Verification Report

Version 3.3

08-November-2024

Document Prepared by AENOR

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
Carbon Fund

Verification Report (VER)

ER Program Name and Country	Emission Reduction Program of Chile
Reporting Period Covered In this Report	01-01-2018 to 04-12-2019
Number of FCPF ERs	0 tCO_2e
Number of ERs allocated to the Uncertainty Buffer	0 tCO_2e
Number of ERs allocated to the Pooled Reversal Buffer	0 tCO_2e
Name of the VVB	AENOR CONFIA S.A.U.
Contact information of the VVB	Génova 6. 28004 Madrid - Spain. Telephone +34 914326000 jfuentes@aenor.com www.aenor.com
Report Version	3.3
Date of the Verification Report	08-11-2024
Report Approved by	José Luis Fuentes

1. VERIFICATION STATEMENT

The review and cross-check of explanations and justifications included in the Monitoring Report Version 3 dated on 23-08-2024 and supporting documents have provided AENOR with sufficient evidence to determine with a reasonable level of assurance the compliance of the reported information with the applicable verification criteria and materiality set out in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Methodological Framework (MF), the Validation and Verification Guidelines (VVG) and other applicable normative documents requirements.

The scope covered by the verification includes the ER Program´s crediting period 01-01-2018 to 31-12-2023, the reporting period (01-01-2018 to 04-12-2019), the accounting area 13,232,401 ha, the REDD Country Participant's Forest Monitoring System, the national REDD+ Programs and Projects Data Management System and the following GHG sources and sinks (REDD+ activities), carbon pools and type of GHGs:

GHG sources and sinks (REDD+ activities)
Emissions from deforestation – Included Emissions from forest degradation – Included Enhancement of carbon stock – Included Conservation of Carbon Stocks – Included Sustainable Forest Management—Excluded Non-anthropogenic emissions— Included
Carbon pools
Above-Ground biomass (AGB) – Included Below-Ground biomass (BGM) – Included Dead wood – Included Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) – Excluded
GHG
CO_2 – Included CH_4 – Included N_2O – Included

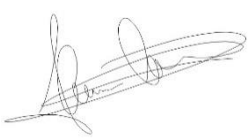
The verification was performed through a combination of document review, interviews, and communications with relevant personnel. Findings were issued, requesting; MAJOR Corrective Action Request (MCAR), MINOR Corrective Action Requests (mCAR) or Observations (OBS) according to the FCPF VVG v2.5 section 11, to ensure compliance with all requirements.

A total of 17 MCAR, 4 mCAR and 8 Observations were raised as part of the verification process. All MCAR, mCAR and OBS were successfully addressed by the ER Program and closed by the VVB.

AENOR is able to verify with a reasonable level of assurance that the ERP-Chile, quantified in accordance with the verification criteria, amount to 0 tCO2e. AENOR verified that the uncertainty buffer ERs amount to 0 tCO2e and that the non-permanence ERs amount to 0 tCO2e. The amount of FCPF Units to be issued would be 0 tCO2e. This unusual cuantity is due to the Browning event described in the ERMR that affected the Accounting Area and resulted in carbon emissions. There are no uncertainties associated with the verification conclusion.

Statement Issuing Date: 08-November-2024

Intended User: World Bank Group, FCPF Carbon Fund Participants



Javier Cócera
Team Leader

José Luis Fuentes
Climate Change Manager

Pablo Moreno
Team Leader 2

2. AGREEMENT

2.1 Level of Assurance

The verification audit assessment was conducted to provide a reasonable level of assurance concerning material misstatements, errors, or omissions in conformance with the verification criteria and scope set out in the FCPF requirements, in conformance with paragraph 31 of the VVG v2.5. The provisions undertaken to ensure such a reasonable level of assurance included a risk assessment of the sources and the magnitude of potential errors, omissions, and misstatements, as required by section 4.4.1 of ISO 14064-3:2006, previous to the elaboration of a sampling/evidence-gathering plan.

Based on the previous provisions and considering the findings raised during the audit, a positive evaluation statement reasonably ensures that the FCPF Program GHG assertion is materially correct and is a fair representation of the GHG data and information provided in the ER Monitoring Report and supporting documents.

2.2 Objectives

The objective of audit was to conduct a systematic, independent, and documented process for the evaluation of the GHG assertion made by the Emission Reduction Program in Chile, for the reporting period from 01-01-2018 to 04-12-19 against the FCPF criteria applicable to verification and to determine if the reported information in the ER Monitoring Report is in compliance to the agreed criteria and free from material errors, omissions, or misstatements.

The general objectives of the verification, as required by paragraph 32 of the VVG v2.5, were:

- Review of the ER Monitoring Report and supporting information to confirm the correctness of presented information;
- Identify if the methodological steps and data are publicly available in accordance with applicable criteria;
- Assess whether the start date of the crediting period proposed by the ER Program is in compliance with the definition provided in the FCPF Glossary of terms;
- Assess the extent to which the reported ERs have been reported with a transparent and coherent step-by-step process that enables reconstruction and have meet the requirements of applicable criteria;
- Assess the extent to which the GHG emissions/Emission Reductions are materially accurate;
- Identify sources of uncertainty due to both random and systematic errors related with any sources of bias that can impact the estimate of the total ERs and determine whether the ER Program has conducted the uncertainty analysis in compliance applicable criteria;
- Assess the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) of the ER Program and validate that there are controls for sources of potential errors, omissions, and misstatements in place;
- Identify components of the NFMS that require attention and/or adjustment in future monitoring and reporting or identify areas of risk of future non-compliance.

The specific objectives of the verification, as required by paragraph 34 of the VVG v2.5, were:

- Assess the extent to which the methodologies and methods used to estimate GHG emissions and removals during the Reporting Period are consistent with the Reference Level and with the Monitoring Plan as described in the ER Monitoring Report;
- Assess the extent to which the ER Monitoring Report includes a complete and accurate report, to the extent possible, on the implementation of its strategy to mitigate and/or minimize potential Displacement and on any on changes in major drivers in the ER Accounting Area;

- Assess the extent to which the ER Monitoring Report contains a complete and accurate report on the mitigation, to the extent possible, of significant risks of Reversals identified in the assessment, and addresses the sustainability of ERs;
- Determine whether the ER Program has quantified ERs allocated to the Uncertainty, Reversal, and Pooled Reversal Buffer during the Reporting Period in compliance with the Methodological Framework and other applicable criteria;
- Assess the extent to which systems to avoid that ERs generated under the ER Program have not been counted or compensated for more than once have been adequately implemented and confirm that issuance has not occurred in other known registries;
- Determine whether the national or centralized REDD+ Programs and Projects Data Management System are implemented and operated in compliance with the Methodological Framework and other applicable criteria. For that purpose, and specific audit of the operations of the REDD+ Programs and Projects Data Management System was carried, as per indicator 37.4 of the MF.

2.3 Criteria

The audit assessment was carried against the criteria set for verification by the following documents:

- FCPF Methodological Framework, v3, April 2020.
- Validation and Verification Guidelines v2.5 September 2023.
- Buffer Guidelines v4.2 June 2024.
- Guidelines on the application of the Methodological Framework.
  1. Use of Interpolation of Data in Relation to the Reference Period of an ER Program v1 June 2016.
  2. Technical Corrections to GHG Emissions and Removals Reported in the Reference Period v2 November 2020.
  3. The Definition of Reporting Periods of Emission Reduction Programs v1 November 2018.
  4. Uncertainty Analysis of Emission Reductions v1.0 November 2020.
- Process Guidelines v6.1 March 2024.
- Glossary of Terms v2.2 May, 2022.
- Guidelines contained in the ER Monitoring Report Template (v3.1 July 2024), the Validation Report Template (v1.2, September 2021) and the Verification Report Template (v1.4, August 2024);
- The validated methodologies and methods used to estimate GHG emissions and removals as described in the Reference Level annex of the ER Monitoring Report Annex 4.
- ISO 14064-3:2006
- ISO 14065:2013
- ISO 14066:2011

The following documents will be considered as documents that provide acceptable methods for satisfying requirements provided in the above criteria, as per VVG paragraph 38:

- 2006 IPCC Guidelines;
- 2013 IPCC Wetlands Supplement;
- 2019 refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;
- GFOI 2016 Methods and Guidance Document;
- FCPF Guidance Notes.

Specifically, the following criteria and indicators of the MF were applicable to the verification and validation with extended scope, as per paragraph 37 of the VVG 2.5:

Criteria/indicator	Topic
6	Data availability
7, 8, 9.1	Identification and address source(s) of uncertainty

9.2, 9.3	Estimation of residual uncertainty
14.1	Consistency of monitored estimates with RL
17.3, 17.4	Monitoring and reporting of displacement mitigation
18.2	Addressing reversals
19	Account for reversals
22	Calculation of Emission Reductions
23	Double counting
37	REDD projects and programs DMS

2.4 Scope

The scope of verification included, as per section 8.4 of the VVG v2.5:

- The Crediting Period of the ER Program;
- The selected Reporting Period;
- The ER Program Accounting Area as defined in the ER Program's Final ER Program Document (ER-PD);
- The GHG sources and sinks associated with any of the REDD+ activities accounted for as required by the MF;
- The carbon pools and GHGs to be accounted for as required by the MF;
- The REDD Country Participant's NFMS as described in the ER Monitoring Report;
- The national REDD+ Program and Projects Data Management System (DMS) as described in the Monitoring Report.

2.5 Materiality

The materiality threshold of the verification, as required section 8.5 of the VVG v2.5, was:

- Quantitative: the threshold for materiality with respect to the aggregate of errors, omissions, and misrepresentations relative to the total reported GHG emission and removals was one percent (1%). (Under-estimation of the Reference Level was not considered a material discrepancy).
- Qualitative: any issue related to management system and controls, poorly managed documentation, and non-compliance with the applicable requirements of the MF and other applicable criteria; and any errors in reporting of factual information in the ER Monitoring Report as required by the FCPF MF.

The verification process based on the desk review and remote found that there are not quantitative nor qualitative material discrepancies affecting the Reference Level and the Reference Level setting.

The verification process based on the desk review and remote audit found that quantitative nor qualitative material discrepancies affecting the GHG assertion and leading to overestimations of the reported ERs.

3. METHODOLOGY AND PLANNING

3.1 Verification team

Name	Role	Activities				
		Desk review	Site visit	Reporting	Supervision	Technical review
Javier Cócera	Team Leader	X		X	X	
Pablo Moreno	Team Leader 2	X		X	X	
Daniel Bermejo	Validator/verifier auditor	X		X		
Adrián Vidal	Validator/verifier auditor	X		X		
Marcos Recio	Validator/verifier auditor	X		X		
Joao Barata	Validator/verifier auditor trainee	X		X		
José Luis Fuentes	Reviewer					X
Luis Otero	Local expert	X	X			

3.2 Verification schedule

Tasks	Deliverable	Date	Responsible
1. Kick-off meeting	Minute of KOM	08-02-2024	All parties
2. Reception of ERMR	ERMR	08-02-2024	FMT
3. Initial Desk Review	Preliminary relevant findings, if applicable	05-02-2024	AENOR
4. Draft Sampling Plan	Preliminary sampling plan	29-02-2024	AENOR
5. Sampling Plan reviewed by FMT	Sampling plan with comments	04-03-2024	AENOR/ FMT
6. Sampling plan	Sampling plan	07-03-2024	AENOR
7. Draft Audit Plan	Preliminary audit plan	02-04-2024	AENOR
8. Audit Plan reviewed by REDD Country and FMT	Audit plan with comments	05-04-2024	AENOR/ Country participant / FMT
9. Audit Plan	Audit plan	08-04-2024	AENOR
10. Country visit / office meetings	Visit	29-04-2024 to 03-05-2024	AENOR/ Country participant/ FMT
11. Issuance of the list of findings	List of findings	10-05-2024	AENOR
12. Review of the country's answer to the list of findings	Response of the Country to the 1st round of findings	28-06-2024	Country Participant
13. Issuance of the second round of findings	Second round of findings, if applicable.	27-06-2024	AENOR

	If other rounds are needed, two weeks will be added for the review by the country, and two weeks to the review and response by AENOR		
14. Review of the country's answer to the list of findings	Second round of findings, if applicable. If other rounds are needed, two weeks will be added for the review by the country, and two weeks to the review and response by AENOR	07-06-2024	Country participant is responsible to response the round of findings, and after the answer, AENOR is responsible to review the Country participant responses
15. Draft validation and verification reports preparation	Preliminary reports	29-07-2024	AENOR
16. Technical review	Draft validation and verification reports	26-07-2024	AENOR
17. Draft validation and verification reports revised by Country Participant and FMT	Plan with comments	10-08-2024	Country participant / FMT
18. Issuance of validation and verification report after revision	Final validation and verification reports	23-08-2024	AENOR

3.3 Methodology description

The verification was performed simultaneously with the validation with extended scope of the ER Program, through a combination of document review, interviews, and communications with relevant personnel. The conformity was evaluated against the criteria described in section 2.3.

A sampling/evidence-gathering plan was developed for the validation and first verification of the ER Program, as required by section 9.4 of the VVG v2.5. A risk assessment of the sources and the magnitude of potential errors, omissions, and misstatements was carried out, as required by section 4.4.1 of ISO 14064-3:2006, previous to the elaboration of the sampling/evidence-gathering plan. The sampling/evidence-gathering plan was developed considering all the criteria set by section 4.4.3 of ISO 14064-3:2006:

a) Agreed level of assurance;

b) validation and verification scope;

c) validation and verification criteria;

d) amount and type of evidence (qualitative and quantitative) necessary to achieve the agreed level of assurance;

e) methodologies for determining representative samples; and

f) risk of potential errors, omissions, or misstatements.

All evidence requested and reviewed was crosschecked in order to evaluate the consistency of information in the ER Monitoring Report. All statements, claims and procedures described within the scope of the verification included in the ER Monitoring Report were part of the assessment of the sampling/evidence-gathering plan and all the reviewed supporting evidence were evaluated against the ER Monitoring Report.

The magnitude of the sampling was based on the previous experience of AENOR as VVB and ensure the achievement of reasonable level of assurance. The sampling/evidence-gathering plan was open to be modified based on any new risks or materiality concerns that could potentially lead to errors, omissions or misstatements identified during the verification process.

The audit team carried out a deep and meticulous review of the calculation spreadsheets to verify the correct application of the used methodology (formulae, equations) and checked that data required to calculate the GHG emission was appropriately provided.

All documentation provided by the Country Participant was assessed against the applicable criteria described in section 2.3. Several MCAR, mCAR and OBS were raised and submitted to the Country Participant to ensure compliance with all requirements, which addressed them either by providing to the audit team with the requested information or by making the appropriate corrections. Updated versions of the documentation were submitted by the Country Participant and the audit team reassessed them against the guidance documentation. This process was repeated iteratively until all MCAR were fully closed (there were no standing mCAR from validation). All findings issued have been successfully closed.

The findings issued during the verification process and the inputs for their closure are described in Appendix 1 of this report.

3.4 Review of documentation

A detailed review of all documentation was conducted to ensure consistency with and identify any deviation from FCPF requirements. Initial review focused on the ER Monitoring Report. Specially, in relation to the reported ER, the methodological approach for their determination and its consistency with the Reference Level, the accuracy and availability of data and parameters used for calculations, the estimated uncertainty, the design of the DMS, displacement, reversals, and risk of double counting.

In addition to the ER Monitoring Report, all documentation cited in it was download and reviewed in order to verify its public accessibility and to crosschecked with the statements made in the ER Monitoring Report. These documents include, among others, calculation spreadsheets used for the determination of emission factors (EF) and estimation of the ER, GIS data (satellite images and remote sensing analysis) used for determination of activity data (AD), and additional documents related to monitoring procedures, literature sources of parameters, etc.

As result of the desk review of documents and interviews, the audit team required additional documentation to the Country Participant to verify certain statements or have further clarification regarding GHG assertions, data and parameters used or employed procedures. All the additional documents requested were added to the later versions of the ER Monitoring Report, as required by criterion 6 of the MF.

For a listing of all documents provided by the Country Participant and review for the verification, see Appendix 2.

AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence was presented for all GHG assertions and that there is a clear audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validate the stated figures in this verification report since:

- Sufficient evidence available: the Country Participant has provided the 100% of data used in the calculations to achieve the final estimated amount of GHG emissions and removals.
- Nature of evidence: the raw data were collected from reliable sources. They are detailed in the program documents and have been provided to the audit team.
- Cross-checked evidence: AENOR cross-checked the collected information through interviews with stakeholders and reproducing calculations.

3.5 REDD Country Visit

In accordance with FCPF Carbon Fund Facility Management Team (FMT) and the Country Participant, and provided that a reasonable level of assurance was achievable by other means, AENOR as VVB carried out a “hybrid” audit that ensured the achievement of the assurance level required by the FCPF.

The audit was based on the following auditing techniques:

- Document review and cross checks between the information provided in the ER Monitoring Report and supporting information and evidence provided by the Country Participant.
- Review, based on the selected methodologies, tools and the other applied methodological regulatory documents, of the appropriateness of formulae and accuracy of calculations.
- Meetings, via teleconference and during the onsite visit, with relevant stakeholders and personal responsible for the implementation of the ER Program and the elaboration of the ER Monitoring Report, as identified in section 2 and 9.2 of the ER MR.
- Cross checks between information provided by interviewees to ensure that no relevant information was omitted.

Thus, the Audit Team performed an onsite visit, and many aspects were assessed onsite by the local expert, who visited the Country in April and May 2024. The rest of the team reviewed all documents remotely and they were able to attend the meeting remotely.

Three technical sessions (one for the validation with extended scope and one for each verification 1st and 2nd) were carried on April 30th the two first and 2nd of 2024, with Country Participant’s staff involved in the management of the ER Program and the elaboration of the ER Monitoring Report. The aim of the sessions was to cross-check and verify with the responsible staff of each area the procedures described in the ER Monitoring Report and additional documents, as well as to clarify doubts from the audit team, prior to the issuance of the first round of findings. The following tables include the list of all Country Participant’s staff that participated in the technical sessions.

Nº	Name	Organization
1	Rodrigo Sagardía	INFOR (Instituto Forestal de Chile)
2	Rodrigo Guinez	INFOR (Instituto Forestal de Chile)
3	Marco Barrientos	INFOR (Instituto Forestal de Chile)
4	Georgina Trujillo	CONAF
5	Noelia Espinosa	CONAF
6	Ana Rickmers	CONAF
7	Naikoa Aguilar Amuchastegui	FMT
8	María Michel Fuentes	FMT

The program covered during the audit was the following:

Activity & Information	Date	Location
Opening meeting Introduction and scope of the Audit. Review of meeting agenda. Generalities.	29/04/2024	Predio Rucamanque (38°40'41" S; 72°37'2" O)
Technical meeting 1 (validation with extended scope): 1. Carbon pools, sources and sinks Sources and sinks associated with the REDD+ Activities. Criterion 3 MF Significant Carbon Pools and greenhouse gases. Criterion 4 MF 2. Reference level Use of the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines. Criterion 5 MF. Key data and methods detailed and available for reconstruction of the Reference Level. Criterion 6 MF. Clearly documented Forest Reference Emission Level or Forest Reference Level for the ER Program Measures Area. Criterion 10,11, 12 and 13 MF 3. Measurement, monitoring and reporting Robust Forest Monitoring Systems. Criterion 14 MF. National Forest Monitoring System. Criterion 15 MF. Community participation in Monitoring and Reporting. Criterion 16 MF. 4. Uncertainties of the calculation Identification and address source(s) of uncertainty (identify, minimize, quantify remaining). Criterion 7, 8, 9.1 MF.	30/04/2024	CONAF offices in Santiago de Chile
Interviews to stakeholders DAY 1 Independent agenda.	02/05/2024	CONAF offices in Santiago de Chile

Activity & Information	Date	Location
Technical meeting 2 (1st verification): 1. System for measurement, monitoring and reporting emissions and removals occurring within the monitoring period Consistency of monitored estimates with RL 14.1 MF. 2. Quantification of emission reductions Calculation of Emission Reductions. Criterion 22 MF 3. Uncertainty of the estimate of emission reductions Estimation of residual uncertainty. Criterion 9.2, 9.3 MF. 4. Transfer of title to ERs REDD projects and programs DMS. Criterion 37. Double counting. Criterion 23 MF. 5. Reversals Addressing and account for reversals Criterion 18.2 and 19 MF	02/05/2024	
Interviews to Stakeholders DAY2	03/05/2024	
Closing Meeting: Remarks, clarifications, questions, following steps.	03/05/2024	CONAF offices in Santiago de Chile

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

4.1 Implementation status of the ER Program and update on drivers

AENOR has reviewed the ER Monitoring, supporting information, procedures, calculations, and supporting documentation of the Emission Reduction Program in Chile. The verification team confirms that sufficient information has been included to explain any changes in major drivers in the ER Accounting Area and the status of the implementation of the strategy to mitigate and minimize potential displacement.

4.2 System for measurement, monitoring and reporting emissions and removals occurring within the monitoring period

4.2.1 Forest Monitoring System

AENOR confirms that the NFMS (National Forest Monitoring System) of the ERP-Chile is functioning and can produce high quality data. The documents reviewed by the verification team demonstrate the necessary controls to address relevant sources of potential errors, omissions, and misstatements are in place. AENOR also confirms that the NFMS has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the FCPF Methodological Framework.

4.2.2 Forest Monitoring approach

Not applicable as the country made no changes to the monitoring plan.

4.2.3 Measurement, monitoring and reporting approach

AENOR assessed section and 2.2 of the ERP-Chile Monitoring Report and attests that the monitoring plan has been updated when necessary and the equations and methods used for measuring, monitoring, and reporting are correct and consistent with the Reference Level, as described in Annex 4 of the same document.

In addition, AENOR confirms that the link among the equation parameters and the parameters under fixed data and parameters and monitored data and parameters are appropriate and correct.

4.3 Fixed Data and Parameters

After review of all information, procedures, calculations, and supporting documentation, AENOR confirms that the fixed data and parameters are applied consistently in line with the ER Monitoring Report template (see sections 4.8.1 Activity data and 4.8.2 Emission Factors, in AENOR's Validation Report of the ERP-Chile) and are consistent with the reported fixed data and parameters described in Annex 4 of the ER Monitoring Report.

AENOR confirms that fixed data and parameters are made publicly available according to criterion 6 of the MF, since links to access all sources are provided in the ER Monitoring Report.

4.4 Monitored Data and Parameters

AENOR confirms that all data and parameters subject to monitoring have been reported and are free of errors and material misstatements. Additionally, the verification team confirms that the reported data is in line with the guidelines provided in the ER Monitoring Report template.

AENOR reproduced all spreadsheets' information to check the correctness of each step of monitoring from measurement to data transfer and calculation, and in line with IPCC methods used to estimate emissions and removals for Measurement, Monitoring and Reporting (MMR). AENOR confirms the reliability of the source and nature of the reported evidence justified the selection of the monitored data and parameters; and that have been reported in line with the verification criteria.

AENOR also confirms that methodological steps and data were publicly available in accordance with applicable criteria, and the open links to the multiple sources are provided in the ERP-Chile MR. AENOR confirms that the evidence provided by the ER MR is sufficient and appropriate to determine the GHG reductions and removals.

AENOR confirms that the ERP-Chile monitors emissions by sources and removals by sinks included in the scope using the same methods to those used to set the Reference Level.

AENOR confirms that ER Monitoring Report states as monitoring period from 01-01-2018 to 04-12-2019.

Assessment details are as follows per monitored parameters:

Parameters	$\Delta A_{TO\_OTHERSi,t}$ = Areas of different Forest Types(i) converted to another category of land use during the 2018-2019 period
Free of Material Misstatement	Yes
Reported Appropriately	Yes
Assessment Details	The activity data used for the reference period was obtained from a sampling approach for estimating areas that incorporates the following characteristics: A sufficiently dense and balanced sample size to capture changes in land cover classes. Hybrid machine (algorithm) / human (visual) interpretation to assign land cover classes and changes: Several change detection algorithms, from several sources of satellite images and/or other spatially explicit information and visual interpretation were used to detect change classes. Cross-validation principle, both for machine interpretation (convergence of evidence) and human interpretation (elimination of subjective bias). This required the formalization of decision rules. Quality control and integrated quality assurance at all stages of the process. ER-MR presented information about data sources for estimating Activity Data, methods for mapping land-use and land-use change (including sampling design and size, assessment and labelling, analysis and Activity Data calculation), QA/QC procedures applied, values applied, and uncertainty associated with these parameters. The verification team conducted an independent analysis of similar remotely sensed data to confirm that the source data was reliable and appropriate. Additionally, the verification team was able to ensure that LULC classification was appropriate and followed the defined classification system. The verification team conducted independent data checks for each step necessary for the quantification of these parameters. Activity data parameters were examined using remotely sense imagery to ensure accurate classification of LULC classification. Spatial analyses conducted in ESRI GIS confirmed the geographical boundary, ensuring that all activity data fell within the Accounting Area and that the Accounting Area was computed correctly. Independent data checks were used to ensure that the quantification of the parameters was performed correctly. This included an independent review of the literature cited in reference to the applied equations. The uncertainty associated with this parameter was independently calculated after a thorough review of the calculation spreadsheets. An empirical analysis with a reference product (ESA CCI map 2015-2020) shows that a systematic sampling of 1km x 1km over the ERP area is required to capture the changes with a relative sampling error of less than 15% on the land cover change classes. Complementary, the audit team attended during the onsite visit, the explanations from the technical staff of Chile and considers that the explanations and the development of these parameters are correct and are in relation to the information stated in the MR.

Parameters	A_{DegFF} = Area of degradation of forests remaining forests monitored during 2018-2019 period, in areas not affected by browning (NBA).
Free of Material Misstatement	Yes
Reported Appropriately	Yes
Assessment Details	ER-MR presented information about data sources for estimating Activity Data, methods for mapping land-use and land-use change (including sampling design and size, assessment and labelling, analysis and Activity Data calculation), QA/QC procedures applied, values applied, and uncertainty associated with these parameters. The verification team conducted an independent analysis of similar remotely sensed data to confirm that the source data was reliable and appropriate. Additionally, the verification team was able to ensure that LULC classification was appropriate and followed the defined classification system. Also, the verification team was able to confirm the correct implementation of the SOP for field measurements during the INFOR´s National Forest Inventory during the site visit. The verification team conducted independent data checks for each step necessary for the quantification of these parameters. Activity data parameters were examined using remotely sense imagery to ensure accurate classification of LULC classification. Spatial analyses conducted in ESRI GIS confirmed the geographical boundary, ensuring that all activity data fell within the Accounting Area and that the Accounting Area was computed correctly. Independent data checks were used to ensure that the quantification of the parameters was performed correctly. This included an independent review of the literature cited in reference to the applied equations. The verification team has also reviewed the specific manual used to improve the quality of the process and the value. The visual interpretation of the plots uses Collect Earth Online projects to enable the technicians to assess various drivers of forest degradation.

Parameters	A_{DegNFF} = Surface of degradation areas resulting from the conversion of forests into plantations during the 2018-2019 period.
Free of Material Misstatement	Yes
Reported Appropriately	Yes
Assessment Details	The activity data used for the reference period was obtained from the information from forest plantations a sampling approach for estimating areas that incorporates the following characteristics: A sufficiently dense and balanced sample size to capture changes in land cover classes.

	Hybrid machine (algorithm) / human (visual) interpretation to assign land cover classes and changes: Several change detection algorithms, from several sources of satellite images and/or other spatially explicit information and visual interpretation were used to detect change classes. Cross-validation principle, both for machine interpretation (convergence of evidence) and human interpretation (elimination of subjective bias). This required the formalization of decision rules. Quality control and integrated quality assurance at all stages of the process. ER-MR presented information about data sources for estimating Activity Data, methods for mapping land-use and land-use change (including sampling design and size, assessment and labelling, analysis and Activity Data calculation), QA/QC procedures applied, values applied, and uncertainty associated with these parameters. The verification team conducted an independent analysis of similar remotely sensed data to confirm that the source data was reliable and appropriate. Additionally, the verification team was able to ensure that LULC classification was appropriate and followed the defined classification system. The verification team conducted independent data checks for each step necessary for the quantification of these parameters. Activity data parameters were examined using remotely sense imagery to ensure accurate classification of LULC classification. Spatial analyses conducted in ESRI GIS confirmed the geographical boundary, ensuring that all activity data fell within the Accounting Area and that the Accounting Area was computed correctly. Independent data checks were used to ensure that the quantification of the parameters was performed correctly. This included an independent review of the literature cited in reference to the applied equations. The uncertainty associated with this parameter was independently calculated after a thorough review of the calculation spreadsheets. An empirical analysis with a reference product (ESA CCI map 2015-2020) shows that a systematic sampling of 1km x 1km over the ERP area is required to capture the changes with a relative sampling error of less than 15% on the land cover change classes. Complementary, the audit team attended during the onsite visit, the explanations from the technical staff of Chile and considers that the explanations and the development of these parameters are correct and are in relation to the information stated in the MR.

Parameters	A = Area burned between 2018-2019 in the ERP Regions.
Free of Material Misstatement	Yes
Reported Appropriately	Yes
Assessment Details	The activity data used for the reference period was obtained from the national information system of forest fires that provides information on all forest fires occurred in the country with its location and extension.

	Quality control and integrated quality assurance at all stages of the process described in the SOP_05 ER-MR presented information about data sources for estimating Activity Data, methods for mapping land-use and land-use change (including sampling design and size, assessment and labelling, analysis and Activity Data calculation), QA/QC procedures applied, values applied, and uncertainty associated with these parameters. The verification team conducted an independent analysis of similar remotely sensed data to confirm that the source data was reliable and appropriate. Additionally, the verification team was able to ensure that LULC classification was appropriate and followed the defined classification system. The verification team conducted independent data checks for each step necessary for the quantification of these parameters. Activity data parameters were examined using remotely sense imagery to ensure accurate classification of LULC classification. Spatial analyses conducted in ESRI GIS confirmed the geographical boundary, ensuring that all activity data fell within the Accounting Area and that the Accounting Area was computed correctly. Independent data checks were used to ensure that the quantification of the parameters was performed correctly. This included an independent review of the literature cited in reference to the applied equations. The uncertainty associated with this parameter was independently calculated after a thorough review of the calculation spreadsheets. An empirical analysis with a reference product (ESA CCI map 2015-2020) shows that a systematic sampling of 1km x 1km over the ERP area is required to capture the changes with a relative sampling error of less than 15% on the land cover change classes. Complementary, the audit team attended during the onsite visit, the explanations from the technical staff of Chile and considers that the explanations and the development of these parameters are correct and are in relation to the information stated in the MR.

Parameters	$\Delta A_{TOOTHERS i,\, t}$ = Area of used non-forest land converted into forest during the crediting period
Free of Material Misstatement	Yes
Reported Appropriately	Yes
Assessment Details	The activity data used for the reference period was obtained from the implementation of the semi-automatic technique using satellite images. The spectral information available is combined in order to estimate the change in magnitude and type. ER-MR presented information about data sources for estimating Activity Data, methods for mapping land-use and land-use change (including sampling design and size, assessment and labelling, analysis and Activity Data calculation), QA/QC procedures applied, values applied, and uncertainty associated with these parameters.

	The verification team conducted an independent analysis of similar remotely sensed data to confirm that the source data was reliable and appropriate. Additionally, the verification team was able to ensure that LULC classification was appropriate and followed the defined classification system. The verification team conducted independent data checks for each step necessary for the quantification of these parameters. Activity data parameters were examined using remotely sense imagery to ensure accurate classification of LULC classification. Spatial analyses conducted in ESRI GIS confirmed the geographical boundary, ensuring that all activity data fell within the Accounting Area and that the Accounting Area was computed correctly. Independent data checks were used to ensure that the quantification of the parameters was performed correctly. This included an independent review of the literature cited in reference to the applied equations. The uncertainty associated with this parameter was independently calculated after a thorough review of the calculation spreadsheets. An empirical analysis with a reference product (ESA CCI map 2015-2020) shows that a systematic sampling of 1km x 1km over the ERP area is required to capture the changes with a relative sampling error of less than 15% on the land cover change classes. Complementary, the audit team attended during the onsite visit, the explanations from the technical staff of Chile and considers that the explanations and the development of these parameters are correct and are in relation to the information stated in the MR.

Parameters	A_{EnhFF} = Areas of non-conservation native forest that remains forest during the 2018-2019 period for the Sixth Region of the ERP, in areas not affected by browning (NBA).
Free of Material Misstatement	Yes
Reported Appropriately	Yes
Assessment Details	The activity data used for the reference period was obtained from the national forest inventory (IFN) combned with other types of informations such as satellite and spectral imagery. The sampling approach from the IFN is considered to be sufficiently dense and accurate for the estimations it is used. Quality control and integrated quality assurance at all stages of the process described in the SOP_05 and SOP_06 ER-MR presented information about data sources for estimating Activity Data, methods for mapping land-use and land-use change (including sampling design and size, assessment and labelling, analysis and Activity Data calculation), QA/QC procedures applied, values applied, and uncertainty associated with these parameters. The verification team conducted an independent analysis of similar remotely sensed data to confirm that the source data was reliable and appropriate. Additionally, the verification team was able to ensure that LULC classification was appropriate and followed the defined classification system.

	The verification team conducted independent data checks for each step necessary for the quantification of these parameters. Activity data parameters were examined using remotely sense imagery to ensure accurate classification of LULC classification. Spatial analyses conducted in ESRI GIS confirmed the geographical boundary, ensuring that all activity data fell within the Accounting Area and that the Accounting Area was computed correctly. Independent data checks were used to ensure that the quantification of the parameters was performed correctly. This included an independent review of the literature cited in reference to the applied equations. The uncertainty associated with this parameter was independently calculated after a thorough review of the calculation spreadsheets. An empirical analysis with a reference product (ESA CCI map 2015-2020) shows that a systematic sampling of 1km x 1km over the ERP area is required to capture the changes with a relative sampling error of less than 15% on the land cover change classes. Complementary, the audit team attended during the onsite visit, the explanations from the technical staff of Chile and considers that the explanations and the development of these parameters are correct and are in relation to the information stated in the MR.

Parameters	$\Delta A_{TO\_OTHERSi,t}$ = Areas of conservation native forest that remains as such during the 2018-2019 period in the Six Region of the ERP
Free of Material Misstatement	Yes
Reported Appropriately	Yes
Assessment Details	The data used for the browning affected area was gathered while calculating the yield of native forests and it has been considered to be caused by non-anthropogenic activities. ER-MR presented information about data sources for estimating Activity Data, methods for mapping land-use and land-use change (including sampling design and size, assessment and labelling, analysis and Activity Data calculation), QA/QC procedures applied, values applied, and uncertainty associated with these parameters. The verification team conducted an independent analysis of similar remotely sensed data to confirm that the source data was reliable and appropriate. Additionally, the verification team was able to ensure that LULC classification was appropriate and followed the defined classification system. The verification team conducted independent data checks for each step necessary for the quantification of these parameters. Activity data parameters were examined using remotely sense imagery to ensure accurate classification of LULC classification. Spatial analyses conducted in ESRI GIS confirmed the geographical boundary, ensuring that all activity data fell within the Accounting Area and that the Accounting Area was computed correctly. Independent data checks were used to ensure that the quantification of the parameters was performed correctly. This included an independent review of the literature cited in reference to the applied equations. The uncertainty associated with this parameter was independently calculated after a thorough review of the calculation spreadsheets.

	An empirical analysis with a reference product (ESA CCI map 2015-2020) shows that a systematic sampling of 1km x 1km over the ERP area is required to capture the changes with a relative sampling error of less than 15% on the land cover change classes. Complementary, the audit team attended during the onsite visit, the explanations from the technical staff of Chile and considers that the explanations and the development of these parameters are correct and are in relation to the information stated in the MR.

Parameters	Browning = Areas of native forest that remains as such affected by browning during the 2018-2019 period in the six Region of the ERP.
Free of Material Misstatement	Yes
Reported Appropriately	Yes
Assessment Details	The activity data used was obtained from a sampling approach for estimating areas that incorporates the following characteristics: A sufficiently dense and balanced sample size to capture changes in land cover classes. Hybrid machine (algorithm) / human (visual) interpretation to assign land cover classes and changes: Several change detection algorithms, from several sources of satellite images and/or other spatially explicit information and visual interpretation were used to detect change classes. Cross-validation principle, both for machine interpretation (convergence of evidence) and human interpretation (elimination of subjective bias). This required the formalization of decision rules. Quality control and integrated quality assurance at all stages of the process. ER-MR presented information about data sources for estimating Activity Data, methods for mapping land-use and land-use change (including sampling design and size, assessment and labelling, analysis and Activity Data calculation), QA/QC procedures applied, values applied, and uncertainty associated with these parameters. The verification team conducted an independent analysis of similar remotely sensed data to confirm that the source data was reliable and appropriate. Additionally, the verification team was able to ensure that LULC classification was appropriate and followed the defined classification system. The verification team conducted independent data checks for each step necessary for the quantification of these parameters. Activity data parameters were examined using remotely sense imagery to ensure accurate classification of LULC classification. Spatial analyses conducted in ESRI GIS confirmed the geographical boundary, ensuring that all activity data fell within the Accounting Area and that the Accounting Area was computed correctly. Independent data checks were used to ensure that the quantification of the parameters was performed correctly. This included an independent review of the literature cited in reference to the applied equations.

	The uncertainty associated with this parameter was independently calculated after a thorough review of the calculation spreadsheets. An empirical analysis with a reference product (ESA CCI map 2015-2020) shows that a systematic sampling of 1km x 1km over the ERP area is required to capture the changes with a relative sampling error of less than 15% on the land cover change classes. Complementary, the audit team attended during the onsite visit, the explanations from the technical staff of Chile and considers that the explanations and the development of these parameters are correct and are in relation to the information stated in the MR.

Parameters	Periodic annual increment (PAI) for mixed forest
Free of Material Misstatement	Yes
Reported Appropriately	Yes
Assessment Details	The activity data used was obtained from a sampling approach for estimating areas, and then calculated, that incorporates the following characteristics: A sufficiently dense and balanced sample size to capture changes in land cover classes. Hybrid machine (algorithm) / human (visual) interpretation to assign land cover classes and changes: Several change detection algorithms, from several sources of satellite images and/or other spatially explicit information and visual interpretation were used to detect change classes. Cross-validation principle, both for machine interpretation (convergence of evidence) and human interpretation (elimination of subjective bias). This required the formalization of decision rules. Quality control and integrated quality assurance at all stages of the process. ER-MR presented information about data sources for estimating Activity Data, methods for mapping land-use and land-use change (including sampling design and size, assessment and labelling, analysis and Activity Data calculation), QA/QC procedures applied, values applied, and uncertainty associated with these parameters. The verification team conducted an independent analysis of similar remotely sensed data to confirm that the source data was reliable and appropriate. Additionally, the verification team was able to ensure that LULC classification was appropriate and followed the defined classification system. The verification team conducted independent data checks for each step necessary for the quantification of these parameters. Activity data parameters were examined using remotely sense imagery to ensure accurate classification of LULC classification. Spatial analyses conducted in ESRI GIS confirmed the geographical boundary, ensuring that all activity data fell within the Accounting Area and that the Accounting Area was computed correctly. Independent data checks were used to ensure that the quantification of the parameters was performed correctly. This included an independent

	review of the literature cited in reference to the applied equations. The uncertainty associated with this parameter was independently calculated after a thorough review of the calculation spreadsheets. An empirical analysis with a reference product (ESA CCI map 2015-2020) shows that a systematic sampling of 1km x 1km over the ERP area is required to capture the changes with a relative sampling error of less than 15% on the land cover change classes. Complementary, the audit team attended during the onsite visit, the explanations from the technical staff of Chile and considers that the explanations and the development of these parameters are correct and are in relation to the information stated in the MR.

5. VERIFICATION OF GHG ASSERTION

5.1 ER Program Reference level for the Reporting Period

The Reference level for the Reporting Period, according to the ER Monitoring Report, and, as reported in AENOR's Validation Report, is as follows:

Year of Monitoring/ Reporting period *t*	Average annual historical emissions from deforestation over the Reference Period (tCO_{2-e}/yr)	If applicable, average annual historical emissions from forest degradation over the Reference Period (tCO_{2-e}/yr)	If applicable, average annual historical removals by sinks over the Reference Period (tCO_{2-e}/yr)	Adjustment, if applicable (tCO_{2-e}/yr)	Reference level (tCO_{2-e}/yr)
2018	5,140,727	11,914,436	-10,740,394	NA	6,314,770
2019	5,140,727	11,914,436	-10,740,394	NA	6,314,770
Total	**10,281,454**	**23,828,872**	**-21,480,788**	**0**	**12,629,539**

5.2 ER program emissions by sources and removals by sinks

After the review of all ERP-Chile information, procedures, calculations, and supporting documentation, AENOR confirms that the equations and methods used for measuring, monitoring, and reporting are correct and consistent with the Reference Level, free of material misstatements, errors, and omissions.

The Country Participant presented the estimated emissions by sources and removals by sinks included in the ER Program. The Country Participant also prepared spreadsheets with all the calculation processes. It can be publicly accessed, and the links are provided in the ER Monitoring Report.

AENOR reviewed the entire estimation process to confirm that is in with the MF and the verification criteria. AENOR was able to reconstruct ER estimate with given calculation spreadsheets. The formulae applied were correct to reproduce the final estimate of ER. The reported ERs are materially accurate. AENOR confirms that the ERs have been reported following a transparent and coherent step-by-step process that enables the reconstruction of estimates.

Year of Monitoring/Reporting Period	Emissions from deforestation (tCO_{2-e}/yr)	If applicable, emissions from forest degradation (tCO_{2-e}/yr)*	If applicable, removals by sinks (tCO_{2-e}/yr)	Net emissions and removals (tCO_{2-e}/yr)
2018	4,857,817	37,952,461	-33,716,188	9,094,089
2019	4,857,817	37,952,461	-33,716,188	9,094,089
Total	9,715,634	75,904,921	-67,432,376	18,188,179

And the calculation of emissions reductions results in:

	Deforestation	If applicable, forest degradation	If applicable, enhanced removals from afforestation/ reforestation (A/R)	If applicable, enhanced removals from other activities besides A/R	Total (tCO_{2-e})
Emission or removals in the Reference Level (tCO_{2-e})	10,281,454	23,828,872	-1,084,890	-20,395,898	12,629,539
Emissions or removals under the ER Program during the Monitoring Period (tCO_{2-e})	9,715,634	75,904,922	-2,274,646	-65,157,730	18,188,179
Emission Reductions during the Monitoring Period (tCO_2-e)	565,820	-52,076,050	1,189,756	44,761,832	-5,558,639
Length of the Reporting period / Length of the Monitoring Period (# days/# days)	703/730=(0,9630)				
Emission Reductions during the Reporting Period (tCO_2-e)	544,893	-50,149,948	1,145,752	43,106,258	-5,353,046

5.3 Uncertainty of Emission Reductions

5.3.1 Uncertainty analysis

The Country Participant identified and assessed though a stepwise approach, the sources of uncertainty of the Emission Reduction in Activity Data (measurement, representativeness, sampling), Emission Factors (DBH measurement, H measurement, plot delineation, wood density estimation, biomass allometric model, sampling, and in other parameters such as Carbon Fraction, root-to-shoot ratios, etc.), as well as in Integration. This approach was the same as for the uncertainty analysis of Reference Level.

The audit team recalculated the uncertainty statistics independently to confirm the accuracy of the reported precision, reviewed assumptions and sources associated with parameters used in the quantification, and reviewed uncertainty of the Emission Reductions due to random and systematic errors. AENOR confirms that the sources of uncertainty are systematically identified and correctly assessed in the Measurement Monitoring, and Reporting system, and addressed according to verification criteria, including the Guideline on the application of the Methodological Framework Number 4.

Additionally, AENOR confirms that there is an appropriate process for reducing uncertainty in the activity data and emission factors, where possible: systematic errors are minimized through the implementation of a consistent and comprehensive set of standard operating procedures, including a set of quality assessment and quality control processes; and random errors and other uncertainties are minimized to the extent practical based on the assessment of their relative contribution to the overall uncertainty of the emissions and removals.

5.3.2 Uncertainty of the estimate of Emission Reductions

The Country Participant estimated the uncertainty of aggregated Emission Reductions based on Monte Carlo analysis, same as for the Reference Level. The uncertainty estimate for the Emission Reductions strictly follows the guidelines of Approach 2: Monte Carlo simulation from 2006 IPCC Volume 1 General Guidance and Reporting Chapter 3 as well as the Guideline on the application of the Methodological Framework Number 4. Chile´s ER Program applied Monte Carlo methods (IPCC Approach 2) for quantifying the Uncertainty of the Emission Reductions. Because the MC propagation analysis includes 134 parameter values, it has been provided access to uncertainty and emission factor calculation tool to see all parameter values used in the analysis.

The verification team reviewed and confirmed that elements mentioned in 5.3.1 related to the estimation of uncertainty for the ER were all addressed in the provided Uncertainty spreadsheet. AENOR also confirmed that the estimations were correct and that the results matched the Reference Level included in the ER Monitoring Report. Therefore, AENOR concludes that the application of Monte Carlo simulation for the quantification of Uncertainty of the Emission Reductions which results in 15% was performed correctly and free of errors and misstatements.

5.3.3 Sensitivity analysis and identification of areas of improvement of the MRV system

In order to identify the relative contribution of each parameter to overall uncertainty, a sensitivity analysis was conducted by the Country Participant in which the uncertainty of each parameter was selectively removed prior to running Monte Carlo simulations and combining uncertainties. AENOR confirms that uncertainty of AD and EF used in Reference Level setting is quantified in a consistent way.

AENOR confirmed that the underlying sources of error in ERs estimate in forest remaining forest (conserved and non-conserved) contributes the 54.3% of total ERs uncertainty. The main contribution is coming from ERs' uncertainty in the non-conserved permanent forest (42.5%)

AENOR reviewed and confirmed that above-mentioned (section 5.3.1) elements related to the sensitivity analysis were all addressed in the provided calculation spreadsheets. The verification team also confirmed that the estimations were free of errors and the results matched the sensitivity analysis included in the ER Monitoring Report. Therefore, AENOR concludes that the sensitivity analysis was performed correctly.

5.4 Transfer of Title to ERs

5.4.1 Ability to transfer title

According to the information reported in the ER Monitoring Period and the evidence provided during the audit, Letter No. 99, of February 19, 2014, Issued by the Ministers of Agriculture and Foreign Affairs, In Chile, the owner of the land has no claim on to the ER titles. However they do posses the right to transact the ER titles in the VCM for example which could create a conflict that might lead to double counting if not properly managed, for this, CONAF is empowered to sign agreements with these individuals preventing them from dealing the ER titles elsewhere and acquiring the transferability of the titles.

In the case of the particular monitoring period covered in this verification event, there are no ER titles being generated that may cause any of these issues, hence, no conflicts of this nature could araise.

AENOR has reviewed the evidence provided in the MR and considers that the information is reliable and correct. Therefore, according to the ERPA, the percentage of ERs transaction between the country and the FCPF is not relevant for any final results.

5.4.2 Program and Projects Data Management System

AENOR confirms that the CONAF is in charge of supervising REDD+ projects at the national level. To fully play this role, it is necessary to ensure that the REDD+ activities that are implemented in the territory comply with the guidelines and commitments made in the National REDD+ Strategy. AENOR confirms that Operational guidance are in place and comply with the requirements of the MF.

According to the MR and the information gathered during evidence review, one of the roles of CONAF is: to manage the national data management system, communicates all ER information and avoids multiple declarations of ERs or double counting.

Regarding the Data Management System, under CONAF, Chile has a strong and operational system to comply with the control and management requirements basic for avoiding double counting and misrepresentation or lack of transparency in the data provided when registering projects and programs, the main activities for that are standariaantion of procedures for collecting data, monitoring and setting standards for further development and easiness of use. The following link covers the page in which this system is located. This way, CONAF is able to manage the national Data Management System for REDD+ programs and projects; Communicate all ER information generated by REDD+ Projects; and Avoid multiple declarations of Emissions reductions or double counting. AENOR has reviewed information provided and checked the availability of the aforementioned information. AENOR can´t confirm the MF indicator 37.2 requested information is still missing in the web link provided although the audit team was able to confirm the underlying data reviewing evidence. A mCAR will be raised corresponding to MP2 in order to be completed in the next verification as in the current verification, hability to transfer credits is not vital as no credits will be issued.

5.4.3 Double counted ERs

AENOR confirms that systems to effectively detect and prevent double counting and/or compensation of ER generated has been properly designed and put in place and that, during the audit, no evidence of ER double-counted or compensated have been found.

No ERs have been sold, assigned or otherwise used by any other entity for sale, public relations, compliance or any other purpose including ERs accounted separately under other GHG accounting schemes nor ERs have been set-aside to meet Reversal management requirements under other GHG accounting schemes. AENOR also checked other projects under other standards in the Country, and confirms that there is not overlapping nor issuance of such projects in the VCM yet.

5.5 Reversals

5.5.1 The occurrence of major events or changes in ER Program circumstances that might have led to Reversals during the Reporting Period compared to the previous Reporting Period(s)

During the monitoring period, anomalous and extreme events that occurred in the PRE accounting area could be potentially associated with the results that were the following:

- Forest fires: Reversal risks identified in the 2016 ERPD have not experienced significant changes. Nevertheless, due to the magnitude and dynamics of the event known as Mega Forest Fire which impacted Chile in the summer of 2017, the potential of forests to acting as sinks is estimated to have been affected. Around 500,000 hectares were burnt during this event, of which an important surface corresponded to pastures, scrubs, and forest plantations, excluded by both the ER Program and the FREL/FRL. The impact on the AC Native Forest was 38,000 hectares, being the Maule region the most affected with 28,000 ha, then 10,000 ha in the Biobío region and finally 570 ha in the Araucanía region. Of the 81 million tons of gross CO2 equivalent emissions estimated for the entire event, 7.45 million tons CO2 were associated with the native forest of the CA. Fires in Chile are caused by anthropic actions and correspond to one of the main drivers of ecosystem degradation in the world. As such, it was identified as one of the drivers of forest degradation in the ERPD. Fire seasons in Chile are frequent events that occur during the summer season; also, high temperature, low humidity and drought conditions can turn these frequent events into exceptional, barely controllable events.
- Drought: Chile has experienced over a decade of drought nationwide. The precipitation deficit since 2010 is 30%. The center-south of the country, that is, the north of the CA, are those that have experienced the most significant variations. Although the native forest has adapted to short drought periods, the duration of the current scenario is causing a significant increase in the native forest deterioration. In particular, some species and forest types in the CA have displayed a higher sensitivity to precipitations and climate variables, being more affected. while browning is evident in the results, it would not be a new event only specific for the period associated to the mega drought, but would rather be associated to a cycle of recurring drought weather events in the last two decades, which is related to climate change. Then, the peaks showing the largest browning effect in the graph coincide with historical drought events reported in Chile and are possibly related to El Niño/La Niña phenomena

5.5.2 Quantification of Reversals during the Reporting Period

This section is not applicable since this is the first verification of ERP-Chile.

5.5.3 Reversal Risk Assessment and Buffer ERs

Risk Factor	Risk indicators – Assessment by VVB	Resulting reversal risk set-aside percentage
Default risk	*10%*	*10%*
Lack of broad and sustained stakeholder support	Reversal Risk is considered medium: 5% discount. AENOR considers that the information provided is appropriate to justify the risk rate and updated to the current Monitoring Period. Moreover, the risk rate is the same as the one declared in the ER-PD.	*5%*
Lack of institutional capacities and/or ineffective vertical/cross sectorial coordination	Reversal Risk is considered low: 10% discount. AENOR considers that the information provided is appropriate to justify the risk rate and updated to the current Monitoring Period. Moreover, the risk rate is the same as the one declared in the ER-PD.	*0%*
Lack of long term effectiveness in addressing underlying drivers	Reversal Risk is considered medium-low: 2% discount. AENOR considers that the information provided is appropriate to justify the risk rate and updated to the current Monitoring Period. Moreover, the risk rate is the same as the one declared in the ER-PD.	*3%*
Exposure and vulnerability to natural disturbances	Reversal Risk is considered high: 0% discount. AENOR considers that the information provided is appropriate to justify the risk rate and updated to the current Monitoring Period. Moreover, the risk rate is the same as the one declared in the ER-PD.	*5%*
	Total reversal risk set-aside percentage	*23%*
	Total reversal risk set-aside percentage from ER-PD or previous monitoring report (whichever is more recent)	*23%*

In conclusion, AENOR determined that the Buffer Guidelines have been correctly used to calculate the Total reversal risk set-aside percentage, and the conservativeness principle in order to determine the default reversal risk set-aside percentages and the discounts have been applied by the Country Participant. In accordance with the indications for evaluating the risk of reversals established in the Buffer Guidelines , the total risk of reversals calculated for Chile is 23%. The reversals risk assessment was updated with respect what was reported ERPD, in the risk factor Exposure and vulnerability to natural disturbances. In the ERPD this risk factor was assessed as Medium, assigning a percentage of 3%. In this monitoring period assessment, the value was increased to the maximum, considering the High Risk of natural disturbances and disasters. As was observed and explained, 2018-2018 reporting period was heavily affected by drought and climate change. The total reversal risk percentage is then 23%. However, during September and October 2023, through discussions held with the Carbon Fund donors where Chile presented an adjustment to the emissions accounting methodology, it was proposed to apply the maximum risk of possible reversals established in the Buffer Guideline. In this way, applying a completely conservative criterion and given the methodological adjustment in which the occurrence of non-anthropogenic disturbances is assessed, it was decided to apply **40%** as the total risk of reversals.

AENOR verified that enough evidence was provided to justify the default reversal risk set-aside percentages and the discounts. ERs allocated to the Buffer is quantified in the following section.

5.6 Calculation of emission reductions

AENOR confirms that the ERP-Chile has quantified ERs in compliance with the MF, the ER Monitoring Report template, and the rest of applicable criteria, including FCPF Guidelines.

AENOR confirmed that the evidence provided allow to assess the GHG assertion made in the ER Monitoring Report as sufficient, without material discrepancy, and with a reasonable level of assurance, with respect to material misstatements, errors, or omissions.

The results are as follows:

		2018	2019	Total
A	**Reference Level (tCO_2-e) (Section 5.1)**	6,314,770	6,314,770	12,629,539
B	**Net emissions and removals under the ER Program (tCO_2-e) (Section 5.2)**	9,094,089	9,094,089	18,188,179
C	**Emission Reductions during Reporting Period (tCO_2-e) (A-B)**	-2,676,523	-2,676,523	-5,353,046
D	**If applicable, number of Emission Reductions from reducing forest degradation that have been estimated using proxy-based estimation approaches (use zero if not applicable)**	0	0	0
E	**Number of Emission Reductions estimated using measurement approaches (C-D)**	-2,676,523	-2,676,523	-5,353,046
F	**Percentage of ERs (A) for which the ability to transfer Title to ERs is clear or uncontested (Section 5.4.1)**	N/A	N/A	N/A
G	**ERs for which the ability to transfer Title to ERs is unclear or contested because they are sold, assigned or otherwise used by any other entity for sale, public relations, compliance or any other purpose (Section 5.4.3)**	0	0	0
H	**Total ERs (D+E)*F-G**	-2,676,523	-2,676,523	-5,353,046
I	**Conservativeness Factor to reflect the level of uncertainty from non-proxy based approaches**	15%	15%	15%

		2018	2019	Total
	associated with the estimation of ERs during the Crediting Period (Section 5.3.2)			
J	**Emission Reductions allocated to the Uncertainty Buffer (0.15*D/C*H)+(I*E/C*H)**	0 (Negative)	0 (Negative)	0 (Negative)
K	**Total reversal risk set-aside percentage applied to the ER program (Section 5.5)**	40%	40%	40%
L	**Emission Reductions allocated to the Pooled Reversal Buffer (H-J)*K**	0 (Negative)	0 (Negative)	0 (Negative)
M	**Number of FCPF ERs (H-J-L-M)**	0 (Negative)	0 (Negative)	0 (Negative)
N	**Percentage of Emission reductions from enhanced removals from afforestation/reforestation as a percentage of the total removals [Optional if the country wishes to generate enhanced removals]**	8.30%	8.30%	8.30%
O	**Number of FCPF ERs from enhanced removals from afforestation/reforestation (M * N) [Optional if the country wishes to generate enhanced removals]**	0 (Negative)	0 (Negative)	0 (Negative)

6. NON-COMPLIANCES AND OBSERVATIONS

To ensure conformance of the ER Program with all requirements set by the FCFC and the audit criteria (section 2.3), the verification team issued findings in accordance with section 11 of the VVG v2.5 in the following cases:

- Major Corrective Action Request (MCAR): i) the evidence provided to demonstrate conformity is insufficient, unclear, or not transparent and may lead to a material error, omission, or misstatement, and/or a breakdown in the systems delivery; ii) underlying assumptions used to develop the reported estimates are not supported by data; iii) material errors, omissions or misstatements have been made in applying assumptions, in data or calculations; or i) non-compliance with validation criteria.

- Minor Corrective Action Requests (mCAR): i) the evidence provided to demonstrate conformity is insufficient, unclear, or not transparent, but does not lead to a material error, omission, or misstatement, and/or a breakdown in the systems delivery; or ii) non-material errors, omissions or misstatements have been made in applying assumptions, in data or calculations;

- Observations (OBS): i) there is no objective evidence to prove that there is a non-conformity, but the VVB observes practices and/or methods that could result in future MCAR and mCAR; or ii) the VVB wishes to identify an area of the Forest Monitoring System that requires attention and/or adjustment in future monitoring and reporting.

The findings were submitted by the verification team in a single document, in which the Country Participant was able to offer answers to each of them and list supporting documents provided.

The Country Participant made the requested corrections and provided the verification team with updated versions of the ER Monitoring Report, which the verification team reassessed against the guidance documentation. The verification team either closed the opened findings when corrections, evidence and answers were satisfactory to comply with the audit criteria or asked for further corrections or clarifications. This process was repeated iteratively until all MCAR were suitably closed, as required by paragraph 62 of the VVG v2.5.

All finding issued by AENOR's audit team during the joint validation and first verification process have been closed. All MCAR, mCAR and OBS were successfully addressed by the ER Program and closed by the VVB. The findings are reported in the appendix 1 of this report.

APPENDIX 1: OVERVIEW OF NON-COMPLIANCES & OBSERVATIONS ISSUED DURING THE VERIFICATION BY THE VERIFICATION TEAM

Non Conformities (NCs)

Major CAR ID:	01	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In the shared ER-PD there are several links that do not work or seem to be broken, please update this as the information shall be available for every reader.		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024
This is not part of the auditing, the ERPD does not must be reviewed.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 20/06/2024
Noted. Closed.		

Major CAR ID:	02	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In the initial table, the version of the document is missing.		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024
The version of this document corresponds to number 2. It has been corrected in the text.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 20/06/2024
Corrected, CAR02 closed.		

Major CAR ID:	03	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		

In section 1.1 of the ER-MR, regarding the requirements of the template, in the subsection: Progress on the actions and interventions under the ER program, the key dates and the milestones are missing.

The monitoring report was updated considering the following corrections:

- Outcomes of deforestation reduction actions: 1,297 inspections at property level, derived from third party complaints, were conducted in the 6 regions of the accounting area during the reporting period. 438 property inspections and compliance controls were also conducted through satellite images (SAT/Logging and Extraction Monitoring Unit, LEMU). 686 inspections on firewood production sites and roadside checks were achieved in accordance with Title IV of 20,283 (D.S N°93). Finally, 11,878 hectares associated to native forest management, forestry law, extraction, felling, or work plan related to technical studies were also inspected. Actions executed during 2018 and 2019 by the CONAF Inspection Management, as established in Law No. 20,283

- Outcomes of forest degradation reduction actions: Multiple initiatives considering improvements on firewood productive chains were conducted during the reporting period, focused on reducing market informality and therefore enabling sustainable management. Some of these actions included supporting beneficiaries (owners and farmers) in order to raise financing for the production, processing or commercialization of goods and/or services, associative business development planning, farmer certification and associativity network development (technical tours, work groups). In 2018, 688 firewood production sites were addressed with a total stock of 451,216 stere cubic meters of dry firewood, while 419 production sites with a total stock of 255,284 stere cubic meters of dry firewood were addressed in 2019. During the period of this report 2018-2019, related to other aspects of degradation, 27 community plans for forest fire prevention were developed within the framework of the Prepared Community program for forest fires, along with 51 municipal protection plans for areas at risk of forest fires. From a more technical perspective, 10 assessments were conducted for large fires during the 2018 – 2019 period. Finally, regarding the extent of capacity building for reducing risks for degradation, work was done with 5,329 beneficiaries of training sessions and inspections within the controlled burning program for forestry and agricultural waste. 295,260 beneficiaries were also trained in preventive forest management.

- Throughout the monitoring period (2018-2019), outcomes of stock enhancement actions: 146 hectares were implemented within the framework of the participative afforestation program, while the tree planting program delivered 345,000 and 65,000 native plants to beneficiaries and indigenous communities/associations, respectively. Also 1,330 native forest sustainable management plans were subsidized under Law 20,283 of Native Forest Recovery and Forest Promotion, which entails implementing actions across a total of 2,863 hectares.

- Throughout the monitoring period (2018-2019), Outcomes of conservation actions: 14 concession audits were conducted in the National System of State-Protected Wilderness Areas (SNASPE, acronym in Spanish), including 4 National Parks located in 3 regions within the Accounting Area (AC, acronym in Spanish). 5 management plans under the SNASPE enhanced planning method -including actions on climate change- were also developed or updated, and a Wilderness Protected Area planning manual was developed. 40 strategies for threat management in 13 National Parks, 19 National Reserves and 4 Natural Monuments were implemented during the reporting period, along with creation, expansion and re – categorization proposals for 5 Protected Wilderness Areas (ASP, acronym in Spanish) being also generated.

- Throughout the monitoring period (2018-2019), outcomes of cross – cutting actions: 425 teachers from rural schools and the forest – urban interface were trained in systematic environmental education issues. 42 education plans for ASP conservation were also developed, and 1,617 beneficiaries were trained in urban woodland and environmental management. In a more technical aspect, 12 large – scale training activities were conducted regarding the benefits of Law 20,283, its promotion instruments, procedures (deadlines, requirements, amounts), topics regarding native forest silviculture, planning (management plans) along with commercialization and productive chains.

Activities funded by international agencies

- Throughout the monitoring period (2018-2019), FPCF II/Implementation of Specialized Technical Regional Units (UTRE, acronym in Spanish): these units were established in each region of the ER Program with the aim of providing expert advice regarding the implementation of natural resource best management practices within the framework of ENCCRV action measures. UTREs were implemented in the regions within the ER Program to enhance the technical capabilities of the institution and local beneficiaries (Mainly medium and small-scale owners).

- GEF/Sustainable Land Management Project (PMST, acronym in Spanish): this project implements activities in the La Araucanía region of the ER Program. 44 activities were implemented during the 2018 – 2019 period in this region, mainly associated to the ENCCRV MT.6 action measure, specifically regarding environmental training and education.

- Throughout the monitoring period (2018-2019), UN-REDD National Program/Support Program for the Chilean National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV): Assessment, implementation and gathering of lessons learned from operative action measures looking to establish new sustainable, replicable and scalable forest management models, including project implementation for Environmental Services – based payment projects (PSA, acronym in Spanish).

- Throughout the monitoring period (2018-2019), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)/Second contribution phase for ENCCRV development: a pilot project of ecological restoration was implemented in the La Araucanía region during 2019 during this second collaboration phase. The purpose of this initiative was the environmental restoration of the Purén Alto River, to improve water availability and reduce erosion in small rural properties as a climate change adaptation action. The main activities conducted in the territory were the placement of erosion control modules, reforestation with native species, and innovation activities associated to rainfall accumulation, collection, and consumption.

Moreover, in table of page 10 about drivers of deforestation and degradation, there are some differences between this table and the ERPD page 42. Related to the deforestation and degradation drivers the ERPD table 10.1 section 10, there are measures described for each driver identified. Clarify why not all the mitigation measures have been implemented or update the information accordingly. In the ERPD the following drivers where mentioned:

1. Expansion due to agricultural and livestock farming.
2. Urban expansion.
3. Unsustainable use of vegetation resources.
4. Forest fires.
5. Expansion of monoculture forests.

6. Use of forests for livestock. 7. Effects of climate change, desertification and drought. And measures for 5 out of the 7 drivers were described, please provide an explanation on why not every measure has been implemented or complete the ER-MR with the complete implementation of the strategy.

Project Participant response	Date: 08/06/2024
The information was updated according to the following, just for the mentioned drivers:	

DD cause/driver	***ERPD proposed strategy to reduce displacement risks (2016)***	***Strategy update for report period*** ***(2018-2019)***

Expansion of monoculture forests	This situation could spread to regions in the north of the ER Programme Area due to strong economic returns from plantations in there. Maps from the Land Registry indicate that this is a relatively common transition in these regions, particularly the substitution of tree-filled scrubland, which is now considered a native forest. However, national mitigation measures, such as improved auditing of the CONAF, environmental awareness and the recognition of native forests, should avoid this type of displacement. Focusing on mitigation in terms of planning and territorial legislation with a view to prohibiting such substitution in certain areas could cause displacement to other areas within the ER Programme Area. However, planning also involves designating optimal areas for establishing new exotic plantations where substitution would cause less environmental damage, thus diminishing the potential for displacement.	As part of the measures related to planning at the territorial level, it is expected that priority areas for exotic plantations will be delimited through the Regional Territorial Planning Plans. The above, considering that in 2018 Law No. 21,074 was enacted regarding the strengthening of the regionalization of the country and which modifies Law No. 19,175. The objective of this law is to regulate the preparation and approval of Regional Territorial Planning Plans in coherence with the regional development strategy, the national territorial planning policy, the long-term climate strategy and the regional climate change action plan. The plans are characterized by being instruments that guide the use of the region's territory for sustainable development, define strategic guidelines and macrozoning of the territory, establish binding conditions for the location of waste, infrastructure and productive activities and recognize areas under State protection.
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 13/06/2024
Key milestones have been included and the modifications required have been made. CAR03 is closed.		

Major CAR ID:	04	Date: 10/05/2024	
Description of NC			
In section 1.2 There is an incongruence in the indirect causes table in section 1.2 in the relevance for Public policy deficiencies for regulation as it is identified as “Very high” in the table and in the text that converts to medium, please clarify. Something similar happens with "Deficiency in public policies due to promotion or enforcement and within plagues and diseases it is stated that the degree of relevance of this driver has increased. However, it has been maintained.			
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024	
The section was updated according to the next information:			
Public policy deficiencies for regulation	*Very high*	*Very high*	*The level of relevance of this driver is still very high, as even though efforts have been made to advance in the improvement and promotion of regulatory instruments for the forestry sector Strengthening skills in the application evaluation process. Preparation of various instructions and procedures that allow improving the evaluation of requests related to Law Decree No. 701, Law No. 20 283 and Supreme Decree No. 490, of 1976, of the Ministry of Agriculture, at this point a focused instruction stands out in the evaluation of native forest cutting management plans for recovery for agricultural purposes. Training for the use of the Forest Extraction and Harvest Monitoring System (LEMU). Training for the use of the Planet platform, a technological tool that allows interaction with geographic information for data integration within the framework of the Integrated Forest Ecosystem Monitoring System project) a large gap still persists, and the existing instruments are neither sufficient nor adequate for meeting goals and achieving sectorial climate challenges.*
Deficiency in public policies due to promotion or enforcement	*Medium*	*Medium*	*The level of relevance of this driver remains medium, as even though efforts have been made to advance in the improvement and promotion of regulatory instruments for the forestry sector, a large gap still persists, and the existing instruments are neither sufficient nor adequate for meeting goals and achieving sectorial climate challenges.*
Documentation provided by the Project Participant			
VVB Assessment		Date: 13/06/2024	
Correction reviewed. CAR04 closed.			

Major CAR ID:	05	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In section 2.1: - The equation 9 is not exactly the eq 2.8 of the IPCC as reported, it is summarized, it needs to be complete. Also, equation 11, which is reported as 2.8 of the IPCC 2006 is not correct.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
Although section 2.1 is referred to, It is understood that the finding corresponds to section 2.2. The country presents in the document a summarized version of IPCC eq 2.8, both for equations 9 and 11 in the MR. In this simplified version, the term EF considers (V * BCEF * (1+R)), portion of the equation that is previously calculated in the thematic map, the elements of Volume, Conversion Factor and expansion of biomass and relationship stem root). It has been indicated in the reporting document in eq 9 and eq 11 that they correspond to an adaptation of eq 2.8 of the IPCC.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 20/06/2024
Correction reviewed, CAR05 is closed.		

Major CAR ID:	06	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In section 2.2: clearly identify and include the details in the ER-MR whether the information requested in FCPF MF criterion 6 has been made publicly available, if that is not the case, please include a valid justification of why it is not available to the public.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
All information has been made available publicly, no information has been omitted or left unpublished. The information is in section 3.2 but links were added in section 2.2 next to the equation for each REDD+ activity.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		

VVB Assessment	**Date:** 20/06/2024
Information has been added and deemed correct. CAR06 is closed.	

Major CAR ID:	07	**Date:** 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In section 3.1 related to the values used: 1 Please provide the origin of the value 0.496166 for the basic density. (not found in the provide source). Idem for the value 0.2869 R-shoot. Idem for the parameter above and below ground biomass of other uses, include this information for all the values in this section or explain where is possible to identify in the document) The values used shall be identified and justified in the document. 2 Please explain the changes for values de la cordillera (values for 5 Mature, 2,7 Young and 2,7 Mature/young) 3 In the evidence for Lenga, the parameter showed is 5 instead of 5.8 and 3.9. 4 The parameter for Coihue de Magallanes is 2.6 in the evidence provided instead of 3.7. explain the difference. 5 The audit team was not able to find the value 0,45 for International-extra tropical forest for the parameter combustion factor of page 57.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024

1.The values provided for these parameters have been previously presented in the ERPD, the basic wood density, R factor and biomass values for other land uses. The basic density value comes from INGEI 2020 (page 403) and corresponds to the average density for native species (0.50). The R value for native species comes from INGEI 2020 page 404, based on the Biomass Inventory and Carbon Accounting document, from the FONDEF project MEASURING THE CARBON CAPTURE CAPACITY IN CHILE FORESTS AND PROMOTION IN THE WORLD MARKET.

The values for land uses in urban and industrial areas (Settlements) and cropland use the reference values of the IPCC 2006, referred to in INGEI 2020, page 404. The biomass values for grasslands and shrublands correspond to reference data taken from the Gayoso 2006 study.

2. From point 2 to point 5, it is suggested that the auditor specify the parameter he is describing, in order to respond with complete certainty. It is also suggested that the evidence provided be reviewed in greater depth before describing the findings.

Regarding point 2, the indicated values account for the periodic annual increment by forest type and structure of development. The data source provides two types of data, increment for managed native forests and increment for second growth native forest and for those forest within areas of national parks or reserves. According to this, a value is assigned for the periodic increment, trying to be as conservative as possible. When the information is available according to structure of development, for mature and mature/young forests the increment associated with DBH 40.1-50 cm was used, while the range 30.1-40 cm is assigned to young and stunted. When information on the structure of development is not available, the value of managed forests is assigned. The adult/renewal values are homologated with the renewal structure, in the case of conversion from non-forests to forests.

For the Cipres de la Cordillera forest type, the value 5 is used for managed forests, and 2.7 corresponding to the smallest diameter classes.

3. For Lenga, the evidence provided does not have a value of 5. INGEI 2020 shows a value of 5.8 for Lenga forests that have a management plan. For the selection of the value it is assumed that this type of forest is highly managed, therefore this increment value is assigned for matures & stunted. For renewal and adult/renewal, the lowest increments are considered for the diameter classes of this forest type, which is considered the most conservative assumption, corresponding to the diameter class less than 10 cm, and between 50-60 cm.

4. Regarding to Coihue de Magallanes, INGEI 2020 indicates the value of 2.6 for forests with management plans, and values between 3.7, 4.6 and 6.1 per diameter class. Based on the difference in values for managed forests, the IPA of managed forests is used for the matures & stunted structure, along with the IPA of smaller diameter classes.

5. There is a translation error, the value is for all temperate zone forests, as indicated on page 2.54 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 4, chapter 2 "GENERIC METHODOLOGIES APPLICABLE TO MULTIPLE LAND USE CATEGORIES". It was corrected in the ERMR1.

Documentation provided by the Project Participant

Inventario de Biomasa y Contabilidad de Carbono, del proyecto FONDEF MEDICIÓN DE LA CAPACIDAD DE CAPTURA DE CARBONO EN BOSQUES DE CHILE Y PROMOCION EN EL MERCADO MUNDIAL, available in https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dUB1BPkAmE6OAQag7cWhRLWHqC6jSFjQ/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=103115075145926052872&rtpof=true&sd=true *INVENTARIO DE CARBONO EN PRADERAS Y MATORRALES PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LINEA DE BASE PROYECTO SIF Sociedad Inversora Forestal S.A. REGIONES VII Y VIII, available in: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dZ1uOl8tYKIu-Yp6I52aOguNrsJ9ck6b/view?usp=sharing*

VVB Assessment	Date: 27/06/2024
The information provided has been reviewed along with the documentation provided. CAR07 is closed.	

Major CAR ID:	08	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In section 3.2: Provide an explanation on why for the parameter area of degradation of forests remaining forests monitored during 2001-2010 are taken from that period but the parameters above and below biomass are for the period 2011-2013. Please clarify where the values for surface of degradation areas from page 61 has been taken i.a. 119.3, 337,3. Provide the origin of the parameter for areas of different forest types in page 59.		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024

The aboveground biomass parameter is not calculated for the period 2011-2013, please clarify this information. It is calculated according to the national forest inventory and the processing of information for the national GHG inventory. Belowground biomass is calculated as a proportion of aboveground biomass, represented by the R Factor. To maintain consistency with the national GHG report, the AGB parameter is applied in the same way. The forest inventory operates by accumulating data and calculating value updates with re-measurement of sampling plots data sets. - The values 119.3 and 337.3 correspond to the deforestation activity on page 59, they have been taken from the Deforestation spreadsheet, as activity data from land use land use change maps: https://plataforma.enccrv.cl/static/erpa/mr1/deforestacion/Herramienta_Deforestacion_NR2_MR1_v016.xlsx Please, clarify if this NC refers to another table in the report. - The areas for the different forest types originated from the land use land use change maps, the data of which is represented in the Deforestation spreadsheet: https://plataforma.enccrv.cl/static/erpa/mr1/deforestacion/Herramienta_Deforestacion_NR2_MR1_v016.xlsx
Documentation provided by the Project Participant

VVB Assessment	**Date:** 20/06/2024
The information provided and explanations given are deemed complete. Hence CAR08 is closed.	

Major CAR ID:	09	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In section 4.3: According to the template, some tables are missing through the section, please complete. Some of the reported values are not correct, i.a. the length of the monitoring period and reporting period seem to be wrong.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
It is suggested to take into account that this monitoring report was delivered at the beginning of January 2024, using a specific report template, being approved by FMT completeness check for the VyV process. The updated template of the monitoring report was available in February 2024. However, the new table has been added as indicated by the new report template. Likewise, the lack of clarity is raised in how the completeness check process is considered completed when adding a new element to the report, without the FMT checking process. There is no clarity on wrong values, please indicate. If the NC refers to the length of the monitoring period and reporting period, consider the start of the reporting period is January 1 2018, and the end is December 4th, 2019, with 703 days of reporting period.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 20/06/2024

More clarity is provided for the wrong values: the monitoring period is presented as 460 days in the top table and 730 in the bottom period, please correct or clarify as needed.

4.3 Calculation of emission reductions

	Deforestation	If applicable, forest degradation	If applicable, enhanced removals from afforestation/ reforestation (A/R)	If applicable, enhanced removals from other activities besides A/R	Total (tCO_{2-e})
Emission or removals in the Reference Level (tCO_{2-e})	10.281.454	23.828.872	-1.084.890	-20.395.898	12.629.539
Emissions or removals under the ER Program during the Monitoring Period (tCO_{2-e})	9.715.634	75.904.922	-2.274.646	-65.157.730	18.188.179
Emission Reductions during the Monitoring Period (tCO_2-e)	565.820	-52.076.050	1.189.756	44.761.832	-5.558.639
Length of the Reporting period / Length of the Monitoring Period (# days/# days)	703/760=(0,9630)				
Emission Reductions during the Reporting Period (tCO_2-e)	1.089.785	-100.299.899	2.291.503	86.212.515	-5.353.046

Total Reference Level emissions during the Monitoring Period (tCO_2-e)	12,629,539
Net emissions and removals under the ER Program during the Monitoring Period (tCO_2-e)	18,188,179
Emission Reductions during the Monitoring Period (tCO_2-e)	-5,558,639
Length of the Reporting period / Length of the Monitoring Period (# days/# days)	703/730 (0.963014)
Emission Reductions during the Reporting Period (tCO_2-e)[22]	-5,353,046

CAR09 remains open.

Project Participant response	Date: 05/07/2024
The finding corresponds to a typographical error. The value of the divisor is 730, the calculation is correct, and this value will be corrected in the document.	
VVB Assessment	**Date:** 12/07/2024
Closed.	

Major CAR ID:	10	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		

In section 5 according to the template: The measurement has a contribution to overall uncertainty considered HIGH. However, in the MR is considered low. The same applies for representativeness. The consideration as Bias or Random, is missing in uncertainty table. Sampling is considered as N/A, however in the guidelines it applies as random. Please provide an explanation or correct as necessary.

Project Participant response	Date: 08/06/2024
-The measurement is indicated for data that comes from land use change, and those that come from the measurement of permanent forest. This distinction has been made in the document. The representativeness contribution is considered Low, as it was explained in the table. -The table has been corrected by incorporating the missing consideration -In the case of the applied methodology, sampling is not used to estimate areas, which is why the contributions in these points are N/A in the report.	
Documentation provided by the Project Participant	
VVB Assessment	**Date: 27/06/2024**
The corrected values are deemed as correct. The explanation is considered correct. CAR 10 is closed.	

Major CAR ID:	11	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In section 6.2: in relation to the instructions given by the FMT and FCPF MF indicator 37.4 the audit team is requesting more information on the implementation and operation of Programs and Projects Data Management System and to provide access to the audit team in order to asses the system or whether this system has already been audited, to which compliance AENOR is requesting evidence.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
The data Management System developed for the ERP of the ENCCRV is the ENCCRV information management platform, available at www.plataforma.enccrv.cl. This DMS currently works only registering projects developed under the ENCCRV, but could be expanded to the CONAF activities in the national territory. The system does not register other projects from private owners. For that, the country uses a register allocated in https://www.enccrv.cl/medicion-y-monitoreo, in which the information on projects developed in the area of ERP accounting and ENCCRV implementation is organized. To do this, the country team carries out a review of the project certification records, systematizing those that could generate double accounting or double payment. This avoids double counting of ER. In the event that ER transactions occur from CONAF to the Carbon Fund, the country has reported that CATS (Carbon Assets Tracking System) provided by the World Bank will be used.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 13/06/2024
CAR 11 is closed.		

Major CAR ID:	12	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In section 6.4: Currently, there are six REDD+ projects linked to the voluntary market implemented by VCS in Chile 21. According to its own records, no credits due to emission reductions have been claimed during the 2018-2019 reporting period which significantly reduces potential inconveniences. This information is not correct. all of them are under validation, and only three have succesfully achieved the validation. it is stated that the valdivian coastal reserve project issues 58,154 VCUs/year. However, this information is wrong, please correct accordingly.		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024

At the moment of delivery of 1st Monitoring Report(Dec 2023), of the 6 projects related to the voluntary market registered on the Verra registry, three projects had registered status: Mikro-Tek In, Agrícola y Forestal SNP Ltda and The Nature Conservancy; and three projects were under validation: Bosques Cautín S.A. and two from NFC Green SpA as listed on the website: https://www.enccrv.cl/medicion-y-monitoreo section 2.4.

Of these projects, Mikro-Tek (Reforestation of degraded lands in Chile through the use of mycorrhizal inoculation) uses only exotic species in its implementation, so it has no implications regarding double counting with the ENCCRV.

The two remaining registered projects: TNC (Avoid planned deforestation and degradation in the Valdiviana Coastal Reserve, Chile) and Agrícola y Forestal SNP Ltda (Reforestation of degraded lands in the California Valley of Patagonia, Chile) do not present information regarding records of issue (Issuance Records). Due to this, reduced emissions transactions cannot be verified from the 2018-2019 monitoring period in the two projects mentioned above.

However, considering that they are under registered status, the non-accounting of emissions related to these projects during the ERPA credit period will be considered. It should be noted that during the first monitoring milestone, no ERs were recorded, so it would not be an inconvenience in the accounting of this monitoring milestone.

In relation to the error identified for the TNC project (Avoid planned deforestation and degradation in the Valdiviana Coastal Reserve, Chile), the value 58,154 corresponds to the Estimated Annual Emission Reductions, which is registered on the page VERRA. Below you can see two screenshots showing this amount.

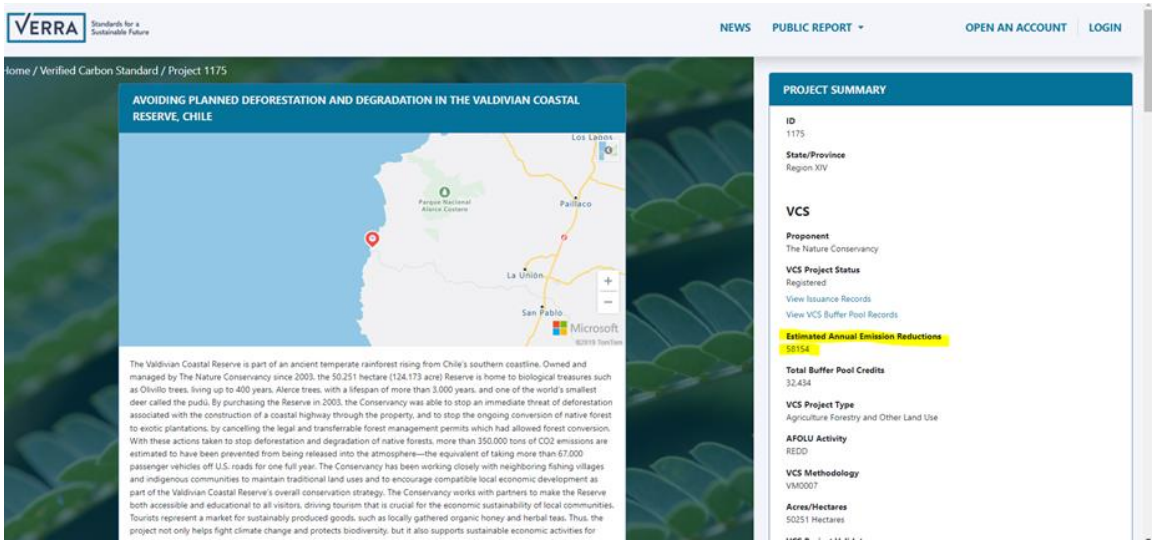


Table 1.4. Ex ante estimates of net emission reductions (not including non-permanence risk buffer deduction).

Years	Estimated GHG emission Reductions or removals (tCO_{2e})
2004	121,960.3
2005	136,422.5
2006	54,548.3
2007	51,902.4
2008	42,999.4
2009	30,862.5
2010	39,512.1
2011	41,627.4
2012	30,242.2
2013	31,462.9
Total estimated ERs	581,540
Total number of crediting years in first 10-year baseline period	10
Average annual ERs	58,154

* Hereafter, the year refers to the year at the end of the annual interval, hence 2004 represents the year from 4 November 2003 to 3 November 2004.

The Bosques Cautín S.A project currently appears on the VERRA platform requesting registration, in addition to presenting a value of annual emissions greater than that registered on our platform. This data will be updated in the monitoring report.

Documentation provided by the Project Participant	
VVB Assessment	**Date:** 13/06/2024
Corrections are accepted. CAR 12 is closed.	

Major CAR ID:	13	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In section 7.3: risk related to Exposure and vulnerability to natural disturbances is described in the ERPD as medium but reported high, please correct this incongruence or provide a valid explanation.		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024
The risk associated with exposure and vulnerability to natural disturbances has been updated from medium to high, because one survey developed by World Bank & the country was done finding phenological evidence of the impact of drought & mega drought in forest land within the ERP area. The drought & mega drought is a natural disturbance whose effect has generated the browning in the forest canopy, including the death of any individuals. The study revealed the effect of the lack of water on the phenological cycle of the vegetation in the program area, identifying some anomalous behaviors in certain variables, with integral productivity being the one that best represented the anomalies. These anomalies were linked to drought, allowing us to identify a proportion of the forests directly affected by this phenomenon, managing to segregate carbon flows in these areas. In this way, the risk increases completely when the generated impact is detected, demonstrating the importance of its occurrence in the program area. No further information is provided because the study carried out was shared previously.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 13/06/2024
This is considered correct. CAR13 is closed.		

Major CAR ID:	14	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In section 8: the quantity of Ers to be allocated to the Uncertainty buffer (h) is incorrect. Same for (J), please correct them.		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024
As evidenced in section 8, for this first monitoring report the country's performance is negative, therefore no reduced emissions are generated that can be transferable to uncertainty reserves, reversals or grouped reserves. This is why there is no ER allocated in those buffers. The values in these cells are zero.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 27/06/2024
Ok. CAR 14 is closed.		

Major CAR ID:	15	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
In section 12.1: Table of Sources of uncertainty does not comply with the requirements included in the Guidelines on the application of the Methodological Framework Number 4 On Uncertainty Analysis of Emission Reductions, version 1.0; as the following columns are missing: Systematic, Random, Contribution to overall uncertainty (High / Low), Addressed through QA/QC?, and Residual uncertainty estimated? Please note that cells with H/L are used to indicate where the ER Program is required to assess the contribution to overall uncertainty of that particular component, cells with YES/NO indicate that it is the ER Program's choice in how they deal with the particular component, and the cells labelled without a choice (e.g. H, Yes, No) are prescribed.		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024
The information has been updated, correcting the table as indicated.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 27/06/2024
Corrected values have been reviewed. CAR 15 is closed.		

Major CAR ID:	16	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
Provide a justification for the use of the same parameters for all different forest types as discussed in the technical sessions that took place from the 30th of April to the 2nd of May. Take as an example the values used in the spreadsheet “Herramienta Deforestación_NR2_MR1” in tab “Tabla_LU”		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024
One of the parameters discussed in the sessions was the basic density of wood, data for which an average is applied for all forest types. This is justified because the country does not have sufficient information to establish a value by forest type. That is why the same factor is used.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 20/06/2024
The rationale behind the use of the same value is clear, however, please justify if this is the more accurate method available taking into account peer-reviewed publications and any other source to calculate this. CAR 16 remains open.		
Date: 05/07/2024 In scientific publications and other available sources, there are no wood density values calculated by forest type. Global publications including Zanne, or IPCC tables 4.13 and 4.14 also do not separate by forest type, and none refer to them being country-specific values, but refer to South America in Zanne, and to the Americas in the case of the IPCC. We consider that it is more accurate to use the national average values that come from specific values obtained in Chilean forests for the most representative species (rauli oak, etc.), combined with values from the IPCC for those species that do not have national data. If specific species are compared, global databases tend to have higher values than national ones, so their use could end up in an overestimation of emissions.		

Major CAR ID:	17	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of NC		
According to the MF 6.1 and 6.2 indicators, the ER-MR (sections MR 2.2, 3, 4.2, Annex 4: 8.3, 9.1) shall mention if key data and methods for building the Reference Level and monitoring period have been made public. If this information has not been made public, explain why.		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024
All the data and information used for calculations has been published and shared with the audit team in the links available in the monitoring reports, and in the excel spreadsheets. There is not information pending or share with the audit team or public.		
Documentation provided by the Project Participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 27/06/2024
Ok. CAR17 is closed.		

Minor Corrective Action Requests (mCARs)

Minor CAR ID:	01	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
Section 1.1: In the table from the sub section "Strategy Update to mitigate/and or minimize potential displacements" please include information on how not reducing taxes for sustainable producers might have affected the risk of deforestation or whether the risk quantification has been updated i.e. from low to medium. Moreover, include information on how for the "agriculture and livestock expansion" driver, it remains at low without any implementation of the planned strategy in this regard.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
Firstly, it should be noted that according to the provisions of Law No. 20,283, native forests are exempt from the land taxes levied on agricultural lands and should not be considered for the purposes of the application of the Inheritance, Assignments and Donations Tax Law. Small forest owners are subject to the income system presumably established in article No. 20 of the Income Tax Law, but not to the tax regulations contained in the first and second paragraphs of article No. 35 of Law No° 20,283. With the above, the possibility of displacement due to the non-entry into force of the tax exemption for income would not have major effects since forest owners do not pay taxes on their land. Additionally, as established by the N°20.283 law, the forest management plan aims at the sustainable use of the native forest resources, with the objective of obtaining timber and non-timber goods, considering the multifunctionality of the forests and biological diversity, safeguarding the quality of the water and avoiding the deterioration of the soil, so in no case would its correct execution be a cause of deforestation. In reference to the replacement of forest with agricultural crops, in 2020, the replacement of native forest with agricultural crops was declared illegal, rejecting the felling of native forest for the use of land in plantations, based on Decree Law No. 701. The above since it was proven incompatible to authorize a management plan for cutting native forest to recover land for agricultural purposes, since the authorization would not comply with the objective of protecting, recovering and improving the native forest to ensure forest sustainability and environmental policy. In view of the foregoing, CONAF, through Resolution No. 203/2020, abides by legal opinion No. 6,271 of the Comptroller General of the Republic and instructs the completion of the procedure for entering management plans for felling native forest for the recovery of land for agricultural.		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
https://www.contraloria.cl/pdfbuscador/dictamenes/006271N20/html https://bosquenativo.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/2020-04-03-resolucion-conaf-dictamen-contraloria5.pdf		

VVB Assessment	Date: 20/06/2024
The explanation is considered sufficient. mCAR01 is closed.	

Minor CAR ID:	02	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
In section 1.2: Provide more information in the ER-MR for the downwards tendency of transformation from native forests into forest plantation as well as where to find the specific data in the document provided as evidence. Include this kind of information for every driver. Moreover, clarify whether the agriculture and livestock activity expansion data provided is exclusive for agriculture or is also for livestock. Include more information in the document.		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024
The information provided in 1.2 related to this driver is based on the data generated from the change of use maps, which account for the reduction in the substitution surface, in addition to the background that it is legally unfeasible to change the surface of native forests for surfaces with exotic plantations. Regarding agricultural information, there is data provided in the change map, at the level of IPCC uses and sub-uses, where the change surfaces can be discriminated against. The precise data on forest loss by other areas can be found in the spreadsheets provided for the deforestation activity, the link to which has been shared again in the report.		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 20/06/2024
Ok. mCAR 02 is closed.		

Minor CAR ID:	03	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
In section 2.1 please provide the origin of equation 1: estimation of deforestation		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024
The equations are presented in 2.2, please confirm that you are referring to this section and not 2.1. Equation 1 comes from 2.15 of the IPCC Volume 4 Chapter 2 GENERIC METHODOLOGIES APPLICABLE TO MULTIPLE LAND USE CATEGORIES, adding the equivalent carbon conversion for forest land use changes to all non-forest land uses.		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 27/06/2024
Ok, mCAR03 is closed.		

Minor CAR ID:	04	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
In section 3.2 explain the origin of the parameters of area of used non-forest land converted into forest during the reference level Page 63. idem for areas of conservation native forests that remains as such during the 2011-2010 period Page 65.		
Project Participant response		Date: 08/06/2024
The data for area or activity data originated from the LULUC maps and from the thematic map of carbon fluxes. This information was shared through the links for each REDD+ activity spreadsheet of calculation. This observation is repeated in the findings reports.		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
VVB Assessment		Date: 27/06/2024
Ok, noted. mCAR04 is closed.		

Observations

Obs ID:	01	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
Related to the initial table: Clarify the correct name of the program it is different within the ER-PD name for the program. Indicate the version of the document		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
The name of the program has been corrected according to what is indicated in the ERPD. Regarding the version of the document, it has already been raised as Major CAR 02. Please clarify if it corresponds to a Major or Minor, and it is appreciated for not reiterating the observations.		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 27/06/2024
Ok, Obs01 closed.		

Obs ID:	02	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
Section 1.1: Provide evidence to check and demonstrate the outcomes of deforestation reductions actions, such as 1,297 inspections, the 688 firewood, the 27 community plans, the 425 teachers from rural schools, etc. All this information needs to be crosschecked, please clarify where the audit team can access this information or provide it. Provide further details about the strategy update for report period (last column of table 10) for each driver.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
The information provided in 1.1 comes from the SAFEGUARDS REPORT OF THE CHILE EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM, RETROACTIVE REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 2018 - DECEMBER 2019, which has NO Objection from the World Bank. This report is developed based on the Internal Management indicator verifiers of the Corporación Nacional Forestal, which annually report compliance with internal institutional goals. More details on the update strategy for this reporting period have been provided in previous observations. Please consider the information provided above.		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
REPORTE DE SALVAGUARDAS DEL PROGRAMA REDUCCIÓN DE EMISIONES DE CHILE PERIODO DE REPORTE RETROACTIVO ENERO 2018 - DICIEMBRE 2019, Disponible en: SAFEGUARDS REPORT OF THE CHILE EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM, RETROACTIVE REPORTING PERIOD JANUARY 2018 - DECEMBER 2019. Available in: https://docs.google.com/document/d/12ppcgoESnf5aWy64HagnCFtg8Au0HP09/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=103115075145926052872&rtpof=true&sd=true		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 27/06/2024
Obs 02 is closed.		

Obs ID:	03	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
In section 1.2: The paper provided as evidence, Miranda et el., 2020 is not open source, please provide the evidence in an accessible way. Within urban and industrial activity expansion it is stated that there are no systematized statistics, but it is a recognized reality, please provide further details about this assumption. please, in those observations or source of information in which there are no systematized statistics but it is reported as a widely recognized reality, please provide additional information.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
A new link has been assigned to access this evidence, from an open page. Please verify access to: https://repositorio.uchile.cl/handle/2250/177622 The indicated trends can be followed directly with the information that the country provides in the analyzes of land use change, in the National GHG Inventories, and in the public platforms for access to information on land use and forest dynamics. As in the previous response, the information can be reviewed in the indicated documents and on the SIMEF Minagri platform.		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
INGEI Series 1990-2020: https://snichile.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/2022_IIN_CL.pdf INGEI Series 1990-2018: https://snichile.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Informe_del_Inventario_Nacional_de_GEI_serie_1990-2018.pdf *Monitoring of land use changes:* https://simef.minagri.gob.cl/herramientas/reporte-estadistico-ver		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 27/06/2024
Ok, Obs03 is closed.		

Obs ID:	04	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
In section 2.1: Provide further information about the following: also has a mechanism for receiving citizen complaints either via postal mail or e-mail when there is information of any acts where a violation of the Forest Law of Chile has taken place. In page 42 it is stated that CF = conversion factor of no-CO2 gas into CO2e, ton gas no-CO2 ton CO2e-1. CF value is 25 for CH4 and 298 for N2O, according to IPCC 2006. Please specify what chapter within the documentation.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
- More information about mechanism for receiving citizen illegal logging complaints has been provided in the subsection of Role of communities in the forest monitoring system contained in section 2.1 - The values 25 for CH4 & 298 for N2O refers to global warming potential for GHG calculations. This data is taken from the national GHG inventory 1990-2018 serie, based on AR4 IPCC, available in https://snichile.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Informe_del_Inventario_Nacional_de_GEI_serie_1990-2018.pdf		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 27/06/2024
Information provided correct. Obs 04 is closed.		

Obs ID:	05	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
Section 3.1: in table 319.4.a1 the audit team was able to find only the initial parameters for each species, if there are more, it is not clear where the reference points to. Section 3.2: the parameters area burned between 2011-2010, come from the document "herramientas_incendios", tab incendios NR, rows 23. However, the parameters in such document have decimals. Please include the decimals		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
The observation is not understood, please clarify. No burned area parameters are presented between 2011-2010. The data is for 2001-2010 and 2018-2019. Decimals were added to the report section.		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 20/06/2024
The first observation is related to the AGB and BGB values of native forests, please clarify where to find each in the evidence provided. Obs05 remains open.		
Project Participant response	**Date:** 05/07/2024	
This observation was discussed in a meeting on Thursday 4th July. During the session, Aenor explained that the observation was closed.		
VVB Assessment	**Date:** 12/07/2024	

Obs ID:	06	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
Section 4.1: please provide the Letter No 119/2020 and the acceptance of the technical corrections by the FMT.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
Access link to Official Letter 119/2020: *https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_S6Jzev29e2Qh0NxN5Bfi1OHoXu5idkV/view?usp=sharing* *FMT response:* *https://drive.google.com/file/d/1de_YnbyeXMJTMuJAmIohy5U5dEo9QzyZ/view?usp=sharing*		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 13/06/2024
Evidence reviewed. Obs06 is closed.		

Obs ID:	07	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
Section 6.4: provide further explanation of the following statement: CONAF has not defined procedures and agreements to sell or assign ERs of the ER Program area to other entities under a different GHG program or standard. Indeed, these projects could trade ER for the period 2018-2019. In order to avoid double counting, CONAF considers the exclusion of the areas reported in as participants of a voluntary carbon market standard, thus avoiding considering ERs from areas committed to other buyers. In particular, for this period it was not possible to collect the geographical areas, however, transactions with other standards were not recorded either.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
CONAF has not defined the procedures and agreements to sell or assign ERs of the ER program because all the results generated by the program implementation will be used by the country to the commitments of climate change mitigation actions. In addition to the above, the results of the ERP are distributed to the beneficiaries in the program area according to the benefit sharing plan established by the country. Currently in Chile, an emissions compensation mechanism is being developed, in which the option of generating solution projects based on the nature of the forestry area is proposed, for which an increase in the generation of projects in the forestry area could be generated. accounting. However, the development of this mechanism is still incipient. Regardless of the above, the established procedure indicates that in the case of generating RE in the program area, CONAF must exclude these areas and the transactions associated with these projects, in order to guarantee that double accounting and double payment are avoided.		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 13/06/2024
Corrections noted. Obs07 closed.		

Obs ID:	08	Date: 10/05/2024
Description of the CL		
Section 7.2: If this section is not applicable, it may make sense to eliminate the table, leaving a complete explanation of why it is not applicable.		
Project Participant response		**Date:** 08/06/2024
The country team understands that it is not possible to delete the reporting template. Please confirm this information with the FMT.		
Documentation provided by the Project participant		
VVB Assessment		**Date:** 27/06/2024
Ok, it is ok to leave it as is. Obs 08 is closed.		

APPENDIX 2: EVIDENCE PROVIDED BY COUNTRY PARTICIPANT AND REVIEWED BY AENOR

AENOR has reviewed all evidence provided. The evidence provided by the country are located within the Monitoring report in the corresponding section for each evidence. The evidence is located within external links that can be visited to contrast the information. AENOR confirms that all the links referenced in the MR work properly and they are updated. If some links were broken when AENOR tried to open them, some findings have been raised to solve the problem.

Document information

Version	Date	Description
1.0	July 2024	Initial version adopted.
2.0	August 2024	Comments from FMT, country and ITR
2.1	September 2024	Comments from FMT.
2.2	October 2024	Information regarding transferability.
3.0	October 2024	Minor corrections and reference to a minor CAR to be included in MP2 section 5.4.2 of this report.
3.1	October 2024	Format corrections to section 5.6.
3.2	November 2024	Typos and corrections from the FMT in section 5.2 and 5.6.
3.3	November 2024	Corrections in section 5.6