



Mexico Forest Protocol Version 2.0 ERRATA AND CLARIFICATIONS

The Climate Action Reserve (Reserve) published its Mexico Forest Protocol Version 2.0 (MFP V2.0) in March 2020. While the Reserve intends for the MFP 2.0 to be a complete, transparent document, it recognizes that correction of errors and clarifications will be necessary as the protocol is implemented and issues are identified. This document is an official record of all errata and clarifications applicable to the MFP 2.0.¹

Per the Reserve Offset Program Manual, both errata and clarifications are considered effective on the date they are first posted on the Reserve website. The effective date of each erratum or clarification is clearly designated below. All listed and registered forest projects must incorporate and adhere to these errata and clarifications when they undergo verification. The Reserve will incorporate both errata and clarifications into future versions of the protocol.

All project developers and verification bodies must refer to this document to ensure that the most current guidance is adhered to in project design and verification. Verification bodies shall refer to this document immediately prior to uploading any Verification Statement to assure all issues are properly addressed and incorporated into verification activities.

If you have any questions about the updates or clarifications in this document, please contact the Mexico team at: proyectomx@climateactionreserve.org or (213) 891-1444 x6.

¹ See Section 4.3.4 of the Reserve Offset Program Manual for an explanation of the Reserve's policies on protocol errata and clarifications. "Errata" are issued to correct typographical errors. "Clarifications" are issued to ensure consistent interpretation and application of the protocol. For document management and program implementation purposes, both errata and clarifications to the MFP are contained in this single document.

Errata and Clarifications (arranged by protocol section)

Table of Contents

Section 2

1. Improved Forest Management Definition (CLARIFICATION – June 30, 2020)3
2. Restoration Definition (CLARIFICATION – June 30, 2020)4

Section 3

3. Soil Disturbance During Site Preparation for Tree Planting (CLARIFICATION – February 17, 2021)5

Section 5

4. Secondary Effects for Improved Forest Management (CLARIFICATION – June 30, 2020)
5
5. Secondary Effects for Improved Forest Management (CLARIFICATION – June 30, 2020)
7

Section 7

6. Project Documentation (CLARIFICATION – August 4, 2020)8

Section 8

7. Verification Cycle (CLARIFICATION – August 4, 2020)8
8. Verification of Secondary Effects for Improved Forest Management (CLARIFICATION – June 30, 2020).....9

Section 2

1. Improved Forest Management Definition (CLARIFICATION – June 30, 2020)

Section: 2.3

Context: The protocol provides the following definition for Improved Forest Management activities:

Activities	Definition/Description	Examples of Management Actions
Improved Forest Management (IFM)	The primary land cover is forest, which may be present in varying densities and sizes, and the forest has an authorized forest management program for the purposes of commercial timber harvest. The Activity Area is limited to the area with the forest management program. Agriculture may be included as a secondary activity and most likely in varying intensity across the landscape over time and space. Reforestation within this Activity Area, if it occurs, generally follows a harvest or other disturbance event that has occurred within the past 5 years. IFM activities may be carried out on protected areas if the forest has a forest management program authorized by SEMARNAT and permitted by the regulation of the protected area.	- Increasing rotation ages - Management to maintain health and vigor - Stocking improvement - Removing impediments to natural forest regeneration

Clarification: The Reserve is providing the following modification to the definition (underlined text below) to clarify the area allowed within Improved Forest Management Activity Areas:

Activities	Definition/Description	Examples of Management Actions
Improved Forest Management (IFM)	The primary land cover is forest, which may be present in varying densities and sizes, and the forest has an authorized forest management program for the purposes of commercial timber harvest. <u>The Activity Area is limited to areas that are included in a SEMARNAT Forest Management Program where there is no outright legal prohibition of commercial harvest. This may include areas that are not being considered for harvest in the current management program.</u> Agriculture and grazing may be included as secondary activities and most likely in varying intensities across the landscape over time and space. Reforestation within this Activity Area, if it occurs, generally follows a harvest or other disturbance event that has occurred within the past 5 years. IFM activities may be carried out on protected areas if the forest has a forest management program authorized by SEMARNAT and permitted by the regulation of the protected area.	- Increasing rotation ages - Management to maintain health and vigor - Stocking improvement - Removing impediments to natural forest regeneration

2. Restoration Definition (CLARIFICATION – June 30, 2020)

Section: 2.3

Context: The protocol provides the following definition for Restoration activities:

Activities	Definition/Description	Examples of Management Actions
Restoration	The sequestration associated with the protection and restoration of natural forests. All Restoration activities must meet the additionality requirements of this protocol outlined in Section 3.12. Ongoing commercial harvest operations is not a permitted use (activities that have ongoing commercial harvest operations may be included as Improved Forest Management activities). Restoration activities may include protected areas (where forest management is not allowed) and non-commercially viable forests that are degraded or at high risk of degradation and deforestation where forest carbon stocks may be increased through project activities such as planting or the removal of the causes of degradation to encourage natural regeneration.	- Planting tree seedlings directly - Removing impediments to natural forest regeneration - Enforcement against illegal harvest operations - Enforcement against illegal land use conversion

Clarification: The Reserve is providing the following modification to the definition (underlined text below) to clarify the area allowed within Restoration Activity Areas:

Activities	Definition/Description	Examples of Management Actions
Restoration	The sequestration associated with the protection and restoration of natural forests <u>that are not under a Forest Management Program and/or where commercial harvesting is prohibited due to a law, regulation, or norm. Areas included within a Forest Management Program where commercial harvesting is legally prohibited may be included within Restoration Activity Areas upon passing the performance standard test.</u> All Restoration activities must meet the additionality requirements of this protocol outlined in Section 3.12. Ongoing commercial harvest operations is not a permitted use (activities that have ongoing commercial harvest operations may be included as Improved Forest Management activities). Restoration activities may include protected areas (where forest management is not allowed) and non-commercially viable forests that are degraded or at high risk of degradation and deforestation where forest carbon stocks may be increased through project activities such as planting or the removal of the causes of degradation to encourage natural regeneration.	- Planting tree seedlings directly - Removing impediments to natural forest regeneration - Enforcement against illegal harvest operations - Enforcement against illegal land use conversion

Section 3

3. Soil Disturbance During Site Preparation for Tree Planting (CLARIFICATION – February 17, 2021)

Section: 3.10

Context: The protocol includes the following environmental safeguard:

7. Soil disturbance during site preparation for tree planting	All	Site preparation using deep ripping is prohibited from affecting more than 1% of an Activity Area in any year as determined by the area encompassed by the channels produced by a single ripper. Such channels are defined by the width of the ripper tine used, plus 0.5 meter on each side. In cases where deep ripping does exceed 1% of an Activity Area in a given year, crediting for any increases in forest carbon stocks will be suspended for the number of reporting periods equivalent to the proportion of the Activity Area affected, rounded up to the nearest percentage point. For example, if deep ripping on a 100-hectare Activity Area is performed over a combined channel length of 22,000 meters using a ripper with a tine width of 0.1 meter, resulting in 2.4% of the Activity Area being affected, crediting would be suspended for the Activity Area for three reporting periods, including the reporting period during which deep ripping occurred.
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Clarification: To provide further clarity, the following definition for deep ripping is to be applied. Deep ripping mechanically breaks up compacted soil layers by using ripper tines reaching a minimum depth of 30 cm. Tillage that does not reach the minimum 30 cm depth is not considered deep ripping and is not prohibited under this environmental safeguard.

Tillage that meets the definition of deep ripping (i.e., minimum depth of 30 cm) is prohibited from affecting more than 1% of an Activity Area in any year as determined by the area encompassed by the channels produced by a single ripper. Such channels are defined by the width of the ripper tine used, plus 0.5 meter on each side. In cases where deep ripping does exceed 1% of an Activity Area in a given year, crediting for any increases in forest carbon stocks will be suspended for the number of reporting periods equivalent to the proportion of the Activity Area affected, rounded up to the nearest percentage point.

Section 5

4. Secondary Effects for Improved Forest Management (CLARIFICATION – June 30, 2020)

Section: 5.5.3.1

Context: The protocol provides the following guidance for the quantification of a baseline for harvested wood products:

A baseline of harvested wood products is developed based on the six years' worth of harvest data prior to the Activity Area start date, or the longest set of harvest data available if records going back six years do not exist. Since harvest volume usually originates as volumetric reports, there are several steps to complete the conversion,

using default conversion estimators. The process steps are provided below, followed by an example in Figure 5.2.

Step 1. Develop historical annual values of harvested wood products and develop an average.

The Forest Owner must be careful to align any harvested wood products reports or estimates with the boundaries of the Activity Area. Harvest that occurred outside of the Activity Area shall not be included in the dataset. Historical data shall be based on annual reports (submitted to SEMARNAT, if applicable). The dataset shall be presented by conifers and hardwoods in the Project Report on an annual basis for the past six full calendar years prior to the Activity Area start date, or the longest time in which data were collected if records going back six full years are not available. An average must be developed for both species groups.

Step 2. Convert the log volume to whole tree volume.

Since a shift in GHG emissions would affect whole tree volume, not just the portion associated with wood products, the value must be adjusted to estimate the whole tree volume associated with the reported log volume. This is done by dividing the log volume by 0.6. This default value is assumed to be the same for hardwoods and softwoods.

Step 3. Convert the whole tree volume to biomass.

Multiply the conifers by 0.53 and hardwood by 0.725 to develop a value for conifers and hardwoods of tonnes per cubic meter and sum the conifer and hardwood values.

Step 4. Convert the biomass values to CO₂e.

Multiply the summed biomass values by 0.5 to convert the biomass values to tonnes of carbon and multiply by 3.67 to calculate tonnes of CO₂e.

Step 5. Enter the tonnes CO₂e associated with baseline harvested wood products into the Secondary Effects worksheet provided by the Reserve.

Clarification: The Reserve has modified step 2 (see underlined text below) so that forest owners who already report whole tree volumes in their annual reports to SEMARNAT must use the reported whole tree volumes rather than convert the log volumes to whole tree volumes.

Step 2. Convert the log volume to whole tree volume.

Since a shift in GHG emissions would affect whole tree volume, not just the portion associated with wood products, the value must be adjusted to estimate the whole tree volume associated with the reported log volume. Forest owners that report whole tree volume in annual reports to SEMARNAT must use the reported whole tree volume values.

Forest owners that do not report whole tree volume annually to SEMARNAT, must convert the log volume to whole tree volume by dividing the log volume by 0.6. This default value is assumed to be the same for hardwoods and softwoods.

5. Secondary Effects for Improved Forest Management (CLARIFICATION – June 30, 2020)

Section: 5.5.3.2

Context: The protocol currently provides the following guidance for the quantification of secondary effects for Improved Forest Management activities:

An annual report of harvested wood products must be calculated to compare to the baseline harvested wood products estimate developed using the guidance in Section 5.5.3.1. The inclusion of a harvested wood products value in the Reserve's Secondary Effects calculation tool only occurs when there is at least 365 days' (one year's) worth of harvest data to compare to the baseline estimate. Therefore, the project may be exempt from calculating Secondary Effects for the first reporting period of the Activity Area, unless the first reporting period happens to be one full year. Reported wood products are included from the last full calendar year's data for the Activity Area and based on the same annual reports submitted to SEMARNAT. As an example, a monitoring period that begins on 1-April-2017 and concludes on 31-March-2018 will use the harvest report from 2017 as the basis of the annual report of harvested wood products for the Secondary Effects calculations. In this example, the 2017 harvest data would only be included in the annual report of harvested wood products and would not be included in the historical average for the baseline harvested wood products. Do not prorate the harvested wood products values from two different calendar year reports.

Clarification: The Reserve is providing the following clarification for the quantification of secondary effects for Improved Forest Management Activity Areas that have a first reporting period of less than one full calendar year:

If the first reporting period is less than one full year, the baseline average must be used for the first reporting period annual report of harvested wood products. For all subsequent reporting periods, data based on the previous full calendar year (1-January to 31-December) must be used, unless the reporting periods going forward are aligned with the calendar year (1-January to 31-December), in which case the harvested wood products report from each calendar year must be used for the reporting period covering the same calendar year.

For example, a first reporting period that begins on 1-February-2017 and concludes on 31-October-2017 will use the baseline average for the first reporting period annual report and then use the 2017 harvested wood products volume for the second reporting period (1-November-2017 to 31-October-2018) annual report.

A first reporting period that begins on 1-February-2017 and concludes on 31-December-2017 will also use the baseline average for the first reporting period annual report; however, the project will then use the 2018 harvested wood products volume for the second reporting period (1-January-2018 to 31-December-2018) annual report.

Section 7

6. Project Documentation (CLARIFICATION – August 4, 2020)

Section: 7.1

Context: The protocol currently provides the following requirement for the submittal of Annual Monitoring Reports:

The Forest Owner must provide the following monitoring reports to the Reserve for each reporting period, regardless of undergoing a verification. The only exception is for projects that wait to submit their Project Report until the end of the second reporting period. Such projects do not need to separately submit the following documents for the first reporting period. These projects would be required to submit the following documents for both reporting period 1 and 2 at the time of submitting the Project Report.

- Annual Monitoring Report (form provided on the Reserve website)
- Carbon Monitoring Worksheet (CMW)
- Social safeguard documentation (if applicable; see Section 7.2)

Clarification: The Reserve is providing the following clarification for the submittal of Annual Monitoring Reports:

The Forest Owner must provide the following monitoring reports to the Reserve for each

- reporting period, regardless of undergoing a verification. There are two exceptions to this requirement. First, the Annual Monitoring Report is not required during the project's initial verification, when a Project Report is submitted. The second exception is for projects that wait to submit their Project Report until the end of the second reporting period. Such projects do not need to separately submit the following documents for the first reporting period. Annual Monitoring Report (form provided on the Reserve website)
- Carbon Monitoring Worksheet (CMW)
- Social safeguard documentation (if applicable; see Section 7.2)

Section 8

7. Verification Cycle (CLARIFICATION – August 4, 2020)

Section: 8.2

Context: The protocol currently provides the following guidance for the verification of Annual Monitoring Reports:

Verification is required at specific intervals to ensure ongoing monitoring of forest carbon stocks, inventory confidence, and compliance with social and environmental safeguards. Optional verifications, known as desk verifications, are at the Forest Owner's discretion and may be conducted between required verifications for crediting and/or to adjust the project's confidence estimate, among other rationale, based on changed management circumstances. Submission of annual monitoring reports to the Reserve is required even if the Forest Owner chooses to forego an optional verification.

Clarification:

Verification is required at specific intervals to ensure ongoing monitoring of forest carbon stocks, inventory confidence, and compliance with social and environmental safeguards. Optional verifications, known as desk verifications, are at the Forest Owner's discretion and may be conducted between required verifications for crediting and/or to adjust the project's confidence estimate, among other rationale, based on changed management circumstances. Submission of annual monitoring reports to the Reserve is required even if the Forest Owner chooses to forego an optional verification, with the exception of the submittal of the Project Report during the initial verification. Verification of the annual monitoring report is not required with the submittal of the Project Report.

8. Verification of Secondary Effects for Improved Forest Management (CLARIFICATION – June 30, 2020)

Section: 8.3.6.4.1

Context: The protocol currently provides the following guidance for the verification of secondary effects for Improved Forest Management activities:

Table 8.11. Verification Requirements for Quantifying the Activity Area Secondary Effect: Improved Forest Management Activity Areas

Section of MFP	Verification Items	Required at	Materials to Review	Level of Professional Judgment and Verification Review Guidelines
5.5.3	1. Quantification of Secondary Effects	All Verifications	1. The project's Secondary Effects calculations must be checked for completeness and accuracy. 2. Record of average volume of timber (historic and current) provided to SEMARNAT.	Very Low Verification is complete if: ▪ verifier confirms Forest Owner used the Reserve's CMW and the Reserve's Secondary Effects calculation tool. ▪ the input data are current and consistent with the leakage risk factor calculated using the methodology from Section 5.5.3. ▪ verifier is satisfied with the mathematical calculations.

Clarification: The Reserve is providing the following modification to the verification guidance of secondary effects for Improved Forest Management activities (underlined text below) to ensure that the verifier confirms the appropriate use of whole tree volumes:

Section of MFP	Verification Items	Required at	Materials to Review	Level of Professional Judgment and Verification Review Guidelines
5.5.3	2. Quantification of Secondary Effects	All Verifications	1. The project's Secondary Effects calculations must be checked for completeness and accuracy. 2. Record of average volume of timber (historic and	Very Low Verification is complete if: ▪ verifier confirms Forest Owner used the Reserve's CMW and the Reserve's Secondary Effects calculation tool. ▪ the input data are current and consistent with the leakage risk

			current) provided to SEMARNAT.	factor calculated using the methodology from Section 5.5.3. ▪ <u>verifier confirms the use of whole tree volumes for the calculation of harvested wood products, either through annual reports to SEMARNAT or the methodology presented in Section 5.5.3.1.</u> ▪ verifier is satisfied with the mathematical calculations.
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