protected cultural sites were identified within the project area itself; the Serranía de la Macarena, rivers, and natural pools (*spas*) are recognised by communities as places of cultural importance located primarily outside the partner-property boundaries, and their integrity has not been affected by project implementation. There is no presence of indigenous or Afro-Colombian collective territories within the project area (see Section "Indigenous Peoples and

Cultural Heritage" above), and the adjacent indigenous resguardo in Puerto Concordia (Caño La Sal) has not reported any impact related to project activities during the monitoring period.

4.2 Other Stakeholder Impacts

4.2.1 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, CM3.2)

The project identified, at validation, four categories of stakeholder whose well-being could be negatively affected by project activities: intermediaries in product commercialization, sawmillers, environmental authorities, and the indigenous community located near the project area. The mitigation measures designed for each have continued to be applied during the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025), through dialogue, capacity building, and the promotion of alternative economic opportunities.

- Intermediaries in product commercialization (transporters and traders). To prevent the exclusion of existing actors in local value chains as productivity and value-chain development increase, the project has promoted fairer and more transparent commercialization conditions among stakeholders. Strategic alliances between partner organizations and intermediaries have been encouraged, enabling these actors to participate in improved and more sustainable value chains while strengthening market access for local producers.

- Environmental authorities. The project has maintained continuous coordination and dialogue with environmental authorities (notably CORMACARENA) to align project activities with regional environmental policies and programmes. Through this collaboration, the project has sought to identify and strengthen synergies that contribute to forest conservation and sustainable development while minimising potential institutional conflicts. As noted at validation, the partner organisations have chosen to maintain this relationship primarily on the basis of regulatory compliance, in view of pre-existing tensions between the local population and the regional environmental authority.

- Indigenous community located near the project area. The project area in the municipality of Puerto Concordia includes private properties geographically contiguous to the Resguardo Indígena Caño La Sal, as documented in the geospatial records of the Agencia Nacional de Tierras (ANT). No project parcels overlap with or fall within this or any other indigenous reserve; the project operates exclusively on private properties adjacent to these territories. Although the indigenous community has not shown interest in participating in informational meetings during the monitoring period, the project has maintained open communication channels. Awareness campaigns promoting sustainable wildlife management and the prohibition of hunting within participating private properties have continued to be implemented. All project activities have continued to respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples in accordance with Law 21 of 1991 (incorporating ILO Convention 169 into Colombian law).

No new categories of negative impact on other stakeholders, beyond those identified at validation, were observed during the monitoring period, and no grievances related to these stakeholder groups were received through the project's grievance mechanism (PQRS).

4.2.2 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, CM3.3)

No formal grievances, complaints, or reports of conflict involving intermediaries in product commercialization, environmental authorities, or the indigenous community near the project area were received through the project's grievance mechanism (PQRS) during the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025). On this basis, there is no evidence that project activities have resulted in net negative impacts on the well-being of these stakeholder groups to date.

The absence of recorded negative impacts to date is therefore not, in all cases, attributable to the proactive mitigation measures described in the validated PD, and should not be interpreted as confirmation that those measures are unnecessary or that the underlying risk has been resolved. The project commits to implementing the outstanding mitigation activities, ahead of the next monitoring period, and to continuing to monitor for grievances from all identified stakeholder groups through the PQRS mechanism.

4.3 Community Impact Monitoring

4.3.1 Community Monitoring Plan (CCB, CM4.1, CM4.2, GL1.4, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)

Communities, community groups, stakeholders and HCVs monitored

Community impact monitoring under this plan covers the smallholder partner families ("socios") of the REDD+ Sur del Meta project across its four municipalities of influence, Puerto Concordia, Puerto Lleras, Puerto Rico, and Vista Hermosa, together with a comparison group of non-participating households in the same territory, used as a counterfactual reference group during the baseline monitoring round. Monitored attributes include:

(i) financial well-being and inclusion;

(ii) project governance, safeguards awareness, and free, prior and informed consent (CPLI);

(iii) environmental knowledge and participation in conservation/PES initiatives; and

(iv) basic living conditions (housing, water, sanitation, energy, health coverage).

Women partners and conflict-affected households were tracked as distinct community groups within the survey instruments, consistent with the project's gender-inclusion and post-conflict context.

Dates, frequency, and sampling methods

Two independent survey-based monitoring instruments and one capacity-building monitoring instrument were applied during the reporting period, together constituting the first full monitoring cycle:

- Round 1 — Baseline ODS/CCB/VCS Survey (2021).This survey established the formal baseline for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG/ODS) and CCB/VCS indicators against a study universe of 1,381 registered partners (as of 31 October 2020) across the four municipalities. The sample design used stratified random sampling with proportional allocation, yielding 599 respondents:
    - 300 in a treatment group (project partners) and
    - 299 in a comparison/control group (non-participating residents of the same territory), distributed proportionally by municipality (Puerto Concordia 74, Puerto Lleras 81, Puerto Rico 175, Vista Hermosa 269).

The survey carries a documented margin of error of 5%, at a 95% confidence level. Data collection was conducted face-to-face at partner farms (with telephone follow-up where respondents were unavailable on-site) by a team of one supervisor and seven enumerators, covering demographic characterization, SDG indicators (income, land tenure, health, education, housing, employment, banking), internal conflict and COVID-19 impacts, deforestation drivers and environmental awareness, and project safeguards (CPLI, governance, grievance channels, PES participation).

- Round 2 — Financial Inclusion Follow-up Survey (April 2025). A structured questionnaire administered in person via a digital platform (KoboToolbox) reached 966 households (989 individuals), effectively a near-census of the ~1,000 partner households across the same four municipalities, focused specifically on financial access, usage, and digital inclusion indicators.
- Capacity-building monitoring (2025). A pilot financial education workshop ("Creciendo Juntos"), delivered by Bancamía over two consecutive days to 16 representatives of the four municipalities, included pre- and post-tests (10 multiple-choice questions per day; 13 respondents Day 1, 12 respondents Day 2) to measure knowledge change, and a closing satisfaction survey with closed and open-ended questions administered to all attendees.

Results and evaluation of monitoring

Safeguards, governance and CPLI (2021 baseline, treatment vs. control). The 2021 survey provides quasi-experimental evidence that project-linked households are substantially better informed about, and engaged with, project governance than comparable non-participating households in the same territory:

Table 24. 2021 Survey results

Indicator	Treatment (partners)	Control (non-partners)
Considers the socialization process sufficient for free, prior and informed consent (CPLI)	81.3%	61.9%

Knows the project's governance bodies and how to participate in decision-making	42.7%	7.7%
Knows who to contact with project-related questions	54.0%	12.4%
Knows their obligations and benefits under the project	64.3%	9.0%
Participates in a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) program	26.7%	1.7%

While these gaps confirm that project engagement is associated with materially higher awareness of governance and benefit-sharing mechanisms, the 2021 results also flag that fewer than half of partners (42.7%) could identify the project's governance bodies and how to influence decisions at that time, and that awareness was uneven across municipalities (Puerto Lleras consistently scored highest across these four questions). This baseline gap directly informed subsequent governance-strengthening activities, including the constitution of the four municipal corporations in 2025 (reported in section [Governance and Implementation Structures]).

Financial inclusion — longitudinal comparison (2021 → 2025).

Bank account ownership among project partners increased from 35.3% in the 2021 baseline (treatment group, vs. 30.1% in the 2021 control group) to 50% in the April 2025 follow-up survey of the broader partner population. This represents the project's clearest longitudinal indicator of community well-being improvement to date. This comparison should be read with an important methodological caveat: the two rounds differ in scope (a treatment/control sample in 2021 vs. a near-census of partners with no comparison group in 2025) and therefore do not constitute a strict before/after experimental comparison; nonetheless, the consistent upward trend across both rounds, combined with the documented demand for financial education identified in 2025 (73% interested in a new savings product; 78% willing to attend financial training), supports the conclusion that financial inclusion among partner households is improving over the monitoring period.

Living conditions and structural context. Basic infrastructure access remained limited and showed no significant difference between treatment and control groups, indicating these are structural, territory-wide conditions rather than project-attributable impacts: access to potable water (7.4% treatment vs. 1.7% control — both low), access to electricity (22.7% treatment vs. 28.4% control), and reliance on firewood for cooking (86% overall, no group difference). These indicators are retained in the monitoring plan as contextual baseline data relevant to community well-being, to be tracked for any future infrastructure-related project interventions, but are not interpreted as project impacts.

Conflict-affected households. 63.0% of the treatment group and 55.9% of the control group reported having been affected by the armed conflict, with the highest incidence in Vista Hermosa (79% of respondents in that municipality). This confirms the post-conflict character of the target population referenced in the project design and underscores the relevance of monitoring social as well as financial well-being indicators going forward.

Environmental knowledge. Treatment group respondents showed materially higher awareness of the link between deforestation and climate change than the control group, with only 27% reporting they were unaware of the relationship, compared to 43% in the control group — an early indication that project engagement (training, PES participation) is associated with improved environmental literacy, though a single cross-sectional comparison cannot fully isolate causality from self-selection into the project.

Capacity-building results and community evaluation (2025 pilot). The financial education pilot produced measurable knowledge gains: average scores rose from 93.1 to 94.6 (Day 1, personal finance fundamentals) and, more markedly, from 74.6 to 85.0 (Day 2, credit and formal financial services), reflecting lower prior familiarity with formal credit concepts. Evaluation by the affected community, gathered through the closing satisfaction survey, was strongly positive: overall workshop rating 4.8/5, facilitator performance 4.9/5, content relevance rated "excellent" by 90% of attendees, and 100% reporting satisfaction with the experience overall. Open-ended feedback identified the shortened second day (due to unforeseen logistical constraints) as the principal area for improvement, with several participants requesting longer or follow-up sessions — feedback that has already informed the plan to scale training to all partner households in subsequent cycles.

Limitations of the current monitoring cycle. This first monitoring cycle combines a statistically robust, treatment/control baseline (2021, n=599, 5% margin of error) with a near-census financial inclusion follow-up (2025, n=966) and an initial cohort of the capacity-building program (2025, n=12–16). The 16 participants in this initial cohort were intentionally selected as community representatives from each of the four municipalities under a training-of-trainers (cascade) model: rather than a one-off pilot intended to reach the full partner population directly, this first cohort is designed to become the base of local financial literacy facilitators who will replicate the training within their own communities in subsequent phases, as outlined in the project's plan to extend training to all partner households. The pre/post-test results for this cohort should therefore be read as validating the learning methodology and content ahead of cascade rollout, rather than as a direct measure of population-level knowledge change. As the cascade phases are implemented, future monitoring cycles will track both the reach of community-trained facilitators (number of replication sessions, downstream participants reached) and behavioral indicators (account usage, credit uptake, reduced reliance on informal lenders) in addition to knowledge scores. No equivalent control group was maintained in the 2025 survey rounds, which limits attribution of observed improvements (e.g., in bank account ownership) strictly to project activities as opposed to broader regional trends; this remains a methodological gap to address in future rounds where feasible.

4.3.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CCB, CM4.3)

The monitoring period covered by this report (January 2020 – December 2025) constitutes the first monitoring cycle of the project. As such, no formal monitoring results had been generated prior to the preparation of this report. Community communication during this period focused on the progress of project activities, the development of governance structures, and the initial validation process, rather than on the dissemination of monitoring results.

Over the course of the monitoring period, the project carried out more than 160 documented engagement activities across the four municipalities, combining in-person and virtual formats. During 2020, more than 20 weekly virtual committee meetings were held between May and December, alongside in-person socialization sessions conducted in more than 40 veredas across the four municipalities. From 2021 onward, engagement shifted predominantly to in-person meetings at the municipal and veredal levels, covering governance activities, annual operating plan reviews, sustainable actions prioritization, committee formation, and project progress updates, with more than 50 in-person sessions documented between 2021 and 2024.

Throughout the entire period, WhatsApp groups served as the primary day-to-day communication channel, enabling rapid and wide-reaching dissemination of notices, updates, documents, and voice messages across veredas with limited connectivity.

Communication materials developed and distributed during this period include a project summary document, a brochure on the validation and verification process, an infographic on benefit-sharing arrangements, socialization presentations, and a frequently asked questions document updated iteratively over time. In 2021, specific meetings were held in the framework of the initial validation process to inform communities about the auditor's role and the project's registration with Verra. In 2024, additional meetings across all four municipalities socialized the formal registration of the project in the Verra registry.

4.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits

4.4.1 Short-term and Long-term Community Benefits (CCB, GL2.2)

Partner households have already received tangible economic and institutional benefits ahead of first verification. ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC distributed an advance payment to partner communities in 2022–2023, with distribution carried out proportionally to georeferenced hectares at the municipal level and equitably among partners locally. In Puerto Rico, two additional early actions were executed through local Juntas de Acción Comunal (JACs) in 2020: construction of educational infrastructure in Vereda La Rivera and repair of a community bridge, both addressing immediate, locally identified needs.

In parallel, the project has delivered measurable short-term gains in financial well-being and institutional engagement. Bank account ownership among partner households rose from 35.3% at the 2021 baseline to 50% in the 2025 follow-up survey, against a backdrop of strong unmet demand for formal financial services (73% interested in a new savings product; 59% interested in climate-adaptation loans). The initial cohort of the "Creciendo Juntos" financial education program, the foundational tier of a training-of-trainers cascade model, recorded knowledge gains of 1.5 to 10.3 points across topics, with a 4.8/5 overall satisfaction rating and 100% of attendees reporting satisfaction with the training experience, providing early, community-validated evidence of improved financial capability. On the governance side, partner households (treatment group) showed substantially higher awareness of project governance, obligations, and benefits than a comparable non-participating control group in the same territory (e.g., 64.3% vs. 9.0% aware of their obligations and benefits; 42.7% vs. 7.7% aware of governance bodies),

reflecting the short-term effect of the project's socialization and capacity-building activities even before formal governance structures were fully consolidated.

Long-term benefits on track

The project's principal long-term well-being benefit is structural. The formal benefit-sharing mechanism, once carbon credit issuance begins following this first verification, will channel the carbon credit revenue to partner communities, institutionalized through the four municipal corporations constituted in 2025, in which all partners hold equal voting rights. This governance architecture is designed to ensure that long-term carbon revenue is managed transparently and reinvested locally, rather than as a one-off transfer, directly addressing the income volatility and limited income diversification documented in the 2021 and 2025 surveys (38% of households deriving over 75% of income from farming alone).

Building on the short-term results above, the project and its partners have identified concrete pathways to convert current momentum into durable, long-term net positive impacts:

(i) scaling the training-of-trainers cascade from the initial 16-person cohort to reach the full partner population (~1,000 households) through community-based facilitators;

(ii) co-designing and piloting climate-smart financial products, including a "Climate Smart Savings Plan" with conservation-linked bonus contributions and an adaptation credit line with grace periods aligned to crop and carbon-payment cycles, targeting an initial wave of 150 families with savings accounts and 50 families with climate loans;

(iii) digitizing the disbursement of carbon payments and government transfers via mobile wallets or bank accounts, targeted for the first carbon payment cycle (expected 2026), reducing both the cost and risk of cash-based distribution given the median 15–20 km distance partner households currently travel to reach a bank branch; and

(iv) prioritizing gender-inclusive design in all of the above, given the documented gender gap in account ownership (52% men vs. 47% women, widest in Puerto Concordia at 60% vs. 29%) and women's comparatively stronger early adoption of digital wallets (20% vs. 13% of men).

Taken together, the short-term benefits already documented, direct economic transfers, infrastructure investment, measurable gains in financial knowledge and inclusion, and stronger governance awareness relative to a non-participating comparison group, combined with the structural, institutionalized long-term benefit-sharing mechanism and the concrete product and scaling roadmap described above, demonstrate that the project is generating, and is on track to continue generating, net positive well-being outcomes for smallholder partners across both the short and long term.

4.4.2 Marginalized and/or Vulnerable Community Groups (CCB, GL2.4)

Community Group	Rural Smallholder Campesino Families with subsistence or low-scale livelihoods, located in dispersed rural areas, with limited

	access to basic services, infrastructure, markets, and land formalization processes.
Net positive impacts	During the monitoring period, smallholder families participated in more than 160 documented engagement activities across more than 45 veredas, building knowledge and capacity in sustainable land management, forest conservation, and project governance. Annual operating plan (POA) workshops enabled families to collectively prioritize productive activities aligned with their livelihoods. An advance payment of COP $600,000,000 was distributed to partner families across the four municipalities in 2022–2023 through agricultural and livestock inputs, generating a direct and tangible economic benefit prior to first credit issuance. Farm Plans initiated in late 2025 will translate accumulated knowledge into property-level management practices that improve productivity and family income in the next cycle. The constitution of the four municipal corporations in 2025 provides a permanent institutional structure through which smallholder families access benefits and exercise governance rights.
Benefit access	Geographic dispersion and connectivity limitations were addressed through veredal-level meetings held across more than 45 veredas, farm-by-farm visits, and daily communication via WhatsApp groups including voice messages. Two Social Workers permanently based in the territory ensured continuous on-the-ground presence. A systematic survey of tenure status and predial boundary definition was carried out during the monitoring period, directly addressing land formalization barriers. Participation was voluntary, informed, and non-exclusive throughout.
Negative impacts	No significant negative impacts on smallholder well-being attributable to project activities were documented during the monitoring period. Potential opportunity costs and misunderstandings regarding project obligations were addressed through sustained socialization, prior consultation before any activity, and the PQRS mechanism, which recorded and resolved 87 cases across the period. The advance payment delivery process was adapted in real time in response to community feedback on logistics and product quality.

Community Group	Rural women, including female-headed households, with productive and reproductive roles that are often unpaid and with historical limitations in access to decision-making spaces, income-generating opportunities, and community representation
Net positive impacts	Women participated consistently in project spaces throughout the monitoring period, present in 72 of 77 documented sessions with gender-disaggregated attendance data, representing 28.7% of

	total recorded participation across more than 1,797 individual attendances. Women actively exercised governance rights in the founding assemblies of the four municipal corporations constituted in 2025: 14 of 47 founding members were women (30%), with COSVEC in Puerto Concordia achieving full gender parity (5 women, 5 men). The advance payment was distributed on equal terms to women partners, providing direct economic access independent of household intermediation. KarbonX's Gender Guidelines (Version 02, January 2026) establish a formal commitment to progressively strengthening women's participation, with a target of at least 40% in project spaces.
Benefit access	Community meetings were held in familiar and accessible spaces at the vereda level, with flexible scheduling and plain-language formats that reduced barriers for women with caregiving responsibilities. Women's participation was explicitly promoted in all governance spaces, including committee elections and corporate founding assemblies. The PQRS mechanism provides a confidential and accessible channel for women to raise concerns without retaliation.
Negative impacts	No negative impacts on women's well-being attributable to project activities were documented during the monitoring period. Benefit distribution was monitored for equity, with all partner members — regardless of gender — receiving benefits proportional to their land contribution. The project acknowledges that the 28.7% average participation rate falls below the 40% target, and commits to developing specific measures to strengthen women's leadership in subsequent project phases.

Community Group	Rural youth with limited access to educational, employment, and participation opportunities, and high exposure to migration pressures, illegal economies, or social exclusion.
Net positive impacts	Youth participated in training activities on biodiversity, sustainable land use, and project governance throughout the monitoring period, building technical and social capacities linked to forest conservation and environmental stewardship. Participation in community monitoring processes — including the veredal committee structure and, from 2025, the municipal corporations — provided spaces for youth leadership and territorial engagement. The development of Farm Plans and sustainable productive activities from 2025 onward creates local livelihood opportunities that support territorial rootedness as an alternative to migration or engagement with illegal economies.

Benefit access	Youth participation was facilitated through open and accessible meeting formats at the vereda level, WhatsApp-based communication adapted to digital-native users, and integration with existing community governance processes. Participation was voluntary and non-exclusive, with no minimum landholding requirement that would systematically exclude youth.
Negative impacts	No negative impacts on youth well-being attributable to project activities were documented during the monitoring period. Risks of unrealistic expectations regarding project timelines and benefits were mitigated through consistent and transparent communication about the project's long-term horizon and benefit distribution process. The project acknowledges that systematic disaggregated monitoring of youth participation beyond gender will be strengthened in subsequent monitoring cycles.

4.4.3 Net Impacts on Women (CCB, GL2.5)

Throughout the monitoring period (January 2020 – December 2025), women participated consistently in project activities across the four municipalities. Attendance records from 76 sessions with gender-disaggregated data show that women were present in 77 of those sessions, representing approximately 28.4% of total recorded participation, equivalent to 516 individual attendances out of 1,797 total. Participation rates remained relatively stable across years, ranging from 27% to 30% between 2020 and 2022, with some variation in years with fewer documented sessions.

These figures reflect the structural conditions of land tenure and community organization in the project territory, where women represent less than 31% of project partners — a direct consequence of historically male-dominated inheritance and property rights patterns in rural Meta. The project acknowledges this structural baseline and has worked to ensure that women's participation in project spaces is meaningful and accessible, rather than merely nominal.

Women participated in governance spaces at the vereda and municipal levels, including in the founding assemblies of the four municipal corporations constituted during 2025. Their presence in these foundational moments — where corporate statutes were read, discussed, and approved — means that women were part of the collective decisions that will govern benefit distribution and project management for the remaining project lifetime.

Net positive impacts on women's well-being

The project generated net positive impacts on the well-being of women partners across several dimensions during the monitoring period.

Economic access: The advance payment of COP $600,000,000 distributed to partner communities in 2022–2023 reached women partners, with distribution criteria based on land area contributed rather than gender. Women landowners and land holders received agricultural and livestock inputs proportional

to their participation in the project, providing a direct economic benefit that is not contingent on household-level intermediation.

Governance rights: The constitution of the four municipal corporations in 2025 established formal governance structures in which all partner members, including women, hold equal voting rights in general assemblies and are eligible to stand for election to the Board of Directors. The founding assemblies of the four corporations demonstrate that women actively exercised this right: of the 47 founding members across the four corporations, 14 were women, representing 30% of total founding membership. Notably, the founding assembly of COSVEC in Puerto Concordia achieved gender parity, with 5 women and 5 men among its founding members. Across the four corporations, women's representation in founding directorates ranged from 21% in Puerto Lleras (CORPROCAM) to 50% in Puerto Concordia (COSVEC), with Vista Hermosa (COAGROVIS) at 29% and Puerto Rico (CODESA) at 22%. These figures represent a concrete advance in women's formal participation in decision-making structures in a territory where such spaces have historically been dominated by men, and provide a documented baseline against which future progress in women's leadership can be measured.

Knowledge and capacity: Training activities carried out throughout the monitoring period — on biodiversity, sustainable land use, financial management, and project governance — were open to all partners regardless of gender. Women who participated in these activities built knowledge and skills that strengthen their capacity to engage with the project and with broader institutional actors.

4.4.4 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (CCB, GL2.6)

As this is the first verification event for the REDD+ Sur del Meta Project, the formal benefit sharing mechanism has not yet been fully implemented pending credit issuance. The mechanism establishes that 60% of gross project revenues from carbon credit sales are allocated to a Community Benefits Fund, distributed among the four municipal corporations proportionally to the georreferenced hectares contributed by each municipality (40% of the community fund) and through a complementary allocation tied to project objectives (20%). Economic benefits are transferred directly to the corporations, which in turn distribute them to partner members through agreed modalities including direct payments, collective productive investments, and community infrastructure.

Notwithstanding the pending first verification, ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC delivered an advance payment of COP $600,000,000 to partner communities in 2023, charged against future carbon credits from the this monitoring period. This advance was distributed across the four municipalities as follows: Vista Hermosa (COP $227,940,105), Puerto Lleras (COP $240,446,431), Puerto Rico (COP $45,302,257), and Puerto Concordia (COP $86,311,205). The advance was channeled through the Municipal Coordination Committees, the predecessor governance structures to the current corporations, and materialized primarily as agricultural and livestock inputs delivered to partner families, including fencing materials, livestock, seeds, and fertilizers.

In Puerto Rico, other two early actions were additionally executed in 2020 through local JACs: construction of educational infrastructure in Vereda La Rivera (COP $33,000,000) and repair of a bridge serving more than 10 veredas (COP $2,000,000).

The distribution of the advance was carried out proportionally to georreferenced hectares at the municipal level, and equitably among partners at the local level, consistent with the principles of the Benefit Sharing Plan. Full implementation of the formal mechanism will be activated upon first credit issuance following verification.

4.4.5 Governance and Implementation Structures (CCB, GL2.8)

During the monitoring period, the REDD+ Sur del Meta Project progressively built and consolidated the governance structures that enable the full and effective participation of smallholders and community members in project decision-making and implementation. This section documents how that structure was developed and how it functioned in practice throughout the monitoring period.

Evolution of governance structures

Individual landowners and land holders participated in the project through village-level committees (comités veredales), which served as the primary self-governance and aggregation unit for smallholders across the four municipalities. These committees are organized at the vereda level — the most immediate unit of rural social organization in the territory — and their representatives are elected directly by partner members through a voting process. As of the end of the monitoring period, 20 active veredal committees are distributed across the four municipalities: 7 in Vista Hermosa, 5 in Puerto Lleras, 3 in Puerto Rico, and 5 in Puerto Concordia. This bottom-up structure ensured that participation was anchored at the most local level throughout the period.

The most significant governance development of the monitoring period was the formal constitution of four municipal corporations, one per municipality, representing the institutionalization of six years of community organization work. Each corporation was established through a founding assembly convened by elected community leaders:

- CORPROCAM (Corporación Manos Protectoras y Productoras del Campo), Puerto Lleras — constituted on June 7, 2025, by a group of 9 founding members convened by Juan Montaña.
- COAGROVIS (Corporación Comunitaria y Agroambiental de Vista Hermosa), Vista Hermosa — constituted on September 6, 2025, by a group of 9 founding members convened by Fabián Andrés Baquero Repizo.
- COSVEC (Corporación Sembrando Vida y Esperanza en el Campo), Puerto Concordia — constituted on October 27, 2025, by a group of 10 founding members convened by María Isabel Garnica Vivas.
- CODESA (Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible Agroambiental), Puerto Rico — constituted on November 4, 2025, by a group of 9 founding members convened by Jhonnier Alexander Uribe Cañas.

All four corporations are registered or in the process of registration at the Chamber of Commerce (Cámara de Comercio) with full legal standing (personería jurídica) under Colombian law, and their corporate objects are explicitly anchored to the objectives of the REDD+ project.

Participation in decision-making

Decision-making authority within each corporation rests with the Board of Directors (Directorio), whose members were elected by general assembly and whose positions are renewed every two years. The general assembly, in which all partners may participate, is the highest decision-making body of each corporation, and it is through this space that key project decisions, including benefit-sharing arrangements and governance priorities, are deliberated and adopted.

Ongoing participation between assemblies was maintained throughout the monitoring period through regular meetings with project partners, documented across more than 160 engagement activities in more than 45 veredas across the four municipalities.

Safeguards for genuine community autonomy

The structure incorporates several features designed to prevent the concentration of decision-making in the hands of the implementing entity. ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC participates in the corporate governance bodies with voice but without voting rights, ensuring that commercial interests do not override community decisions. Karbon-X acts as an external observer without governance authority over the corporations. Supervisory committees operating at both the veredal and municipal levels provide an independent community-level check on the transparency of project execution and the functioning of the grievance and safeguards mechanism. The corporations are additionally subject to external audit by the Gobernación del Meta through its Secretaría de Participación Social.

Any partner may raise concerns or requests at any time through the project's PQRS mechanism, accessible through multiple channels and guaranteeing confidentiality and non-retaliation.

4.4.6 Smallholders/Community Members Capacity Development (CCB, GL2.9)

Throughout the monitoring period, the REDD+ Sur del Meta Project systematically invested in building the capacity of smallholders, community members, and local organizations to participate actively and effectively in project design, implementation, and management. This capacity development occurred across three complementary dimensions: technical knowledge, organizational governance, and institutional representation.

Technical and environmental knowledge

Training activities on biodiversity, forest conservation, sustainable land use, and REDD+ concepts were carried out across more than 45 veredas during the monitoring period, reaching partner families across all four municipalities. These sessions built foundational knowledge about the ecological value of the forests under conservation, the mechanisms through which carbon credits are generated, and the connection between community conservation practices and project outcomes. Participatory workshops on the identification of drivers and agents of deforestation — conducted in all four municipalities during

2020 and 2021 — enabled smallholders to contribute their territorial knowledge to project planning, strengthening both their understanding of the project and its relevance to their lived experience.

Financial management training was additionally provided to committee members and local organization representatives, strengthening their capacity to oversee budget execution, manage advance payment resources, and fulfill the administrative requirements associated with project implementation. The development of Farm Plans, initiated in late 2025 and being implemented from 2026 onward, will further build partner capacity in property-level planning and sustainable productive management.

Organizational and governance capacity

The most significant capacity development outcome of the monitoring period is the progressive construction and institutionalization of a community governance structure that did not exist before the project. Beginning with the formation of 20 village-level committees (comités veredales) through participatory elections across the four municipalities, the project supported communities in developing their own representative structures, internal deliberation processes, and mechanisms for collective decision-making.

This organizational capacity culminated in the formal constitution of four municipal corporations in 2025 — CORPROCAM (Puerto Lleras), COAGROVIS (Vista Hermosa), COSVEC (Puerto Concordia), and CODESA (Puerto Rico) — each with full legal standing under Colombian law, elected boards of directors, fiscal auditors, and corporate statutes anchored to the project's objectives. These institutions represent a qualitative leap in community organizational capacity: from informal coordination to formally constituted legal entities capable of entering commercial agreements, managing resources, and engaging with state and market actors independently.

Supervisory committees operating at both the veredal and municipal levels developed capacity for independent oversight of project execution and grievance management, providing a community-controlled accountability function that complements the formal governance structure.

Participation in project design and management

Community capacity to influence project design and management was exercised through multiple documented mechanisms during the monitoring period. Annual operating plan (POA) workshops enabled partners to collectively prioritize productive and conservation activities for each implementation cycle, translating community knowledge and preferences into project planning. The participatory selection of local input suppliers — including the democratic vote to designate Agrocalidad as the preferred provider in Puerto Concordia — demonstrated community agency in project resource management decisions.

When community input identified gaps or problems — including communication deficiencies, database inconsistencies, delivery logistics issues, and governance transition needs — the project responded with adaptive management measures that incorporated community proposals. The proposal for a delegation-of-representation format, raised by the Puerto Lleras municipal committee in 2024 and subsequently adopted, is one concrete example of a community-initiated governance improvement that the project incorporated into its management framework.

The two Social Workers permanently based in the territory played a central role throughout the monitoring period in supporting capacity development at the community level — facilitating meetings, explaining project processes, accompanying governance transitions, and building the relational foundation of trust and understanding that effective participation requires.

5 BIODIVERSITY

5.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

5.1.1 Biodiversity Changes (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.1)

Change in Biodiversity	Habitat extent — native forest cover
Monitored Change	Positive / Planned / Direct. 41,722 ha of continuous native forest retained across the four project municipalities (Vista Hermosa, Puerto Rico, Puerto Concordia, Puerto Lleras), including primary forest, advanced secondary forest, and riparian/gallery forest along the Güejar, Ariari and Guayabero rivers. No net forest loss was recorded within the project zone during the monitoring period.
Justification of Change	Forest cover verified through annual multi-temporal satellite imagery analysis (IDEAM deforestation monitoring system) and GIS overlays against the project boundary (Tremarctos Colombia 3.0). Without-project baseline projects progressive conversion to pasture and illicit crops at rates consistent with the highest deforestation pressure in Colombia (IDEAM, 2020). The absence of deforestation within the project zone constitutes a direct, measurable positive change relative to the without-project counterfactual.

Change in Biodiversity	Species richness — birds
Monitored Change	**Positive / Planned / Direct.** 301 bird species confirmed within the Reserva Natural Harpy Eagle reference site (18 orders, 44 families), plus 20 additional species in the buffer zone. Includes Harpia harpyja (VU-IUCN, CITES I) with confirmed frequent presence; Tinamus tao (VU-IUCN); and 30 raptor species including Buteogallus solitarius, Morphnus guianensis and Falco peregrinus. Quantitative change: 301 spp confirmed vs. potential baseline of 426 spp for Vista Hermosa municipality (71% of regional potential recorded).
Justification of Change	Visual and auditory free-path transect surveys (06:00–11:00 / 15:00–18:00); citizen science records via eBird, iNaturalist and BirdWeather; photographic documentation. Conducted by Fundación BioHerencia (Informe de Avance 2026, April 2026). Potential species baseline from SiB Colombia and secondary literature (Allcot/Karbon-X, 2021 — Annex 5.1.4). High bird richness and confirmed presence of apex raptors are indicative of primary forest structural integrity maintained by project activities.

Change in Biodiversity	Species richness — mammals
Monitored Change	**Positive / Planned / Direct.** 33 mammal species confirmed (7 orders, 16 families) at the reference monitoring site. Seven primate species recorded: Saimiri cassiquiarensis, Alouatta seniculus, Aotus brumbacki, Ateles belzebuth (EN-IUCN), Plecturocebus ornatus (endemic), Lagothrix lagothricha lugens (CR nationally), Sapajus apella. Four felid species: Leopardus pardalis, Puma concolor, Herpailurus yagouaroundi, Panthera onca. Exceptional record of Speothos venaticus (Bush Dog) — a rare cryptic carnivore highly sensitive to human disturbance.
Justification of Change	Camera-trap grid (12 units including 4 canopy-mounted stations), active 24 h/day, reviewed every 2 months; free-path track-and-sign surveys; semi-structured community interviews with photographic identification guides. Fundación BioHerencia (April 2026). The intact multi-species primate assemblage (7 spp) and confirmed presence of Panthera onca and Speothos venaticus are reliable qualitative indicators that hunting pressure and habitat disturbance remain low within the project zone, directly attributable to project-enforced conservation agreements with landowners.

Change in Biodiversity	Threatened ecosystems — integrity maintained
Monitored Change	**Positive / Planned / Direct.** Four threatened ecosystem types within the project zone retained in good condition: (i) riparian/gallery forest along Güejar, Ariari and Guayabero rivers (EN, Colombia Red List of Ecosystems); (ii) morichal formations (VU under four independent IUCN RLE criteria); (iii) premontane forest of Vista Hermosa; (iv) lowland transition forest. No degradation or conversion of any of these ecosystem types was recorded during the monitoring peri
Justification of Change	Ecosystem classification and threat status from LRE-Colombia / IUCN Red List of Ecosystems framework. Spatial delineation via GIS overlay of ecosystem map against project parcel boundaries (Tremarctos Colombia 3.0). Field verification through vegetation plots and biodiversity surveys (Annex 5.1.4). Ecosystem-level indicators complement species richness data, capturing functional and structural integrity changes not visible in species counts alone..

Change in Biodiversity	Landscape connectivity
Monitored Change	**Positive / Planned / Indirect.** The project maintains 41,722 ha of forest contiguous with PNN Sierra de La Macarena and the AMEM, preserving the critical Andean-Amazonian connectivity corridor identified as globally irreplaceable for genetic flow between biotic provinces

Justification of Change	GIS analysis of project boundary contiguity with PNN/AMEM boundaries. Connectivity value of the Orinoquia-Amazonia transition zone. Wide-ranging HCV trigger species (jaguar, harpy eagle, giant river otter) require landscape-scale habitat to maintain viable metapopulations; fragmentation below minimum thresholds would drive genetic isolation.

Change in Biodiversity	Invasive species — no new introductions
Monitored Change	**Neutral / Planned / Direct.** No new invasive species introduced during the monitoring period. Existing presence of Gmelina arborea and Acacia mangium monitored; no colonization of native forest recorded.
Justification of Change	Passive monitoring during biodiversity surveys and forest inventories. Neither species has been documented colonising natural forests in the Llanos Orientales region. Monitoring continues as a precautionary measure per the project's invasive species commitment

Change in Biodiversity	Invasive species — no new introductions
Monitored Change	**Neutral / Planned / Direct.** No new invasive species introduced during the monitoring period. Existing presence of Gmelina arborea and Acacia mangium monitored; no colonisation of native forest recorded.
Justification of Change	Passive monitoring during biodiversity surveys and forest inventories. Neither species has been documented colonising natural forests in the Llanos Orientales region. Monitoring continues as a precautionary measure per the project's invasive species commitment

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

The major negative impacts on biodiversity in the project zone are driven by two interacting processes: habitat loss through deforestation and direct exploitation of wildlife through hunting. The project has implemented four integrated mitigation measures to address these threats. All measures are applied under the precautionary principle — given the irreversible nature of species population decline and ecosystem fragmentation in this globally significant biodiversity corridor, conservation actions are designed to prevent harm before it occurs, rather than to remediate impacts after they are observed.

Mitigation Measure 1: Forest conservation and connectivity through landowner agreements

The primary mitigation measure is the conservation of 41,722 hectares of continuous native forest within the project zone, maintained through community conservation agreements (acuerdos de conservación) signed with over 900 landowner families across the four project municipalities. These agreements formally commit participating landowners to halt deforestation, prevent conversion of forest to pasture

or illicit crops, and restrict hunting within their properties. The forest matrix conserved by the project is directly contiguous with PNN Sierra de La Macarena and the Área de Manejo Especial de La Macarena (AMEM), preserving landscape-level connectivity required by wide-ranging HCV species including the jaguar (Panthera onca), harpy eagle (Harpia harpyja), spider monkey (Ateles belzebuth) and giant river otter (Pteronura brasiliensis), whose population viability depends on access to territories substantially larger than any individual landholding.

This measure is consistent with the precautionary principle: by securing conservation commitments proactively, before further deforestation can fragment the forest matrix below minimum viable habitat thresholds, the project prevents impacts that would be functionally irreversible on human timescales given the slow reproductive rates of the region's key HCV species.

Mitigation Measure 2: Hunting pressure reduction through environmental education and community engagement

Hunting pressure in the project zone is driven not only by food security needs, but also by cultural misconceptions about the role of apex predators and large raptors (perceived as threats to livestock), and by the absence of non-lethal alternatives for managing wildlife conflicts with crops and domestic animals. To address these drivers, the project has implemented a structured capacity-building programme targeting landowners, farmers and community members across all four municipalities, which has included:

- Species-specific awareness sessions explaining the ecological role of HCV and trigger species, including predator-prey dynamics, seed dispersal functions, and the role of aquatic species as indicators of water quality.
- Dissemination of materials on the conservation status of species present in the project zone and their legal protection under Colombian legislation (Decree 1076/2015, Resolution 0126/2024), and the legal consequences of illegal hunting and wildlife trafficking.
- Participatory biodiversity workshops conducted across the four municipalities, which served as the foundation for community understanding of HCV species and the basis for the biodiversity synthesis document.
- Integration of hunting prohibition commitments into the landowner conservation agreements, establishing a formal community norm against wildlife exploitation within the project area.

Application of the precautionary principle: given that many HCV species in the project zone have slow reproductive rates (harpy eagle: 2–3 year parental care cycle; giant river otter, woolly monkey) and small population sizes, even low-level hunting pressure can trigger rapid population declines that are extremely difficult to reverse. Preventive education and formal commitments are therefore applied before measurable population impacts are detected.

Mitigation Measure 3: Community-based biodiversity monitoring as a conservation stewardship mechanism

The incorporation of local community members as active participants in the biodiversity monitoring programme functions simultaneously as a mitigation measure and a monitoring tool. Landowners and community members are being trained by Fundación BioHerencia to conduct camera-trap checks, record wildlife observations, report hunting incidents, and document species presence along established transects. Specific training delivered during the monitoring period covers: (i) biodiversity and local conservation concepts; (ii) field safety and wildlife handling ethics; (iii) use of monitoring equipment (binoculars, camera traps); (iv) biodiversity sampling methodologies for birds and mammals; (v) data management and storage protocols; and (vi) species identification using iNaturalist, eBird, Merlin, and Avenza.

This community guardian network creates a direct and sustained connection between local livelihoods and the conservation of species present on their land, generating economic incentives that provide a concrete alternative to wildlife exploitation. Community monitors extend the spatial and temporal coverage of the monitoring programme well beyond what a technical team alone could achieve, ensuring that threat levels are tracked continuously across the full project zone and not only during expert field campaigns.

Equipment and pedagogical materials developed during the project remain permanently within participating properties, enabling the long-term continuity of community-led monitoring beyond the project implementation period.

Mitigation Measure 4: Grouped project structure as a systemic biodiversity mitigation mechanism

The grouped project structure itself constitutes a structural mitigation measure: by enabling new landowners to join the project, the grouping mechanism progressively expands the area under formal conservation agreement and increases the spatial scope of the hunting restriction norm. New members gain access to carbon revenue streams that improve household income while committing to forest conservation, creating an economic incentive structure that directly competes with deforestation and wildlife exploitation as livelihood strategies. This mechanism is particularly relevant for HCV maintenance because the minimum habitat requirement for viable populations of wide-ranging species exceeds the size of any individual landholding; the grouped structure enables the cumulative assembly of a habitat block of sufficient scale to support these species.

HCV Attribute Maintenance

In addition to the four threat-mitigation measures described above, specific actions for the maintenance of HCV attributes are being implemented:

- HCV 1 (Species of conservation significance): The active Harpy Eagle nest within the Reserva Natural Harpy Eagle is under continuous monitoring and active protection. Camera traps are deployed in the vicinity of the nest and along wildlife corridors, and community members have been trained specifically in harpy eagle biology and nest protection protocols. Over the past five years, the breeding pair has successfully raised two fledglings and is currently in an active breeding cycle, direct evidence that HCV 1 attributes are being maintained.

- HCV 3 (Threatened ecosystems): Morichal formations and riparian gallery forests along the Güejar, Ariari and Guayabero rivers are included in the GIS monitoring framework (Tremarctos Colombia 3.0). No burning, drainage, or conversion of these ecosystems was recorded during the monitoring period. The project's restriction on cattle incursion and burning within conservation agreement parcels directly protects these formations from the degradation driver identified in the PD.
- HCV 4 (Critical ecosystem services): The conservation of more than 40,000 ha of forest in the Orinoquia-Amazonia transition zone maintains the hydrological regulation functions, soil protection, and microclimate buffering services on which both the local communities and the aquatic HCV species depend. No actions that would impair these services were undertaken during the monitoring period.

All mitigation measures described above were applied continuously throughout the monitoring period and are documented in: Fundación BioHerencia (2026), Informe de Avance 2026 — Programa de Monitoreo de Biodiversidad, Reserva Natural Harpy Eagle; Karbon-X project activity records (capacity building sessions, meeting minutes, conservation agreement registry); and the biodiversity synthesis document.

5.1.3 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.2, GL1.4)

Demonstrate that the project's net impacts on biodiversity in the project zone are positive compared with conditions under the without-project land use scenario.

Where the project is located in or adjacent to habitats for rare, threatened, or endangered species, list such species and habitats in the table below and provide evidence that the project has not adversely impacted these areas during the monitoring period. Add rows as needed.

The project's net impacts on biodiversity in the project zone are unambiguously positive compared with conditions under the without-project land-use scenario across all assessed dimensions: habitat extent, species population trends, ecosystem integrity, landscape connectivity, and climate change adaptive capacity.

Without-project scenario baseline. The project zone is located in one of the areas subject to the highest deforestation pressure in Colombia (IDEAM, 2020). Without project intervention, progressive forest loss would: (i) fragment the continuous native forest matrix below the minimum viable habitat thresholds required by wide-ranging HCV species; (ii) eliminate the riparian and gallery forest habitat classified as Endangered (EN) under the Colombia Red List of Ecosystems; (iii) reduce prey availability for apex predators; (iv) expose all ten trigger species to population declines; and (v) drive functional extinction of aquatic HCV species from key river segments within the project zone.

- Dimension 1 — Habitat extent. The project prevented the conversion of 41,722 ha of continuous native forest to pasture and illicit crops across all four project municipalities during the monitoring period. This represents the direct maintenance of the habitat base for all documented HCV species, including primary and advanced secondary forest, riparian and gallery forest along the

Güejar, Ariari and Guayabero rivers, morichal formations, and premontane forest in Vista Hermosa.

- Dimension 2 — Species population trends. The field monitoring conducted by Fundación BioHerencia at the Reserva Natural Harpy Eagle reference site (Informe de Avance 2026) provides direct evidence of intact, multi-species wildlife assemblages consistent with maintained or improving population status for HCV and trigger species. Key findings include:
    - 301 bird species confirmed (18 orders, 44 families), including Harpia harpyja (VU-IUCN) with an active breeding nest that has successfully fledged two juveniles in five years, currently in a third breeding cycle. Under full forest conservation, the project zone is estimated to support 6–10 breeding pairs (nest density 1.97–4.84 nests/100 km²).
    - 33 mammal species confirmed (7 orders, 16 families), including 7 primate species — among them Ateles belzebuth (EN-IUCN, estimated 600–1,600 individuals in the project zone) and Lagothrix lagothricha lugens (CR nationally, estimated 1,200–2,400 individuals) — and 4 felid species including Panthera onca (estimated up to 17 adults under full forest conservation). Exceptional record of Speothos venaticus (Bush Dog), highly sensitive to human disturbance, confirming low hunting pressure.
    - Jaguar populations are projected to reach up to 17 adults under the with-project scenario, compared with a projected decline to 4–12 individuals under the without-project scenario.
    - For aquatic species (Inia geoffrensis, Pteronura brasiliensis, Podocnemis unifilis), the project prevents the functional extinction from key river segments that represents the most likely without-project outcome under continued riverbank deforestation.
    - 204 diurnal butterfly species and 24 reptile species confirmed, including Chelonoidis carbonarius (VU-IUCN) — further evidence of diverse, structurally intact ecological communities.
- Dimension 3 — Ecosystem integrity. Four threatened ecosystem types were retained in good condition during the monitoring period: (i) riparian/gallery forest along the Güejar, Ariari and Guayabero rivers (EN, Colombia Red List of Ecosystems — essential habitat for four EN/CR aquatic HCV species); (ii) morichal formations (VU under four independent IUCN RLE criteria A, D1, D2); (iii) premontane forest of Vista Hermosa; and (iv) lowland transition forest. No degradation or conversion of any of these ecosystem types was recorded. Conservation of these ecosystems maintains the biotic processes — hydrological regimes, seed dispersal, pollination, predator-prey dynamics — that define their ecological character.
- Dimension 4 — Landscape connectivity. The project maintained 41,722 ha of forest contiguous with PNN Sierra de La Macarena and the AMEM throughout the monitoring period, preserving the critical section of the Andean-Amazonian connectivity corridor identified by Clerici et al. and

WWF as globally irreplaceable for genetic flow between the Andean and Amazonian biotic provinces. This landscape-level function sustains viable metapopulations of all wide-ranging trigger species and prevents the genetic isolation that would accelerate local extinction risk under a fragmented without-project scenario.

- Dimension 5 — Climate change adaptive capacity for biodiversity (GL1.4). The project contributes to biodiversity adaptation to climate change through four demonstrated mechanisms:
    - Maintenance of climate refugia and thermal buffering: The continuous closed-canopy forest matrix maintained by the project functions as a thermal refuge, providing cooler and more stable microclimatic conditions than open or fragmented landscapes, buffering HCV species against the increased frequency and intensity of heat stress events projected for the Colombian Amazon-Orinoquia transition zone.
    - Facilitation of species range shifts and elevational movement: The altitudinal gradient within the project zone (approximately 800 m a.s.l. to over 1,700 m a.s.l.) provides a continuous forest corridor along which species can shift their distributions upslope in response to warming, without encountering deforested barriers. Connectivity between lowland forest (Puerto Concordia, Puerto Lleras) and premontane forest (Vista Hermosa) was fully maintained during the monitoring period.
    - Conservation of ecosystem hydrological functions: Morichal formations and gallery forests conserved by the project regulate local hydrological cycles — maintaining groundwater recharge, buffering flood peaks, and sustaining dry-season water availability in the caños and wetlands on which aquatic HCV species depend. Loss of these ecosystems would amplify the hydrological impacts of climate variability, potentially causing dry-season habitat collapse for aquatic species.
    - Reduced vulnerability to compounded stressors: By maintaining large, well-connected, structurally intact forest, the project reduces the exposure and sensitivity of all HCV species to climate variability. This is particularly critical for species with slow reproductive rates (harpy eagle: 2–3-year parental care cycle; giant river otter; woolly monkey), for which population recovery from climate-induced mortality events requires decades of undisturbed breeding habitat.

The net biodiversity impact is therefore unambiguously positive: the project maintains habitat, population viability and ecosystem integrity for a documented assemblage of 61 HCV species and four threatened ecosystem types, in a landscape that without intervention would continue to experience the highest deforestation rates in Colombia (IDEAM, 2020).

The tables below demonstrate, for each rare, threatened, or endangered species and for each area required for habitat connectivity, that the project has not adversely impacted these species, habitats or connectivity areas during the monitoring period.

Species and habitat	- Harpia harpyja (VU-IUCN, CITES I) - Panthera onca (VU-IUCN, CITES I) - Ateles belzebuth (EN-IUCN, CITES II) - Lagothrix lagothricha lugens (VU-IUCN; CR nationally — Res 0126/2024, CITES II) - Pteronura brasiliensis (EN-IUCN, CITES I) - Inia geoffrensis humboldtiana (EN-IUCN) - Podocnemis unifilis (EN nationally, CITES II) - Melanosuchus niger (CR nationally) - Riparian and gallery forest — Güejar, Ariari, Guayabero rivers (EN, Colombia Red List of Ecosystems) - Morichal formations (VU, IUCN RLE — criteria A, D1, D2) The project activities implemented during the first monitoring campaign ensured the maintenance of the project area, a large continuous forest block. This ensures the maintenance of habitat connectivity, which facilitates species dispersion and gene flow across the landscape, and guarantees habitat for endemic and threatened plant and animal species, thereby safeguarding diversity. Additionally, it ensures the maintenance of ecosystem functioning (e.g., pollination, nutrient cycling) and the provision of ecosystem services (e.g., carbon sequestration, pest control). Based on the above, the project is expected to contribute positively to these areas and not to cause adverse impacts
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	- Andean-Amazonian connectivity corridor (project zone ↔ PNN Sierra de La Macarena ↔ AMEM ↔ PNN Tinigua): 41,722 ha of project forest retained contiguous with PNN Sierra de La Macarena and the AMEM throughout the monitoring period. No deforestation events that would fragment the forest matrix or break the connectivity corridor were recorded. GIS analysis confirms maintained contiguity between project parcels and the protected area network. This corridor is identified by Clerici et al. and WWF as globally irreplaceable for genetic flow between Andean and Amazonian biotic provinces. - Altitudinal corridor (800 m a.s.l. — 1,700 m a.s.l.): lowland forest (Puerto Concordia, Puerto Lleras) ↔ premontane forest (Vista Hermosa): the continuous forest corridor along the altitudinal gradient was fully maintained during the monitoring period. No deforestation events creating elevational barriers were recorded. This corridor enables climate-driven species range shifts upslope in response to warming temperatures, consistent with Gold Level climate change adaptation benefits. - Riparian corridors — Güejar, Ariari and Guayabero riversRiparian and gallery forest along all three river systems conserved during the monitoring period. These linear corridors serve as critical movement pathways for aquatic HCV species (Pteronura brasiliensis, Inia geoffrensis) and as thermal refugia and linear dispersal routes for terrestrial species during

	periods of climate stress. No deforestation or burning of riverine forest recorded.
Climate change adaptation benefits for biodiversity (Gold Level — GL1.4)	The project assists biodiversity to adapt to climate change through four demonstrated mechanisms: - *Maintenance of climate refugia and thermal buffering*: The continuous closed-canopy forest matrix provides cooler and more stable microclimatic conditions than open or fragmented landscapes, buffering HCV species against increasing frequency of heat stress events projected for the Colombian Amazon-Orinoquia transition zone. - *Facilitation of species range shifts and elevational movement*: The altitudinal gradient (800–1,700 m a.s.l.) provides a continuous deforestation-free corridor along which species can shift distributions upslope in response to warming. Connectivity between lowland and premontane forest was fully maintained during the monitoring period. - *Conservation of ecosystem hydrological functions*: Morichal formations and gallery forests conserved by the project maintain groundwater recharge, buffer flood peaks, and sustain dry-season water availability for aquatic HCV species — preventing dry-season habitat collapse under projected increased precipitation variability in southern Meta. - *Reduced vulnerability to compounded stressors*: By maintaining large, well-connected and structurally intact forest, the project reduces the exposure and sensitivity of all HCV species to climate variability — particularly critical for species with slow reproductive rates (harpy eagle, giant river otter, woolly monkey), for which recovery from climate-induced mortality requires decades of undisturbed breeding habitat.

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

No HCVs related to biodiversity in the project zone have been negatively affected by the project during the monitoring period. The assessment below follows the six HCV categories as identified in the Project Description, based on the Generic Guide for the Identification of High Conservation Values (HCV Resource Network).

- **HCV 1 — Threatened species (birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians).** The project zone supports 53 identified HCV 1 species: 13 birds, 24 mammals, 8 reptiles and 8 amphibians, qualifying under the criteria established in the PD (IUCN CR/EN/VU; Res 0126/2024; CITES listings; Colombian endemism). No adverse impacts on any HCV 1 species were recorded during the monitoring period. Key evidence: the active Harpia harpyja breeding nest at Reserva Natural Harpy Eagle is in its third active cycle, with two fledglings successfully raised over five years; camera-trap monitoring confirmed continued presence of Panthera onca, Ateles belzebuth (EN), Lagothrix lagothricha lugens (CR nationally), Speothos venaticus, and all other trigger species. No hunting incidents, nest disturbances, or wildlife trafficking events were reported within the project zone.

- **HCV 2 — Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics.** The project conserves 41,722 ha of forest contiguous with PNN Sierra de La Macarena, PNN Tinigua and the AMEM — the only point in Colombia where the Andean, Amazonian, Orinoquian and Guayanese biotic provinces converge. This corridor is classified as globally critical for genetic flow between Andean and Amazonian biomes (Clerici et al.; WWF). No deforestation events that would fragment the forest matrix or disrupt landscape-level ecological processes were recorded during the monitoring period. Structural integrity and spatial continuity of the mosaic were fully maintained.

- **HCV 3 — Rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems**. Four threatened ecosystem units mapped within the project zone (LRE-Colombia 2017; Tremarctos Colombia 3.0) were retained in good condition: CR: P_ZBH-S4 (piedmont savannah, Vista Hermosa); EN: ZBH-B5 (dense forest on Altillanura, Puerto Concordia and Puerto Lleras); VU: He_ZBH-B29 (llanero alluvial forest, Vista Hermosa and Puerto Lleras); VU: He_ZBH-B31 (morichal formations, all four municipalities). No conversion, burning, drainage or degradation of any of these ecosystem types was documented during the monitoring period.

- **HCV 4 — Critical ecosystem services**. Four HCV 4 attributes were identified in the PD: (i) gallery forests regulating hydrological dynamics along the Ariari River and its tributaries — fully conserved, no deforestation of riverine forest recorded; (ii) mountain ecosystems capturing moisture and regulating the hydrological cycle in Vista Hermosa's upper Ariari basin — no degradation recorded; (iii) alluvial floodplains regulating flooding across Puerto Rico, Puerto Lleras and Puerto Concordia — no conversion or drainage recorded; (iv) natural forest cover providing climate regulation, erosion control and biodiversity refuge — 41,722 ha retained. The hydrological, climate regulation and erosion control functions of these ecosystems were maintained throughout the monitoring period.

- **HCV 5 — Areas fundamental for community livelihoods.** Two HCV 5 attributes were identified: (i) rivers and water sources (Ariari basin and tributaries) used for domestic supply, livestock and agriculture — no degradation of water sources documented; (ii) rural landscapes sustaining local economies in the Ariari floodplain and piedmont — project activities confined to already-deforested areas, no restrictions on community access to productive land recorded. No complaints or disputes related to restriction of access to natural resources were received during the monitoring period.

- **HCV 6 — Cultural identity and traditional values**. Three HCV 6 attributes were identified: (i) ecosystems associated with ecotourism potential in Vista Hermosa and surrounding areas — maintained; (ii) PNN Sierra de La Macarena as a site of cultural and historical significance to local communities — the project area in Vista Hermosa and Puerto Rico constitutes a buffer for the park, and no activities affecting the park or its adjacent areas were carried out; (iii) Laguna San Vicente Regional Natural Park (Puerto Rico) — no project activities in or adjacent to this site were recorded. The rivers, forests and landscapes recognized by communities as culturally significant were fully conserved during the monitoring period.

5.1.5 Species Used (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.5, 2.6)

No species have been introduced in the project area during the monitoring period. The project's core activity is forest conservation through avoidance of deforestation; it does not involve forest enrichment planting or the introduction of any plant or animal species. Sustainable productive activities implemented under the Planes Finca framework are confined to areas already deforested and are developed under parameters of non-invasiveness and forest protection, consistent with the commitment established in the Project Description (B2.5).

Species introduced	Classification	Justification for use	Adverse effects and mitigation
N/A	N/A	*N/A*	*N/A*

5.1.6 Invasive Species (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.5)

No new invasive species were introduced in the project area during the monitoring period. The presence of *Gmelina arborea* (teca) and *Acacia mangium* (acacia) plantations has been previously reported in the project reference area. These species are used in the Llanos Orientales region for commercial reforestation purposes. No colonization of native forest by either species was recorded during the monitoring period, and no reports of these species behaving as alien or invasive species in this region exist, consistent with the baseline established in the Project Description.

Existing invasive species	Mitigation measures to prevent the spread or continued existence of invasive species
Acacia mangium	Monitoring of presence and impact on the project area is performed during biodiversity surveys and forest inventories. No colonization of native forest recorded during the monitoring period.
Gmelina arborea	Monitoring of presence and impact on the project area is performed during biodiversity surveys and forest inventories. No colonization of native forest recorded during the monitoring period.

5.1.7 GMO Exclusion (CCB, B2.7)

No genetically modified organisms (GMOs) have been used in the project area during the monitoring period. This is consistent with the commitment established in the Project Description. All sustainable productive activities implemented under the project follow non-GMO agroecological practices.

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

The project's core activity is forest conservation through avoidance of unplanned deforestation, which does not require the use of fertilizers, chemical pesticides, biological control agents or other external inputs. For this reason, this section was classified as Not Applicable in the Project Description (B2.8).

Where sustainable productive activities are implemented under the Planes Finca framework in areas already deforested, the project promotes the use of minimal and low-impact inputs following the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and good agricultural practices (BPA), as set out in the project's *Guía de Buenas Prácticas Agrícolas REDD+ Sur del Meta* (Karbon-X). These principles priorities: (i) prevention through crop rotation, resistant varieties and certified seeds; (ii) monitoring and early detection before any chemical intervention; (iii) biological control agents as a first response; and (iv) chemical control only when pests exceed the economic damage threshold, using the least toxic registered product. The use of potassium soap and neem oil is referenced as preferred options for pest and mite control. No synthetic fertilizers or pesticides are required by the conservation activities.

No fertilizers, chemical pesticides, biological control agents or other significant inputs were used directly in the forest conservation or biodiversity monitoring activities during the monitoring period.

Name	*N/A*
Justification of Use	*N/A*
Adverse Effect	*N/A*

5.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

5.2.1 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (CCB, B3.1) and Mitigation Actions (CCB, B3.2)

Negative Offsite Impact	Mitigation Measure(s)
Forest species of high commercial value identified within the project area may face increased harvesting pressure outside the project zone, as restrictions on extraction within the project boundary could displace this activity to adjacent forests.	Environmental education activities targeting communities near the project areas are being implemented to reduce overexploitation of commercially valuable forest species. Additionally, the project areas serve as sources of seeds and seedlings for the propagation of species of high commercial and ecosystem value, supporting natural regeneration in adjacent areas.
Wildlife hunting may increase outside the project zone. As hunting is restricted within the project area through landowner conservation agreements, there is a risk that some communities may displace this activity to forests outside the project boundary. A related risk is that the recovery of wildlife populations within the project zone may lead some individuals to perceive	Environmental education and awareness campaigns are being implemented for project partners and open to neighbouring stakeholders, to build understanding of the ecological role of HCV species and the legal framework protecting them (Decree 1076/2015; Res 0126/2024). Coordination with CORMACARENA and regional environmental authorities is being maintained to strengthen enforcement and extend conservation awareness beyond the project boundary. The grouped project structure, which allows new landowners to join the project and receive carbon revenue benefits in exchange for conservation commitments, is itself a

species as less threatened and increase hunting pressure in surrounding areas.	systemic mitigation measure, progressively expanding the area under formal hunting restriction as the project grows.

5.2.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B3.3)

The potential negative offsite impacts identified above are assessed as negligible relative to the scale of the project's biodiversity benefits within the project zone. The risk of activity displacement leakage, for both hunting and selective logging, is mitigated through the combination of environmental education, community engagement, regulatory coordination with CORMACARENA, and the expansion mechanism inherent to the grouped project structure.

Positive offsite biodiversity impacts are expected and have been observed during the monitoring period, primarily through the conservation of habitat for species with extensive home ranges. Wide-ranging HCV species including medium and large felids, tapir (Tapirus terrestris), spider monkey (Ateles belzebuth), woolly monkey (Lagothrix lagothricha lugens), giant river otter (Pteronura brasiliensis) and Amazon river dolphin (Inia geoffrensis) routinely use territories and river systems that extend beyond the project boundary. The conservation of 41,722 ha of forest contiguous with PNN Sierra de La Macarena and the AMEM generates positive offsite effects by maintaining the habitat connectivity and population sources that sustain these species across a landscape substantially larger than the project zone itself.

Synergistic effects with Visión Amazonia and other regional conservation programmes operating in adjacent territories are expected to further reduce the residual leakage risk and amplify the net positive offsite biodiversity effect. The net effect of the project on biodiversity , onsite and offsite combined, is therefore positive.

5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

5.3.1 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (CCB, B4.1, B4.2, GL1.4, GL3.4)

The biodiversity monitoring programme is structured around three complementary components as established in the Project Description:

(i) systematic biological surveys of five taxonomic groups;

(ii) focused population monitoring of ten HCV representative indicator species; and

(iii) a community participatory monitoring network.

The reference monitoring site for this first verification period is the Reserva Natural Harpy Eagle (Vereda Alto Guapaya, Vista Hermosa, Meta), implemented by Fundación BioHerencia. Results are documented in the Informe de Avance 2026 — Programa de Monitoreo de Biodiversidad, Reserva Natural Harpy Eagle (Fundación BioHerencia, April 2026).

The table below presents the results of monitoring against each variable and indicator established in the validated monitoring plan (Table 36, Project Description).

Table 25 Monitoring results by taxonomic group — monitoring period 2020–2025

Taxonomic group	Variables and indicators (monitoring plan)	Frequency	Monitoring area	Methods implemented	Results and evaluation
Birds	Species richness; relative abundance; presence of HCV species	≥ every 3 years	All habitat types; priority in primary and secondary forest across four municipalities	Free visual and auditory transect surveys (06:00–11:00 / 15:00–18:00). eBird, iNaturalist, BirdWeather; photographic documentation.	**301 species confirmed** (18 orders, 44 families) + 20 spp buffer zone. HCV spp: *Harpia harpyja* (VU — active nest, 3rd cycle); *Tinamus tao* (VU); 30 raptor spp incl. *Buteogallus solitarius* (CR nationally), *Morphnus guianensis*, *Falco peregrinus*. 15 confirmed migratory spp. → **Intact primary forest assemblage; variables met.**
Mammals	Species richness; relative abundance; presence of HCV species	Cameras: continuous 24 h/day, reviewed quarterly; field surveys ≥ every 3 years	Primary forest, riparian corridors, forest-pasture edges, water sources	Camera-trap grid (12 units incl. 4 canopy stations), 24 h/day, reviewed every 2 months. Free-path track-and-sign surveys; semi-structured community interviews.	**33 species confirmed** (7 orders, 16 families). 7 primate spp: *Ateles belzebuth* (EN), *Lagothrix lagothricha lugens* (CR nationally), *Aotus brumbacki* (VU, endemic), *Plecturocebus ornatus* (VU, endemic), + 3 others. 4 felid spp: *Panthera onca*, *Leopardus pardalis*, *Puma*

Taxonomic group	Variables and indicators (monitoring plan)	Frequency	Monitoring area	Methods implemented	Results and evaluation
					concolor, *Herpailurus yagouaroundi*. Exceptional: *Speothos venaticus* (VU). → **No hunting pressure; variables met.**
Reptiles	Species richness; presence of HCV species	≥ every 3 years	Open habitats, transition zones, stream banks, forest edges	VES (Crump & Scott 1994); diurnal and nocturnal walks; photographic documentation.	**24 species confirmed** (13 families, 3 orders). Colubridae most diverse (6 spp). HCV spp: *Chelonoidis carbonarius* (VU-IUCN). → **Variables met.**
Flora / Vegetation	Forest structural integrity: DBH, height, IVI; threatened tree species (EN/CR)	Each verification event	Primary and secondary forest strata, all municipalities	Forest inventory: standardized field plots (50×50 m; 168 plots across four municipalities); DBH, height, species composition.	Two forest inventories completed in 2021 and 2026 across all four municipalities. Raw data available in supporting documentation.

Table 26 HCV indicator species — status during monitoring period

Indicator species	Threat category	Monitoring methods	Result — monitoring period
Harpia harpyja	VU-IUCN, CITES I	Active nest monitoring; camera traps; direct observation	Active breeding — 3rd cycle underway; 2

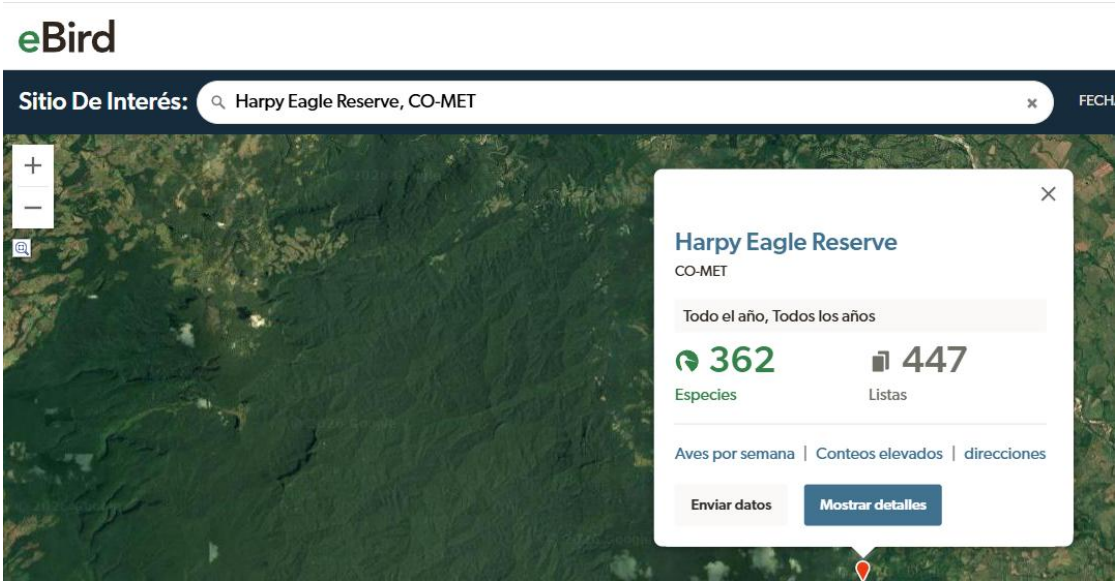
Indicator species	Threat category	Monitoring methods	Result — monitoring period
			fledglings raised in 5 years. Stable / improving.
Panthera onca	VU-IUCN, CITES I	Camera trap records	Confirmed presence. Stable.
Ateles belzebuth	EN-IUCN, CITES II	Field surveys; community interviews	Confirmed present. Stable.
Lagothrix lagothricha lugens	VU-IUCN; CR nationally (Res 0126/2024)	Field surveys; camera traps	Confirmed present. Stable.
Pteronura brasiliensis	EN-IUCN, CITES I	River surveys; community records	Confirmed in Güejar-Ariari-Guayabero system. Stable.
Inia geoffrensis humboldtiana	EN-IUCN	River surveys	Confirmed in Ariari and Güejar rivers. Stable.
Podocnemis unifilis	EN nationally, CITES II	River and bank surveys	Confirmed present. Stable.
Melanosuchus niger	CR nationally (Res 0126/2024)	River and bank surveys	Confirmed in river systems. Stable.
Tapirus terrestris	VU-IUCN, VU Res 0126	Camera traps; community records	Multiple individuals reported in Vista Hermosa. Stable.
Myrmecophaga tridactyla	VU-IUCN, VU Res 0126	Camera traps; field surveys	Confirmed present. Stable.

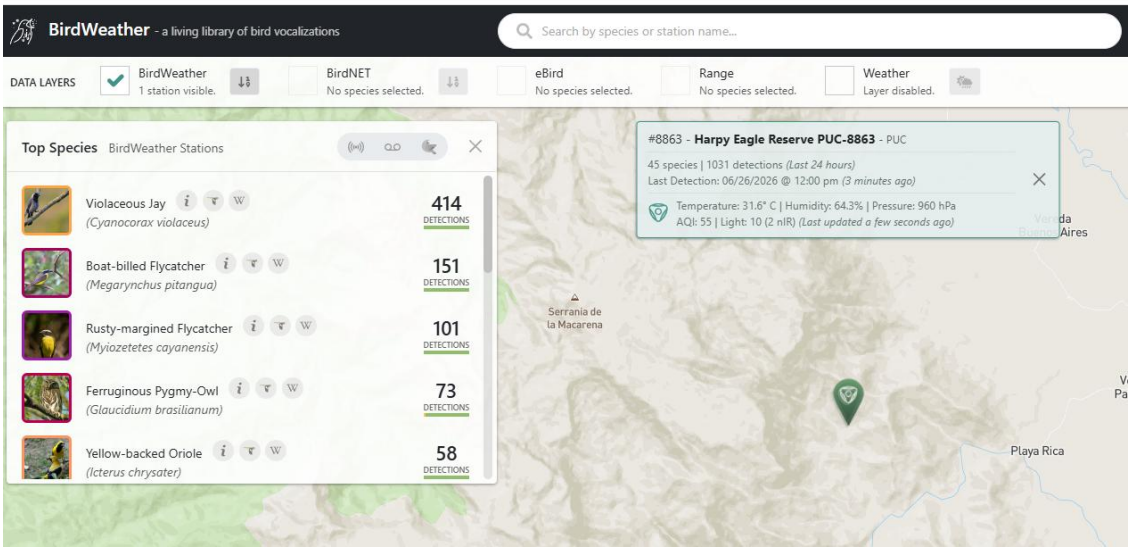
5.3.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CCB, B4.3)

Monitoring results are being disseminated through the following channels, consistent with the Project Description commitment:

- Public digital repository: Reports and species lists published through Fundación BioHerencia's institutional channels (bioherencia.org; Instagram: @bioherencia_).
- Community bulletin Voces del Bosque: Summaries of monitoring results communicated to project partners and local communities in accessible, non-technical language.

- Stakeholder meetings: Results presented at participatory meetings with community organizations, municipal committees and project partners across the four municipalities, per the project's Communication Procedure.
- Citizen science platforms: Wildlife records by community monitors, ornithologists and ecotourism visitors publicly accessible via eBird[12], iNaturalist and BirdWeather[13].





[12] https://ebird.org/hotspots?env.minX=-81.84153&env.minY=-4.22842900000001&env.maxX=-66.87033&env.maxY=15.912475

[13] https://app.birdweather.com/stations/8863

- This Monitoring Report: Full synthesis of biodiversity monitoring results for the first verification period, to be made publicly available through the Verra registry upon verification.

5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

5.4.1 Trigger Species Population Trends (CCB, GL3.2, GL3.3)

Trigger Species	Harpia harpyja (VU-IUCN, CITES I) — Harpy Eagle
With-project Scenario	Actions taken during the monitoring period to maintain and enhance population status: • Active breeding nest at Reserva Natural Harpy Eagle (Vereda Alto Guapaya, Vista Hermosa) under continuous monitoring by Fundación BioHerencia since 2021. Camera traps deployed in nest territory; observation platforms maintained. • Hunting prohibition enforced through conservation agreements across all four municipalities. One confirmed persecution incident (October 2021, killing of an individual near the nest) documented and reported to CORMACARENA; no further incidents recorded during the monitoring period. • Environmental education with landowners on the ecological role of apex raptors and legal protection under Res 0126/2024 and CITES I. **Changes in population status during monitoring period:** The breeding pair successfully completed two fledgling cycles in five years and is currently in an active third breeding cycle — the nest at Vereda Alto Guapaya is one of the few continuously monitored accessible Harpy Eagle nests in Colombia. Estimated 6–10 breeding pairs supported by the project zone under full forest conservation (nest density 1.97–4.84 nests/100 km²). **Trend: Stable / improving** relative to project start.

Trigger Species	*Panthera onca* (VU-IUCN, CITES I) — Jaguar
With-project Scenario	Actions taken during the monitoring period: • Conservation of 41,722 ha of continuous native forest maintaining the habitat base and prey availability required for viable jaguar territories across the four municipalities. • Hunting prohibition enforced through conservation agreements; no persecution or snaring incidents documented. • Camera-trap grid active 24 h/day, confirming continued presence during the monitoring period. **Changes in population status:** Confirmed presence via camera-trap records. No mortality events documented. Under full forest conservation, the project zone is estimated to support up to 17 adults (Tobler et al., 4.4 ± 0.7 individuals/100 km²), compared with a projected decline to 4–12 individuals under the without-project scenario. **Trend: Stable.**

Trigger Species	*Leopardus wiedii* (NT-IUCN, CITES I) — Margay / Tigrillo
With-project Scenario	Actions taken during the monitoring period: • Conservation of multi-strata primary forest maintaining the structurally complex canopy habitat required by this arboreal felid. • Hunting prohibition across all project parcels. • Camera-trap grid including canopy-mounted stations specifically designed to detect arboreal species. **Changes in population status:** Confirmed present via camera-trap records at the reference monitoring site. No hunting incidents documented. **Trend: Stable.**

Trigger Species	*Speothos venaticus* (NT-IUCN, CITES I) — Bush Dog / Perro Vinagre
With-project Scenario	Actions taken during the monitoring period: • Conservation of high-quality, low-disturbance forest interior habitat — the specific habitat condition required by this cryptic carnivore. • Hunting prohibition and reduction of anthropogenic pressure within the project zone. • Camera-trap network continuously active. **Changes in population status:** An exceptional camera-trap record of Bush Dog was obtained during the monitoring period at the Reserva Natural Harpy Eagle — one of the rarest and most significant wildlife records of the project. The detection is itself a direct indicator that hunting pressure and anthropogenic disturbance within the project zone remain low, confirming the effectiveness of the conservation agreements. **Trend: Stable. Detection confirms high forest quality maintained.**

Trigger Species	*Ateles belzebuth* (EN-IUCN, EN Colombia, CITES II) — White-bellied Spider Monkey
With-project Scenario	Actions taken during the monitoring period: • Conservation of mature primary forest with emergent canopy in Vista Hermosa (directly adjacent to PNN Sierra de La Macarena), maintaining the large continuous forest patches required for viable spider monkey group territories (minimum home range >150 ha). • Hunting prohibition across all municipalities, directly addressing the primary direct mortality driver. • Environmental education on primate conservation. **Changes in population status:** Confirmed present in the project zone. Under the with-project scenario, the population is estimated at 600–1,600

	individuals (5–10 ind/km² × 120–160 km² suitable forest). Without the project, population projected to decline to 180–240 individuals under combined deforestation and hunting pressure. **Trend: Stable.**

Trigger Species	*Lagothrix lagothricha lugens* (VU-IUCN; CR nationally Res 0126/2024; CITES II) — Woolly Monkey
With-project Scenario	Actions taken during the monitoring period: • Conservation of high fruit productivity piedmont forests directly adjacent to PNN Sierra de La Macarena and PNN Tinigua, which support the exceptional woolly monkey densities documented by Stevenson (2018) in the La Macarena area. • Hunting prohibition across all four municipalities, directly addressing the primary mortality driver (Maldonado 2012 documented a 90% density reduction under high hunting pressure). **Changes in population status:** Confirmed present. With-project population estimated at 1,200–2,400 individuals (10–15 ind/km²). Without-project scenario projects a decline of 85–93% to 130–175 individuals. Forest conservation stabilising current densities is projected to allow partial recovery to 2,400–4,000 individuals by end of project period. **Trend: Stable.**

Trigger Species	*Tapirus terrestris* (VU-IUCN, VU Res 0126, CITES II) — South American Tapir
With-project Scenario	Actions taken during the monitoring period: • Conservation of continuous forest with access to rivers and water sources, maintaining the habitat connectivity required by this ecosystem engineer. • Hunting prohibition across all project parcels. • Camera-trap monitoring and community records. **Changes in population status:** Multiple individuals reported in Vista Hermosa municipality during the monitoring period. Confirmed present via community records and field surveys. No hunting incidents documented. **Trend: Stable.**

Trigger Species	*Pteronura brasiliensis* (EN-IUCN, EN Colombia, CITES I) — Giant River Otter
With-project Scenario	Actions taken during the monitoring period: • Conservation of riparian and gallery forest along the Güejar, Ariari and Guayabero rivers, maintaining the forested riverbank habitat required for den sites and foraging.

	• Community engagement with fishing communities to reduce conflict and targeted killing risk. • Documentation and reporting of any hydrocarbon contamination incidents within the project zone in coordination with CORMACARENA. **Changes in population status:** Confirmed present in the Güejar-Ariari-Guayabero fluvial system. No deforestation of riverine habitat, contamination events or killing incidents documented during the monitoring period. Reference study at Reserva ProAves El Jaguar (Mapiripán, same river system) recorded 16 individually identified individuals at 0.79 ind/km (Parra-Mendoza, 2025), indicating a demographically functional population in the subregion. **Trend: Stable. Functional extinction from key river segments — the most likely without-project outcome — has been prevented.**

Trigger Species	*Inia geoffrensis humboldtiana* (EN-IUCN, EN Colombia) — Amazon River Dolphin
With-project Scenario	Actions taken during the monitoring period: • Conservation of riparian forest buffer along the Ariari and Güejar rivers, maintaining the forest-river interface habitat essential for dolphin foraging and movement. • No hydrocarbon extraction or contamination events documented within the project zone. • Environmental awareness activities regarding the ecological role of river dolphins and prohibition of targeted killing. **Changes in population status:** Confirmed frequent sightings in Vista Hermosa and records in Puerto Rico and Puerto Lleras. No targeted killing or contamination incidents documented. Riparian forest fully conserved, maintaining the habitat condition required to prevent the functional extinction from key river segments projected under the without-project scenario. **Trend: Stable.**

Trigger Species	*Podocnemis unifilis* (EN nationally, CITES II) — Yellow-spotted River Turtle / Terecay
With-project Scenario	Actions taken during the monitoring period: • Conservation of gallery forest and sandy riverbanks — the dual habitat requirement for this species (nesting requires intact riverbanks plus adjacent tall gallery forest). • Hunting and egg harvesting prohibition within the project zone through conservation agreements. • Environmental education on legal protection and ecological role of aquatic reptiles.

	Changes in population status: Confirmed present in river systems within the project zone. No egg harvesting or hunting incidents documented. Gallery forest and riverbank habitat fully conserved during the monitoring period. **Trend: Stable.**

APPENDIX 1: NEW PROJECT AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Use this appendix, if necessary, to identify new project areas and stakeholders and fulfill the requirements of Sections 2.2.6 above. Modify the table, if necessary, to suit the project activities, or delete if not used.

Stakeholder	Rights, interest, and overall relevance to the project	Demonstrate how they meet the eligibility criteria (G1.14)	Demonstrate how their inclusion does not violate the scalability limits (G1.15)
Identify communities and any community groups within them, any cross-cutting community groups, and list other stakeholders			

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT RISKS TABLE

Risk category	Identified risk(s)	Potential impact	Mitigation/preventative measure(s) taken
Natural and human-induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	Forest fires, floods, droughts; public-order/security conditions typical of the post-conflict southern Meta context; unauthorized commercial logging	Damage to livelihoods, disruption of activities, restricted field access, harm to forest carbon stocks	Productive reconversion/sustainable production training (LA4); continuous risk assessment prioritizing lower-risk areas; coordination with local leaders/corporations; JAC and municipal corporation forest monitoring; compliance with Decree 1791/1996. No significant fire/flood/drought events or unauthorized logging recorded during the period.
Risks to stakeholder participation	Geographic dispersion (45+ veredas), connectivity constraints, low digital literacy, historical institutional distrust	Reduced representativeness in decision-making, weaker ownership of governance/benefit-sharing structures	Multichannel engagement (WhatsApp + in-person); two permanent field-based Social Assistants; 160+ documented engagement activities; 20 veredal committees and 4 municipal corporations with formal voting rights; PQRS mechanism; 2026 Communication Manual (Voces del Bosque bulletin, monthly meetings)
Working conditions	Ergonomic, psychosocial and biosafety risks (office); remote-terrain, biological, road-safety and substance-related risks (field)	Injury, illness, or reduced wellbeing of staff/field workers	SG-SST framework (Decree 1072/2015); Labor Coexistence Committee and COPASST; documented protocols (Industrial Hygiene and Safety Regulations, Road Safety Policy, Emergency Response Protocol, etc.); induction/onboarding training. No significant occupational incidents recorded.

Safety of women and girls	Potential safety risks linked to community engagement activities and project-related travel/meetings	Harm, harassment, or exclusion from participation/benefits	Karbon-X Gender Guidelines; Gender and Inclusion Committee; open community-level meetings in familiar spaces; minimum 40% women's participation target; PQRS accessible to women. No incidents documented as attributable to project activities.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	Potential safety risks to elderly members, day laborers, conflict victims, and children	Harm or exclusion from project benefits/participation	Open, accessible meeting formats not requiring formal organizational affiliation; multichannel communication; PQRS open to all community members. No incidents documented as attributable to project activities.
Pollutants (air, noise, water discharges, waste, hazardous materials, pesticides/fertilizers)	No risk identified	N/A	The project's core activity (avoided deforestation) generates no pollutants, discharges, waste, or hazardous materials. Pilot productive projects exclude chemical pesticides/fertilizers incompatible with conservation objectives; Farm Plans (from late 2025) embed the same sustainability criteria.
Discrimination	Potential discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, age, or other status	Exclusion from benefits, employment, or decision-making	Corporate Code of Conduct (Karbon-X/ALLCOT Sur del Meta LLC) prohibiting improper conduct, with non-retaliation policy; Gender Guidelines; equal-opportunity policy for community positions; no gender gaps identified in hiring, compensation, or contractual conditions.
Sexual harassment	No risk identified	N/A	Anti-harassment provisions in Gender Guidelines and Code of Conduct, overseen by the Gender and Inclusion Committee and Labor Coexistence Committee; grievance mechanism accessible to women. No cases reported

			through PQRS or other channels during the period.
Equal pay for equal work	No risk identified	N/A	Equal pay for equivalent work applied regardless of gender, at both project-team and community-employment level; no gender gaps identified in compensation during the period.
Gender equity in labor and work	Historic underrepresentation of women among landholding partners (<31%), reflecting structural land-tenure dynamics	Reduced direct benefit capture by women under a land-area-based benefit-sharing formula	Minimum 40% women's participation target; target of 10 of 20 committee-created jobs filled by women; women among founding members of municipal corporations; Gender and Inclusion Committee oversight. Women represented 28.7% of attendance across 72 of 77 gender-disaggregated sessions, consistent with their share of partners.
Forced labor	No risk identified	N/A	Code of Conduct prohibits forced/improper labor practices; compliance with Colombian labor law and the SG-SST framework. No instances identified or reported during the period.
Child labor	No risk identified	N/A	Project employment and committee positions restricted to adults; Code of Conduct prohibits child labor. No instances identified or reported during the period.
Human trafficking	No risk identified	N/A	No evidence or reports of human trafficking associated with project activities were received through the PQRS or any other channel during the period.

Recognition, respect and promotion of the rights of IPs, LCs and customary rights holders	Geographic proximity of project areas (Puerto Concordia) to the Resguardo Indígena Caño La Sal	Potential infringement of indigenous land rights	Geospatial verification against ANT records confirms no project parcel overlaps with or falls within this or any other indigenous reserve; project operates exclusively on titled/possessed smallholder properties outside the resguardo boundary; ongoing coordination with CORMACARENA. No grievances received from the indigenous community during the period.
Preserving and protecting cultural heritage	No risk identified	N/A	No sacred, archaeological, or formally protected cultural sites were identified within the project area at validation; culturally significant sites (Serranía de la Macarena, rivers, natural pools) lie primarily outside partner-property boundaries and remain unaffected by project implementation.
Protecting property rights, customary rights, and tenure/access rights to territories, property and resources	Pre-existing land-tenure insecurity in the project zone (>80% of properties lack formal title)	Insecurity or disputes over land rights among partners or with surrounding communities	Systematic tenure survey and predial boundary definition for all partner properties during the period; co-development agreements respecting existing possession/ownership status; support for tenure formalization; voluntary exit mechanism (all the cases exited without dispute).
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	Potential offsite impacts (activity displacement/leakage); impacts from pilot productive projects	Reduced biodiversity benefits; leakage of deforestation pressure	Conservation agreements with all partners prohibiting logging, burning, road-opening, hunting; veredal/municipal supervisory committees; synergies with Visión Amazonia and other regional conservation programs reducing residual leakage risk. Offsite impacts assessed as negligible relative to the project's biodiversity benefits.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	Potential soil degradation from extensive cattle ranching (dominant pre-	Reduced soil productivity and ecosystem function	Promotion of sustainable productive alternatives (agroforestry, silvopastoral systems) under Farm Plans, designed to reduce dependence on

	project land use) and pilot productive projects		extensive ranching; sustainability criteria applied to all pilot productive projects.
Water consumption and stress	Potential degradation or loss of access to water sources (HCV5) from agricultural/livestock activities	Reduced water availability/quality for community livelihoods	Conservation of riparian corridors along the Ariari, Güejar and Guapaya rivers; sustainable livestock/agroforestry activities (LA4). No reports of water source degradation, contamination, or loss of access received through PQRS during the period.
Habitats for rare, threatened, and endangered species	Potential habitat loss or disturbance	Reduced biodiversity value; loss of species of conservation concern	Conservation agreements prohibiting hunting and habitat-disturbing activities; biodiversity monitoring partnership with Fundación Bioherencia (manager of the Harpy Eagle Reserve within the project area); HCV4 ecosystem-service protections.
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	Potential fragmentation of forest connectivity to the Sierra de La Macarena/AMEM landscape	Reduced landscape connectivity; isolation of wildlife populations	Maintenance of 41,722 ha of forest contiguous with PNN Sierra de La Macarena and AMEM throughout the period, preserving critical connectivity sectors; unchanged project boundary with the park.
Invasive species	No specific risk identified at validation; general risk associated with productive project diversification	Potential ecological disruption if non-native species were introduced	Sustainability criteria applied to all productive projects (agroforestry, silvopastoral, NTFP), aligned with conservation objectives. No invasive species introductions identified during the period.
Ecosystem conversion	Risk of forest-to-pasture/cropland conversion — the project's core averted-deforestation risk	Loss of forest cover, biodiversity, and carbon stock	This is the central risk addressed by the project's core activity: conservation agreements, veredal/municipal monitoring committees, remote-sensing and field-verification MRV system. (2.67% of validated area) exited during the period; no material increase in deforestation attributed to project areas observed.

[Additional risk identified]	No additional risk categories beyond those identified at validation were identified during the monitoring period (18 January 2020 – 31 December 2025).	—	—

APPENDIX 3: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Use the table below to describe the commercially sensitive information included in the monitoring report to be excluded in the public version.

Section	Information	Justification