

Concept Note

Chile REDD+ RBP for results period 2014-2016

Chile | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

16 March 2019



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Concept Note

REDD-plus results based payments

Version 1.0

Accredited entities are expected to develop a concept note, in close consultation with the relevant national designated authority and REDD-plus entity/focal point, in response to the request for proposals for the Pilot Programme for REDD-plus results based payments (Decision B.18/07). The concept note should follow the terms of reference of the approved Board decision and will be assessed per Stage 1 of the scorecard also included in the same Board decision.

Programme Title: Chile REDD+ RBP for results period 2014-2016

Country: Chile

Results period: 2014 – 2016

National Designated Authority: Ministry of Finance

REDD-plus entity/focal point National Forest Corporation (CONAF)

Accredited Entity: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO)

Date of first submission/
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version number: 2019-03-14 V.001



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A. Eligibility criteria

A.1. Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus requirements

- National REDD-plus Strategy or Action Plan

Link to document (s): https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile_national_redd_strategy.pdf

Comments (max 500 words):

Chile has some 14.3 million hectares of forests. These forests are unique, given their high levels of endemism (50.3% of all native plant species). Historically, approximately, 5 million hectares of these original forests were converted for agricultural purposes and other uses. Degradation is a more prominent threat to Chilean forests today. This includes fuelwood, livestock, and forest fires, which contribute to degrading the remaining forests. Furthermore, climate change represents a threat to the ecosystem equilibrium throughout the territory. During the period of 2014-2016, Chile REDD+ results were of 18,87 million tCO₂e.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Chile (MINAGRI) and the National Forest Corporation (CONAF) led the formulation process of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRIV) based on a broad participatory process, that took place from 2010 to 2016. National and international stakeholders, representatives from the indigenous people as well as civil society organizations all participated in the process.

The ENCCRIV, which was approved in November 2016, is an instrument on public policy for the native vegetation resources of Chile which integrates the strategic activities and measures to be taken by a country that needs to mitigate and adapt to climate change as well as fighting against desertification, land degradation and drought.

The formulation of the ENCCRIV is aligned with international and national commitments made by the country, to various agreements such as the Paris Agreement, REDD+, the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) mechanism, the National Forest Policy 2015-2035 as well as the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022.

The objective of the ENCCRIV is to reduce the social, environmental and economic vulnerability caused by climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought on vegetation resources and human communities that depend on them. The overall goal of the ENCCRIV is to increase the resilience of ecosystems and contribute to mitigating climate change, promoting the reduction of greenhouse gases emission as well as the enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

The ENCCRIV establishes eight activities containing 26 action measures, which are intended to address the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and the barriers that prevent or interfere in implementing activities on restoration, conservation and sustainable management of all types of forests. These activities include adaptive management for climate change mitigation and adaptation, which assist in combating desertification, land degradation, and drought. These activities also promote sustainable forest management as well as livestock management, which in turn assist in the protection of Chilean forests. Preventive management is also in place to avoid or reduce the impact of forest fires. This also includes sanitary plant protection, forest restoration and crosscutting management measures that include legal and regulatory issues, and environmental education.

- National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)

Link to document / information on the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform or in the technical annex to the Biennial Update Report (BUR): https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/063724851_Chile-BUR3-1-Chile%20REDD%20%20Spanish.pdf

Comments (max 500 words):

The National Forest Monitoring System for REDD+ is based on a network of solid and sustainable institutions with a wide range of technical knowledge and capacities. The description of roles and responsibilities is clearly documented and the general coordination of the network is clearly assigned.

CONAF fulfils the role of Focal Point for REDD+ being the institution in charge of coordinating the generation and reporting of the elements linked to REDD+, including the coordination of the National Forest Monitoring System, the generation and reporting of the FREL/FRL and the Technical Annex of REDD+ results.

CONAF also has a fundamental role in generating basic information for the National Forest Monitoring System, being responsible for executing the mandate established in Article 4 of Law No. 20,283 of 2008 on the Recovery of the Native Forest and Forest Development, which establishes that CONAF will maintain a permanent forest cadastre.

Together with CONAF, the Forestry Institute (INFOR), an institution that relies on MINAGRI, has a highly relevant role in the forestry sector in Chile and in the NFMS. Within its mission, it is mandated to carry out inventories of the forest resources of that particular country, including the design, technological development, implementation and execution of the National Forest Inventory, which is funded through MINAGRI.

The NFMS is designed to operate and report every two years (since 2018), at sub-national level, and is expected to expand its capability to report at National level from 2020 onwards, reducing the risk of displacement.

The NFMS is integrated into the ENCCRV Measuring and Monitoring System described in detail in the following link: <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/documentos/item/455-sistema-de-medicion-y-monitoreo-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-y-recursos-vegetacionales>.

FREL/FRL that is applied to the results period for which payments are requested has been submitted to the UNFCCC and Technical Assessment finalized.

Links to FREL/FRL: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2016_submission_frel_chile_english.pdf

Link to Technical Assessment report: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/tar/chl.pdf>

Comments (max 500 words):

Chile submitted its subnational Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) for native forests in 2016. The FREL was technically assessed by Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts in March 2017. The assessment found the FREL to be of high quality and the areas for future technical improvement are being looked into.

The subnational area covers the central-southern zone of Chile. This area contains the highest concentration and largest variety of forests in the country, as well as a strong anthropogenic presence. This subnational segment is comprised of five administrative regions: *Maule, Biobio, Araucania, Los Rios* and *Los Lagos*.

The FREL/FRL of Chile considers emissions and carbon removals in the temperate native forests during the reference period due to the activities of deforestation, forest degradation, forest conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Chile presents a FREL/FRL at the subnational scale for native forests in four REDD+ activities with annual emissions of 1.78 million tCO₂e for deforestation, 6.42 million tCO₂e for degradation and annual removals of -1.8 million tCO₂e for conservation of forest carbon stocks and -7.9 million tCO₂e for enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

The Subnational FREL/FRL submitted by Chile to the UNFCCC, was also used in the Emission Reduction Program Description (ER-PD) submitted by Chile to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). The FREL/FRL overcame the FCPF Technical Advisory Panel, the Facility Management Team and the Donors review processes in December 2018, complying with all the indicators and criteria related to forest carbon accounting included in the FCPF Methodological Framework. The FCPF Emission Reduction Program will be implemented for the period 2019-2025, avoiding any overlapping with the current GCF REDD+ Results Based Payments Project.

A safeguards information system (SIS) to inform how the safeguards are addressed and respected

Link to document/information: <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/sistema-de-informacion-de-salvaguardas>

Comments (max 500 words):

The Safeguards Information System (SIS) of the ENCCRV is the system through which Chile reports to the various instances at national level; i.e. to the international community and to donors, via the REDD + Safeguards of the UNFCCC, via the Operational Policies (OP) of the World Bank and the UN-REDD Guidelines that are being met.

The Safeguard Information System of the Chilean ENCCRV integrates information from different sources related to the implementation of the Chilean ENCCRV, which serves as an input to evaluate how social and environmental Safeguards previously defined by the country, are being addressed and respected. It operates at all national, regional, communal and project levels, allowing it to have the necessary and sufficient elements for the elaboration of the required reports according to the national and institutional commitments, respecting and taking into consideration the minimum criteria and guidelines established by the UNFCCC for the development of these systems.

The SIS has three modules:

1. Legal and institutional. These include information on how safeguards are addressed, with legal and institutional arrangements taking place at the national level.
2. Operational Module. This includes information on how the safeguards are being respected. It considers the level of risk and the mitigation measures for operational activities of initiatives at local, regional and national levels.
3. Indicators of the ENCCRV, at both national and local levels.

The initial compilation and analysis of information was carried out in April 2018. The design of the SIS was completed in November 2018 and the software platform is expected to be completed by April 2019, which will become fully operational by October 2019.

Presently, Chile is developing an Information Technology (IT) based platform that will increase transparency in the generation of reports on the approach, respect and compliance of environmental and social safeguards. Additionally, this platform will integrate the existing Complaints and Suggestions Mechanisms (<http://oirs.conaf.cl/>) that will facilitate feedback with beneficiaries and stakeholders.

A summary of information on how all the Cancun REDD-plus safeguards were addressed and respected during the period for which payments are being requested

Link to document: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/reporte_salvaguardas_pc.pdf

Comments (max 500 words):

The summary of information on how the Cancun REDD+ safeguards were addressed and respected submitted to the UNFCCC refers to the period 2013/2017 and was submitted in February 2018. The summary includes:

- Information on the country's national context on environmental and social issues followed by details on the process of formulation and validation of the ENCCRV, including the management instruments that emerged from this process.
- A description on the national circumstances for addressing, respecting and complying with safeguards, in addition to the national definitions linked to the treatment and enforcement of the safeguards, including the institutional arrangements necessary for addressing them properly.
- The national interpretation of the Cancun Safeguards and how these have been addressed, respected and enforced in the "Formulation and Validation" phase of the ENCCRV. Analysis of the link between the Cancun Safeguards, guidance on social and environmental consideration from the UN-REDD Programme, and the World Bank's Operational Policies in their capacity as instances of technical and financial support for the "Formulation and Validation" and "Early Implementation" phases of the ENCCRV.
- Systems and processes for addressing, respecting and fulfilling safeguards during the Implementation phase of the ENCCRV.
- Experiences and lessons learned from the process that could help Chile strengthen its future summaries of Safeguards.

To address safeguards, Chile has established institutional arrangements with clear responsibilities for the regional coordinators for climate change, environmental services and a unit for social and indigenous affairs, and the modality how they coordinate their actions with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee for Climate Change, CONAF's Advisory body and the Advisory Council for Climate Change.

Additionally, in accordance with the requirements established by the FCPF, Chile also developed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (<https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/documentos/item/463-mgas>) that has been applied in the various implementation projects of the ENCCRV.

For the future phases of the ENCCRV, systems are already being designed to monitor how safeguards are being addressed and respected. These systems will take advantage of synergies among them and linked indicators, in order to avoid duplicity in information. Some of the systems include the SIS and the SNMF, which will be included in a Platform that manages integrated information of the strategy.

A.2. BUR Technical Annex

REDD-plus results for which payment is being requested reported in the technical annex to the BUR

Link to BUR: <https://unfccc.int/documents/185269>

Technical Analysis been completed Yes No

If yes, link to Technical Analysis report: _____

If no, expected date of completion: 28/02/20

A.3. Scale

National Subnational

If subnational, provide a definition below:

Chile has decided to focus its initial efforts on developing REDD+ in a subnational area, covering the central-southern zone of Chile.

This area contains the highest concentration and largest variety of forests in the country, as well as a strong anthropogenic presence. This subnational segment is comprised of five administrative regions: *Maule, Biobio, Araucania, Los Rios* and *Los Lagos*.

The temperate rainforest ecosystem, which is found in this region, has a large potential to reduce/absorb GHG emissions, and the capacity to produce non-carbon environmental benefits, such as: improving the water balance, soil conservation, maintaining biodiversity, and allowing communities dependent upon these ecosystems to access the benefits of these services.

These 5 regions represent 22% of the total area of Chile (16,522,077 hectares), and contain 41% of the native forests (5,853,387 hectares) which represent 11 of the 12 forest types present in the country.

A.4. Support from REDD-plus national entity/focal point to the UNFCCC

Has written consent for participation in the RFP provided by the REDD-plus national entity/focal point to the UNFCCC where a national entity/focal point has been nominated by a country been provided?

Yes No

B. Is funding from the project preparation facility required to develop this concept note into a full funding proposal?

Yes No

C. Supporting documents

Written consent for participation in the RFP provided by the REDD-plus national entity to the UNFCCC where a national entity has been nominated by a country;

Additional supporting documentation: *(Please list here the attached documents as annexes)*

- Annex 1: Written consent for participation in the RFP provided by the Green Climate Fund National Determined Authority where a national entity/focal point has been nominated by a country