



# Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

## Annex 4 Gender Assessment

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## I. Introduction

According to the requirements of the GCF Gender Policy (UN Women, GCF, 2017)<sup>1</sup> Chile REDD-plus RBP proposal must include a gender assessment and a gender action plan, in order to provide a detailed analysis of the scope of the ENCCRV, which REDD+ integrates, with regard to its ability to fulfill international and national commitments in the field of gender equality and women's rights.<sup>2</sup>

Over the last years, Chile has made good strides in promoting gender equality. According to the ranking of the Global Gender Gap of the World Economic Forum for the year 2018, Chile has an index core of 0,717, ranking it 54 out of 149 countries (World Economic Forum, 2018).<sup>3</sup> The country has taken concrete actions to promote and integrate gender equality into the broader policy-making agenda of the "Objectives for Sustainable Development" and the commitments of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Some of those actions have meant progress in the situation or status of women, while others have revealed the persistence of discrimination and of obstacles to full equality of opportunity between men and women in the country. Additionally, the progress that has been made often hides geographic differences in different dimensions of gender equality.

The actions REDD+ of the ENCCRV will focus on a significant part of the national territory where there is a high concentration and diversity of forests in the country, comprising five of the fifteen administrative regions of Chile: Maule, Biobío, Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos. These regions represent 22% of the total area of the country and host 41% of the Native Forest, with representation of 11 of the 12 Forest Types defined at the national level. In addition, these regions are those that have shown greater pressure on their forests due to the occurrence of forest fires, high demand for firewood, poverty and vulnerable population among others. From the beginning the ENCCRV will consider this subnational area and will include actions for different types of property (fiscal and private), not ruling out that later it will be extended to other regions of the country. The main objective of the ENCCRV is to establish itself as a framework for national action to support the recovery and protection of the native forest, xerophytic formations and promote the establishment of plant formations in soils that can be afforested belonging or used by small and medium-sized owners, including women and indigenous communities (CONAF, 2017).

The gender assessment/action plan presented in this document assesses the gender sensitiveness of the ENCCRV REDD+ targets, activities indicators and results. The objective is to provide an analysis tailored to the gender-related aspects and the gender mainstreaming strategy of the ENCCRV, and make recommendations in line with the Gender Policies of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and of FAO.

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<sup>1</sup> The GCF Gender Policy and Action Plan was adopted by The GCF Board in March 2015 (GCF/B.09/10) (UN Women, GCF, 2017).

<sup>2</sup> More information concerning the Gender Equality Policy of FAO in: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2017), Guidelines for the assessment of gender mainstreaming, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Office of Evaluation (OED), Rome.

<sup>3</sup> In 2006 Chile had an index core of 0,645, ranking it 78. World Economic Forum (2018), Global Gender Gap Report 2018, Geneva, World Economic Forum.

## II. Gender inequalities in Chile

### a) Education

#### *Educational level of boys and girls*

Chile has made progress in recent years in expanding the coverage and accessibility of education. The access to formal school education and higher education for males and females in the last few years has remained in equal conditions, highlighting the upward trend of females' access to education, increasing by 0.53% between 2009 and 2014, and 1% between 2014-2016. With regard to access as per educational level, figures also show equal characteristics, although for four of the five levels considered, access to education is briefly higher in males; higher education is the only category that females have more access to in 2014 (Table 1).

**Table 1. Students enrolled in traditional education, by gender and education level, 2014**

Education Level	Students Enrolled					
	National Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Pre-school	378,052	7.9	184,479	3.88	193,573	4.07
Special	176,818	3.7	106,726	2.24	70,092	1.47
Traditional Primary	1,957,416	41.2	1,006,378	21.16	951,038	19.99
Secondary	1,029,032	21.6	517,611	10.88	511,421	10.75
Higher	1,215,413	25.6	583,381	12.26	632,032	13.29
TOTAL	4,756,731	100	2,398,575	50.42	2,358,156	49.58

Source: Statistical Compendium, 2015, INE.

Despite progress, women's access to formal school education still depends on significant differences by area of residence (rural-urban) and ethnic origins. According to data from the Ministry of Education (Mineduc 2015) the Educational levels of women older than 15 years in rural areas of Chile are lower than in urban areas. 22.5% of rural women have a schooling of less than 5 years, in relation to the urban area (10% of schooling in this same age group) (Ministry of Women and Gender Equity (2017). In other hand, women who identify themselves as indigenous, are completed with a lower educational level than women who do not identify with an indigenous people. In higher education, the percentage of self-identified women as indigenous with a higher technical level is 9.18%, while in the rest of the population it is a little higher (10.04%) (INE, 2018).

The access to education becomes more difficult for women living in rural areas and belonging to indigenous communities, since they must face language and cultural gaps, in addition to the geographical barriers. In terms of figures, 14.9% of indigenous women manage to complete secondary education, compared to 18.6% of non-indigenous women. With respect to higher education, only 3.6% of indigenous women manage to finish it, compared to 7.9% of non-indigenous women (CASEN, 2015).

#### *illiteracy rates*

The illiteracy rates of the country's population have considerably decreased in the last 15 years. Between 1990 and 2015, for men and women, the reduction accounted for 39%. In 2015, the trend remains where women are the ones who -in a larger percentage- do not know how to read or write.

**Table 2. Percentage of Inhabitants 15 years or older who do not know how to read or write, country total**

Years	Men	Women
1990	4.9	5.4
1996	4.3	5.3
2000	3.7	4
2003	3.7	4.2
2006	3.7	4.1
2009	3.3	3.7
2011	3.1	3.5
2013	3.6	3.8
2015	3	3.3

Source: Ministry of Social Development, National Socioeconomic Survey (CASEN), 2015.

It is worth mentioning that, comparing the level of literacy, educational level and condition of income-related poverty (described in the following paragraph); there is a direct relation between a low level of education and the condition of income-related poverty (Table 3).

**Table 3. Educational Profile of individuals 15 years or older in conditions of poverty due to income, both genders**

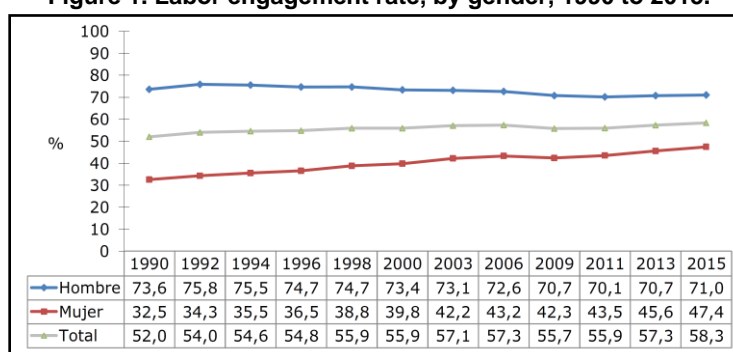
Individuals 15 years or older by respective group	Condition	Years				
		2006	2009	2011	2013	2015
Illiteracy Rate	Poor	7.4	5.6	5.3	6.2	5.9
	Not Poor	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.4	2.8
Schooling Average	Poor	8.4	8.8	9	9.1	9.3
	Not Poor	10.8	10.9	10.9	11	11.2
Percentage of individuals with unfinished secondary education	Poor	69.4	62.9	61.8	60.3	57.3
	Not Poor	41.2	39.6	39.9	38.6	36.7

Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015.

## b) Labour force participation

In Chile, Female labour force participation (LFP) and employment have risen only slightly over the last 25 years. Women have increased their labour market participation rate faster than men: labour participation has been maintained with no major variations for men; for women, from 1990 to 2015 it has increased by 14.9 percentage points (Figure 8).

**Figure 1. Labor engagement rate, by gender, 1990 to 2015.**



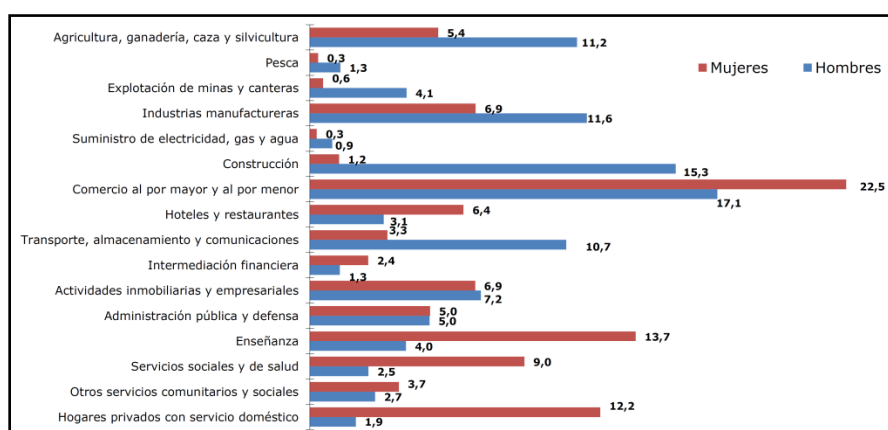
Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015

Nevertheless, the growing incorporation of women to the labor market has been accompanied by a process of feminization and a female concentration in some occupations and sectors of production. The study “*Greater Incorporation of Women in the Chilean Economy*” from the Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism, in its

conclusions it states: “an increase in female occupation positively impacts national production, measured through Real GDP per capita, nevertheless and due to the types of occupations, this impact is not yet as significant as the one produced when increasing male occupation.”

At the national level, the main branches of economic activities that women perform (occupied inhabitants, 15 years and older) are, first of all, wholesale trade and retail (22.5%); Teaching (13.7%); and private households with domestic service (12.2%). It is worth mentioning that the area of agriculture, livestock development, hunting and forestry, branches associated with ENCCRV-activities, accounts for 5.4% of Chile’s working women Ministry of Social Development, 2017b).

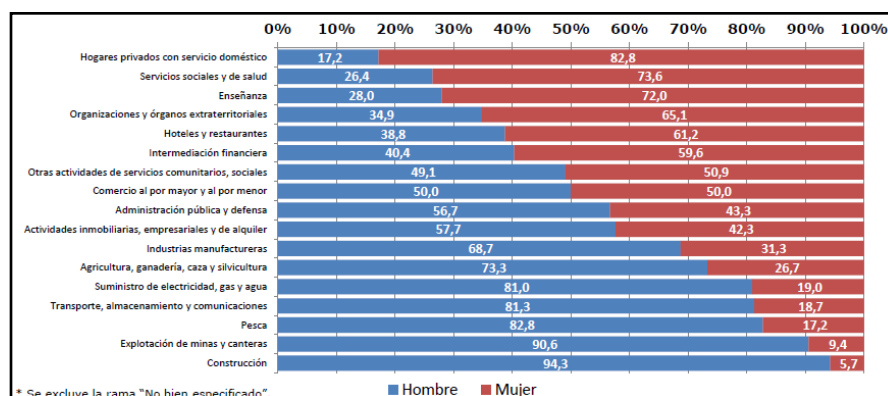
**Figure 2. Distribution of occupied population by branch of economic activity and gender, 2015**



Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015.

Considering the gender division of inhabitants who dedicate time to each economic activity, we can observe that in the Construction area, only 5.7% of the total occupied population in this activity are women, accounting for low figures; on the contrary, for the category Private Households with domestic service, 82.8% of the occupied population in this area are women. It is worth mentioning that in the area of agriculture, livestock development, hunting and forestry, associated with ENCCRV-activities, 26.7% of occupied inhabitants are women (Figure 6) (Ministry of Social Development, 2017b).

**Figure 3. Percentage distribution of each economic activity branch and gender, 2015**



\* Se excluye la rama "No bien especificado".

Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey,

### c) Poverty Rate

The situation of poverty in Chile, based on the 2015 National Socioeconomic Survey (CASEN) conducted by the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), includes measuring poverty through two methodologies: income-related poverty and multi-dimensional poverty (Table 5).

Considering the number of people in situation of poverty according to gender, we can highlight that the amount of women in situation of income-related poverty is 0.9% more than men; nevertheless, under the multidimensional poverty approach, men lead by 1 percentage point in terms of poverty conditions.

**Table 4. Percentage of individuals in condition of poverty, by gender, country total, 2015.**

Methodology	Total individuals (%)		
	Men	Women	Average
In condition of income-related poverty <sup>4</sup>	11.2	12.1	11.7 <sup>5</sup>
In condition of multidimensional poverty <sup>6</sup>	21.4	20.4	20.9

Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015.

In terms of the quantity of households in condition of poverty in relation to the gender of the head of household<sup>7</sup> (Figure 4) and within the perspective of poverty due to income, the gap is broadened, with more quantity of households headed by women (12.9%) than men (8.8%). This gap has persisted for many years, even though the total quantity of households in these conditions has significantly decreased in the last 10 years (Figure 5). With regard to the multidimensional poverty of households, this gap is reduced, and there are a higher percentage of households headed by men in condition of poverty. According to this, the 2015 femininity index of poverty<sup>8</sup> records a ratio -within the population in condition of income-related poverty- of 107.9 women for every 100 men; and for

<sup>4</sup> Condition of individuals who are part of households whose total monthly income is lower than the "line of poverty by equivalent individual", or minimum income set to satisfy basic food and non-food needs in that same period, in accordance with the quantity of household members.

<sup>5</sup> Out of this total, 8.1% accounts for non-extreme poverty and 3.5% accounts for extreme income-related poverty (2015 CASEN Survey).

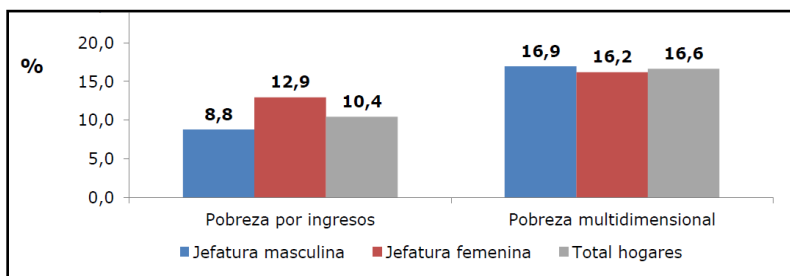
<sup>6</sup> Individuals that are part of households that do not reach proper life conditions within a set of five relevant aspects of well-being, among which we may find: (1) Education; (2) Health; (3) Work and Social Security; (4) Household and Environment; and (5) Networks and Social Cohesion. The previous conditions are observed through weighted set of 15 indicators (three for each area) with which household deficiencies are identified. Households that accumulate 22.5% or more deficiencies are considered in a condition of multidimensional poverty (2015 CASEN Survey).

<sup>7</sup> According to the 2015 Casen Survey, 39.5% of households are headed by women, out of which 77.4% are single-parent homes (2015 CASEN Survey).

<sup>8</sup> Ratio between the quantity of women in poverty and men in poverty, multiplied by 100.

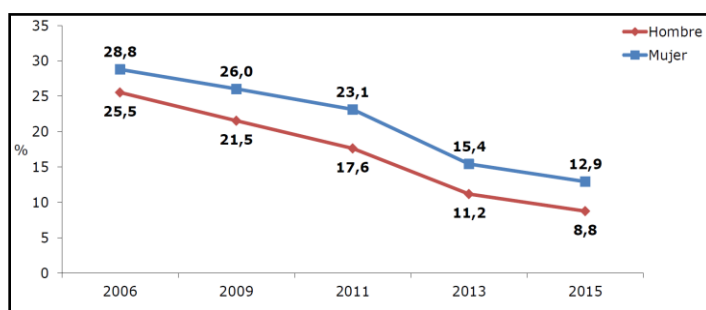
the same year, for every 100 men in condition of multidimensional poverty, there are 94.1 women in the same condition (2015 CASEN Survey, Ministry of Social Development, 2017b).

**Figure 4. Percentage of households in condition of income-related poverty or multidimensional poverty, by gender of head of household**



Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015.

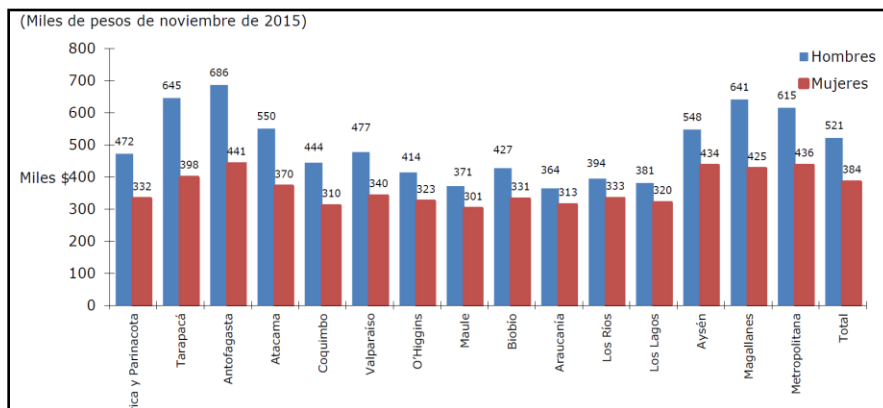
**Figure 5. Percentage of households in condition of poverty by income, by gender of head of household**



Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015.

This background information is consistent with one of the main domestic issues around gender equality, which accounts for the current wage gap between men and women in every region of the country (Figure 6).

**Figure 6. Monthly Average Income from main occupation, by gender and region**

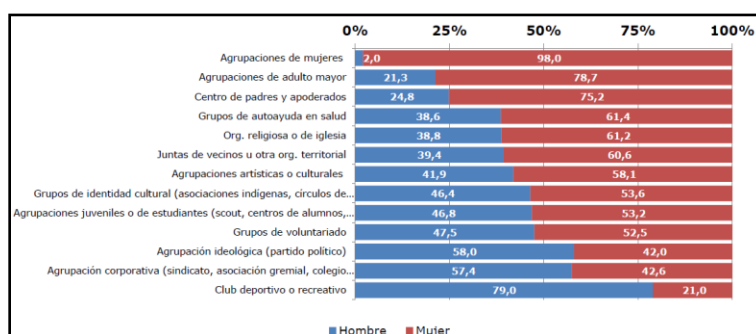


Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015.

## d) Political engagement

In 2015 in Chile, 27.1% of women and 25.4% of men declared having participated in organizations or organized groups<sup>9</sup>. Considering the population's gender division (Figure 11), we can observe that there is a majority of women participation in 10 out of the 13 types of organizations considered (Ministry of Social Development, 2017b).

Figure 7. Distribution of the population that participates in each type of organization, by gender, 2015



Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015.

Despite the previously described levels of political engagement of women, engagement in popular election positions (Table 9 and Table 10) is significantly low, with considerable gaps that have been decreasing.

Table 5. Distribution between representatives elected in local governments, according to election year

Election Year	Municipalities			City Departments		
	Men	Women	Gap	Men	Women	Gap
1992	93.6	6.4	-87.2	88.0	12.0	-76.0
1996	90.6	9.4	-81.2	85.6	14.4	-71.2
2000	87.7	12.3	-75.4	82.8	17.2	-65.6
2004	87.8	12.2	-75.6	78.8	21.2	-57.6
2008	87.5	12.5	-75.0	76.7	23.3	-53.4
2012	87.5	12.5	-75.0	74.8	25.2	-49.6
2016	88.1	11.9	-76.2	88.0	12.0	-76.0

Source: Gender Indicators, INE.

## e) Health

### Maternal Mortality Rate

In terms of maternal mortality, Chile has had increasing indexes in the last few years, and according to official statistics it has registered an increase between 2009 and 2016 (Table 6).

Table 6. Maternal Mortality Ratio for one hundred thousand live births



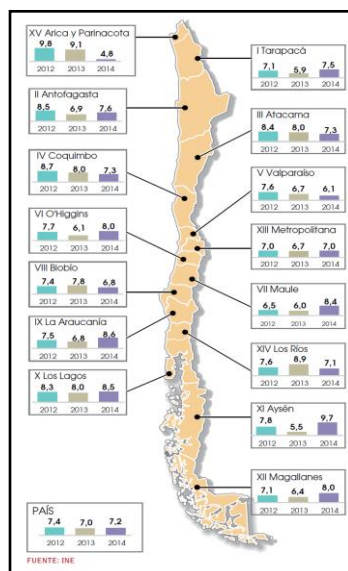
Year	Maternal Mortality Ratio for one hundred thousand live births.
2009	17
2010	18.3
2011	18.5
2012	22.1
2013	21.4
2014	22,2
2015	22,8
2016	21,9

Source: Department of Health Statistics and Information (DEIS). Ministry of Health (MINSAL).

### Infant Mortality Rate

In 2014, the national infant mortality average reached a rate of 7.2 for each one thousand live births; average which accounts for 10<sup>10</sup> regions, mainly from the country's northern and southern zones.

**Figure 8. Infant Mortality Rate (for children under one year of age) by region, 2012 and 2014**



Source: Vital Statistics. INE's 2014 Yearbook.

The infant mortality rate for the 1 to 4 years old category (Table 7) for males is 21.8% higher than for females. In a regional scale analysis, there are 4<sup>11</sup> regions whose infant mortality rates for males and females show rates which exceed the national average. Female mortality exceeds the national average in 6<sup>12</sup> out of 15 regions of

<sup>9</sup> Percentage of individuals of 12 years or older who participate or have participated in the last 12 months in organizations or have organized groups (Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015).

<sup>10</sup> Regions of Tarapaca, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, O'Higgins, Maule, La Araucania, Los Lagos, Aisen and Magallanes.

<sup>11</sup> Regions of Arica and Parinacota, Antofagasta, Coquimbo and Los Ríos.

<sup>12</sup> Regions of Arica and Parinacota, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, Los Ríos and Los Lagos.

Chile. The region of Arica and Parinacota presents the highest mortality rate within the 1 to 4 year old category both in male and female (9.3% and 6.9% respectively).

**Table 7. Infant Mortality, 1 to 4 year old category, by gender and region**

Region	Infant Mortality Rate, 2014 (Rate per 10,000 inhabitants of the age group)	
	Male	Female
<b>Arica and Parinacota</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Tarapaca</b>	2.5	1.8
<b>Antofagasta</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Atacama</b>	2	<b>5</b>
<b>Coquimbo</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Valparaíso</b>	2.3	2.1
<b>Metropolitana</b>	2.4	2.3
<b>Libertador B. O'Higgins</b>	3.2	2.1
<b>Maule</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Biobio</b>	<b>4.5</b>	2.4
<b>La Araucania</b>	<b>5.2</b>	1.5
<b>Los Ríos</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Los Lagos</b>	3.3	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Aysen</b>	0	0
<b>Magallanes</b>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Source: DEIS. Ministry of Health

### *Food security and nutrition*

With regard to the food and nutrition of individuals, in Chile there are food and nutrition gaps between men and women, and also with respect to the area in which they reside. According to the Ministry of Health, the healthy eating index shows that in urban areas, 7.3% of women have an unhealthy diet and 9% of men have an unhealthy diet. In rural areas, 4.3% of women have an unhealthy diet and 7.3% of men have an unhealthy diet. From this, it can be observed that in rural areas individuals have a healthier diet than in urban areas, and in general, women have a healthier diet than men.

On the other hand, with respect to the overweight and obesity of the individuals, there are also gaps by area and gender. The Ministry of Health states that in urban areas, 33.9% of women and 44.8% of men are overweight, and 32.6% of women and 18.6% of men are obese. With regard to rural areas, 31.7% of women and 39.2% of men are overweight, and 36.3% of women and 22.7% of men are obese. Thus, it is observed that although there are no large gaps per zone, there are important gaps between gender, since in the case of overweight, women suffer less in this trend compared to men, but in the case of obesity women suffer this condition to a greater extent than men (National Food Consumption Survey, Ministry of Health, 2014),.

## **f) Unpaid domestic and care work**

In Chile domestic and reproductive work in the household, as well as the care responsibility for dependents, continue to be culturally recognized as the female functions. According to data from the 2015 Time-Use Survey, the distribution of paid and unpaid work is very highly unequal by gender and socioeconomic stratum. In terms of hours, men spend a total of 2.7 hours on unpaid work in a typical day, while women spend 5.9 hours (INE, 2016). When analyzing the total workload (which measures unpaid and paid work, together with transportation time) it is possible to verify that Chilean women perform a greater proportion of paid and unpaid activities than men. In the employed population of 15 years old, the total workload presents pronounced gender differences: 9.78 hours for

men and 11.46 hours for women on a weekday, and on a weekend day the load of hours is lower but still an important difference is maintained by sex; moreover, the participation of women in domestic work and care intensifies during the weekends (Arriagada y Miranda, 2019). These gender gaps translates into gender inequalities that undermine opportunities and conditions for women's labor insertion, generating a double pressure on them -as a family care and as a worker- that increases among those who are living in poverty (Arriagada y Miranda, 2019).

## **e) Social protection**

In Chile, the pension system underwent profound changes after the implementation of the 2008 reform. Previously, the sector's operational reform in 1981 replaced the pay-as-you-go system with an individual capitalization model. This system is based on contributions individually for an amount equivalent to 10% of wages. Tales of deposit contributions in the calls Pension Fund Administrators (AFP).

By 2015 the rate of affiliation to the pension system (total number of people who declared that they have contributed to a pension system in their lives) reached 80.3% of the total number of respondents of the Social Protection Survey (EPS). The gap between males and females exceeds 10 percentage points, the former reaching an enrollment rate of 85.3% while women only 75%. This gap, although still significant, It has shown a clear tendency to decrease with respect to the previous rounds of the survey, mainly due to the sustained increase in the enrollment rate of active women in the system, which had risen from 63.5% in 2006 to 69% in 2009. For both sexes, a maximum was observed in the percentage of affiliates in the age group of 35 to 49 years, reaching a rate of 87.6% (93.3% men and 82.0% women). In contrast, the youngest section, from 18 to 34 years, reaches only 74.1%, while the oldest, between 50 and 64 years, reaches a membership rate of 79.1%. With regard to marital status, the highest rate of affiliation is observed among "separated, divorced or annulled" individuals, with 88.4%, while the lowest rate is among those who at the time of the survey indicate being "single", with 74%. Finally, the enrollment rate tends to be increasing with respect to the educational level (from 59.2% among those who indicate not having education to 93.6% among those who attained a postgraduate degree) and the number of children (71.2% for individuals without children, 85.1% with 1 child, 86.5% with 2 children and 81.7% with 3 or more children) (Ministry of Labor and Social Security, 2015).

## **II. Legal and administrative framework protecting women and promoting gender equality in Chile**

### **a) International protocols and frameworks ratified by Chile in support of gender Equality, women's empowerment and Human Rights**

Chile has made great legislative advances towards equality and social inclusion. The international-level instruments with the highest relevance and which have applicability in the country are the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the “UN General Assembly Resolution” of 2011, on women's political participation, which reinforces that “the active participation of women, on equal conditions than men, in all levels of decision-making is essential for achieving equality, sustainable development, peace and democracy. The country has also ratified

and/or signed many key international conventions and treaties on gender equality, women's empowerment and human rights (table 1).

**Table 8. Human rights and gender equality instruments ratified in Chile**

Human Rights/ Gender equality Instrument	Ratification Status		Ratification status of optional protocols
	Signature	Ratification	
ILO convention Domestic Workers (No. 189)	2015	2015	
International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 2010	2007	2009	
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2008	2007	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 2008 was signed by Chile in 2007 and ratified in 2008.</li> </ul>
ILO convention on indigenous and tribal peoples, 1989	2008	2008	
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 2003	1993	2005	
Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), 1994	1994	1996	
Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990	1990	1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict of 2002 was signed by Chile in 2001 and ratified in 2003.</li> <li>The optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography of 2002 was signed by Chile in 2000 and ratified in 2003.</li> <li>The optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure of 2014 was signed by Chile in 2012 and ratified in 2015.</li> </ul>
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1987	1987	1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The optional Protocol of 2006 was signed by Chile in 2005 and ratified in 2008</li> </ul>
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1981	1980	1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The optional Protocol of 2000 was signed by Chile in 1999 but not ratified.</li> </ul>
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1976	1969	1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The optional Protocol of 2013 was signed by Chile in 2009 but not ratified</li> </ul>
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1976	1969	1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The optional Protocol of 1976 ratified by Chile in 1992. The second Optional Protocol of 1991 signed by Chile in 2001, and ratified in 2008)</li> </ul>
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1969	1966	1971	

Source: Status of ratification of International Human Rights Treaties, interactive dashboard. <http://indicators.ohchr.org>

## b) National gender equality and women's empowerment frameworks in Chile

At the national level, the State Constitution of Chile include the gender equality principles, in its article 19, number 2, that states "Equality before the Law (...) men and women are equal before the law", (National Congress, 1980). Additionally, the Law No. 20,609/2012, establishes measures against discrimination and provides for in Article no.1, that every State administration-body, within their field of competition, will be responsible for creating and implementing policies destined to guaranteeing every individual, without arbitrary discrimination, the enjoyment

and exercise of their legitimate rights and freedoms recognized by the Political Constitution of the Republic, and international laws and treaties ratified by Chile which are currently in force” (National Congress, 2014). The national legal framework on gender equality integrates different reforms in the educational domain, the electoral system, the labour policies. It is also important to mention that the gender agenda for the period 2014 – 2017 promoted the gender approach in the design of a new Political Constitution, the National Investment System and the reform of the nursery regime for child-care services for workers, which will ensure the non-discrimination of female workers and will include co-responsibility in child-caring.

**Table 9. National legal framework on gender equality in Chile**

Law/Act	Publication	Contents
20.840	2015	Replaces the binominal electoral system with one of an inclusive proportional nature, introduces quota rules in favor of women, with the aim of promoting their participation in the National Congress
20.820	2015	Creates the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality
20.786	2014	Modifies the working day, home-leave conditions and composition of the remuneration of domestic workers; prohibits of the requirement of uniform in public places
20.595	2012	Creates the Family Ethical Income for families of extreme poverty and the employment subsidy for women
20.609	2012	Measures against discrimination
20.507	2011	Typifies the crime of trafficking of children and adults and establishes norms for its prevention and for more effective criminal prosecution
20.533	2011	Enables midwives to prescribe contraceptives
20.545	2011	Modifies the maternity protection standards and incorporation of paternal postnatal leave
20.480	2010	Modification of the Criminal Code and the Law on Domestic Violence
20.418	2010	Sets standards on information, guidance and benefits in the field of fertility regulation.
20.348	2009	Safeguards for the right to equality in remuneration between women and men
20.399	2009	Grants childcare nurseries for workers
20.255	2008	Pension reform to grant women a bonus for daughter and son born alive
20.166	2007	Extends the right of working mothers to breastfeed their children even when there is no nursery
20.005	2005	Typifies and establishes sanctions for sexual harassment
Article 95 bis of the Labor Code	2003	Grants childcare nurseries for seasonal workers
19.591	1998	Modifies the labour code on maternity protection

Source: Ministry of Women and Gender Equality of Chile. <https://www.minmujeryeg.cl/ministerio/reformas-legales/leyes-que-benefician-a-las-mujeres/>

### c) Institutional framework: National machinery for the advancement of women

Since its creation in 1991, the National Service for Women has succeeded in mainstreaming the gender perspective across all State institutions so that, in their activities, they take into account the differing needs of men and women, thereby promoting gender equality. However, the Service's capacity for independent action and its powers were limited by its administrative dependence on the Ministry of Social Development. That called for a new institutional framework for gender matters to bridge any persisting gaps, improve legislation and propose further measures to speed up the achievement of substantive equality in all areas covered by the Convention (CEDAW, 2016).

Against that backdrop, Act No. 20.820, creating the Ministry for Women and Gender Equity and amending legal provisions specified in the Act, was promulgated on 20 March 2015 (CEDAW, 2016). Law No. 20,280/2015, establishes in its article No.1, the Ministry's responsibilities for the collaboration with the President of the Republic in the design, coordination and assessment of policies, plans and programs destined to “*promote gender equality, equality of rights and ensure the removal of all types of arbitrary discrimination against women*”. Likewise, this law defines that “*gender equality considers the identical or differential treatment between men and women and results in a total absence of any mean of arbitrary discrimination against women for being such, with regard to the ability*

of enjoyment and exercise of all their human rights” (National Congress, 2015). The Ministry of Women and Gender Equality is responsible for safeguarding the coordination, consistency and coherence of policies, plans and programs with regard to gender equality, which shall be incorporated in a cross-cutting manner to State actions.

Chile has also achieved significant progress in gender-sensitive public policies from the Management Improvement Programme (PMG) on Gender commitments, instrument aimed at supporting the gender mainstreaming processes within the Public Services. The Council of Ministers for Gender Equality was set up to promote the mainstreaming of gender equality in the ministries and services and provide relevant technical assistance, so that the gender perspective cuts across all State policies and activities (CEDAW, 2016). In this framework, the “Inter-ministerial Committee on Equal Rights and Gender Equality”, must collaborate in the implementation of policies, plans and programs focused on the equality of rights between women and men, incorporating the gender perspective in State actions. It is headed by the Minister of Women and Gender Equality and integrated by Ministers of the Interior and Public Security, of National defense, of Finance, Secretary General of the Presidency, Minister of Economy, Development and Tourism, of Social Development, of Education, of Justice, of Labor and Social Welfare, of Health, of Agriculture, of Housing and Urbanism, and of the National Council of Culture and Arts. Other ministers may be invited with the right to voice.

In 2014, the National Institute of Statistics established, within the National Statistics Commission, the Subcommission on Gender Statistics, in cooperation with the Ministry for Women and Gender Equity. That permanent Subcommission aims to provide information as a basis for high-impact public policies with a gender perspective (CEDAW, 2016).

Concerning the institutional mechanisms of gender, the following advances in this matter are highlighted: a) 22 ministries with gender ministerial advisors (as of March 2018), b) 73 units, tables and gender commissions are in operation, c) 128 public services have gender managers, d) Fifteen regions have Regional Commissions on Gender Equity, e) Six ministries have established regional gender tables in their sector: Justice, Works Public, Health, Education, Agriculture and Social Development (Ministry of Women and Gender Equity, 2018b).

## **d) National Policies, Plans and Programs on gender equality**

In Chile, public policies related to gender equality has been developed from the 1990s until the current period, in the context of different post-dictatorship governments that sought to correct the inherited socio-economic model and improve the living conditions of the population. Several fundamental reforms aimed at guaranteeing women's rights can be outlined in this line:

- A Social Protection System based on rights was created in 2012 (law 20.595) during the second government of Michelle Bachelet, which aims to cover the most pressing needs of 60% of the poorest population. Within this scheme, the following subsystems are running: a) Child Protection Subsystem.<sup>13</sup> the b) Subsystem of Securities and Opportunities for families in poverty and extreme poverty (that replaced the *Chile Solidario* program and the *Ingreso Ético Familiar* program); and c) the recently created Subsystem of Supports and Care that is oriented to people with special long-term care needs: elderly and dependent people, and their caregivers. However, the proportion of the budget allocated in 2018 to the three subsystems is very different: Subsystem of Securities and Opportunities (79.3%; Child Protection Subsystem: 17% and Subsystem of Supports and Care, 3.7%. According to some evaluations that have been made of these programmes, the coverage of these measures is insufficient for the existing demand. In spite of the fact that these measures allowed access to health and retirement benefits for the poorest population, at present there is no articulated system of care that coordinates the diverse existing policies of education, health and social security. It is important to highlight, however, the efforts to promote public, private and family co-responsibility, and the challenges that exist for the achievement of "de-feminization" of care, which faces deep cultural barriers (Arriagada y Miranda, 2019).

- At the local level, one of the main goals of the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality has been the strengthening and expansion of the Municipal Offices for Women and Gender Equity, with the aim of promoting equal

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<sup>13</sup> The three Subsystems are: *Chile Crece Contigo*, *Seguridades y Oportunidades* y *Apoyos y Cuidados*.

participation in local development policies. In the framework of a complementarity of actions with different local actors, the Fourth National Plan for Women's and Men's Equality 2018 – 2030 propose several measures to reinforce the alliances with Regional Governments and Local Government (municipalities) (Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, 2018a).<sup>14</sup>

- Since 2015, the Ministry of National Assets has organized discussion groups for women, particularly indigenous ones, in order to disseminate the benefits of the regularization of small real-estate holdings for women married under the regime of community of property. Article 37 of Decree-Law No. 2.695 governs such regularization and the establishment of respective titles of ownership, and provides that married women shall be considered subject to separation of property for all legal purposes related to the asset concerned by the regularization (CEDAW, 2016).

- On the basis of its strategic principles for the period 2015-2018 and the intercultural approach cutting across its policies and programmes, the National Service for Women and Gender Equality, in cooperation with the Indigenous Affairs Unit of the Ministry of Social Development, held in 2014 four meetings with indigenous women with a view to the participatory identification of those women's interests and needs and the formulation of a plan of action to address their rights (inter alia, their economic, sexual and political rights, and their right to a life free of violence) in accordance with their world view and culture. The Intersectoral Board on Mapuche Women, created in 2015,<sup>15</sup> aims to promote intersectoral work addressing the gender inequalities faced by Mapuche Women in the Araucanía region (CEDAW, 2016).

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<sup>14</sup> The Fourth National Plan for Women's and Men's Equality 2018 – 2030 integrates objectives related to collectives and environmental rights such as: Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and sanitation for all; Guarantee access to affordable, safe, sustainable and modern energy for all; Significantly reduce the number of deaths caused by disasters, including those related to water, and of people affected by them; Adopt urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects; Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; Promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and curb the loss of biological diversity (Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, 2018).

<sup>15</sup> Exempt resolution No. 265/IX REG approving the Framework Cooperation Agreement on the "Intersectoral Committee for Mapuche Women". Temuco, 11 December 2015.



### **III. Gender Issues Around Forests and REDD+ National Strategy**

Chile has progressed steadily in the strengthening of its environmental regulatory and operational framework (international, national and sectoral levels), which has led to the identification of the main local constraints and synergies for the implementation of the ENCCRV, which REDD+ integrates.

To achieve the results (2014 – 2016) gender was mainstreamed into activities undertaken on the bases of the enforcement of the related legal framework (see section above) and strengthened with the CONAF's Unit for Gender equality (UIG), that was created in 2014 (Resolution No. 422 of September 15, 2014) in the framework of the National Women's Service recommendations for the Constitution of Gender Units by Sector to all State agencies, including CONAF (Official Letter No. 414, August 11, 2014). The objective of the UIG is to mainstream gender into all policies, plans and institutional programs of CONAF. The UIG participated also in the ENCCRV formulation process and currently participates in the Advisory Commission of the Minister for Equality of Opportunities between men and women, at the national level. At the regional level, the representatives of the UIG supports the implementation of the Commissions on Equal Opportunities (CRIO) work plan, aimed at proposing strategies for the detection and reduction of gender gaps that threaten the development options of social groups in the sector.

A central axis of the ENCCRV consists on mainstreaming the gender approach in all its phases: preparation, implementation and payment for results, in constant feedback from the continuous strengthening of the initiative (UCSSA, 2016). The objective of this approach is to address the necessary broad and equal inclusion interests, needs and proposals of women, thus assuring that benefits are equitable between men and women (ENCCRV, 2017).

Additionally, the gender mainstreaming strategy of the ENCCRV integrates a methodological perspective based on interculturality principles proposed by the UN "Guide for the Evaluation of Programs and Projects with a Gender Perspective, Human Rights and Interculturality", which contains guidelines to evaluate this process in the different phases of the ENCCRV (UCCSA, 2016).

The mainstreaming of the gender approach will be also evaluated through specific indicators included in the Framework of Social and Environmental Indicators applicable to the ENCCRV, that has considered adding indicators that allow monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the measures adopted for the inclusion of women (UCSSA et al. 2017).

#### **a) Gender gaps within the target groups of the ENCCRV REDD+ actions**

The REDD+ actions included in the ENCCRV strategy, will focus on a significant part of the national territory where exists a high concentration and diversity of forests, including temperate rain forests, in five of the fifteen administrative regions of Chile: Maule, Biobío, Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos. These regions represent 22% of the total area of the country and host 41% of the Native Forest, with representation of 11 of the 12 Forest Types defined at the national level (ENCCRV, 2017).

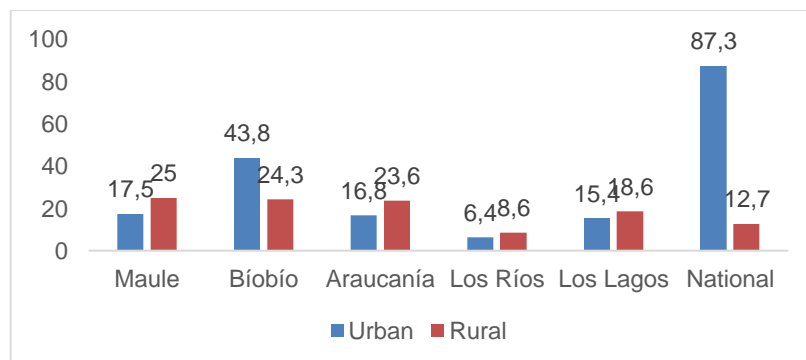
In the national territory, these regions are those that have shown greater pressure on their forests due to the occurrence of forest fires, high demand for firewood, poverty and vulnerable population among others. The main causes of degradation are based on the need of small landowners to obtain regular income from the forest land they own, for which purpose they try to extract the greatest possible volume of high-value logs, as well as of fuel wood for their own consumption and for sale in the informal market. Another common practice is to allow livestock into the forest for feeding purposes, particularly during the winter season (for shelter in view of the low temperatures). These practices lead to the generation of highly fragmented forests where open areas are used for livestock breeding, thus hindering the regeneration process and foiling the possibilities of recovery of the forest cover. The subjacent causes of degradation are the poverty of the small landowners and their need to obtain a regular income from their lands (monthly income) (FCPF, 2012). The ENCCRV field activities will be focus on four main activities: afforestation-reforestation, related to the increase in inventories and will be registered with the tools

to estimate changes in land use, forest fire management to reduce emissions from degradation, forest restoration that promotes increased carbon (UCCSA, 2016).

According to the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the total population residing in these regions reaches 5.3 million people, with an average of 32 inhabitants per square kilometer, with Bío Bío being the most densely populated region and Los Lagos having the lowest density population. From the beginning the ENCCRV will consider this subnational area and will include actions for different types of property (fiscal and private), not ruling out that later it will be extended to other regions of the country (ENCCRV, 2017). Indigenous organizations, small and large landowners are key stakeholders in the process of developing and implementing the actions.

Most of the local populations in the prioritized areas of the actions REDD+ of the ENCCRV live in rural zones and depend on forest resources, including a high use of firewood for domestic use in heating and cooking. Men and women have different dependency on the natural resources, being women more vulnerable when facing environmental issues or the consequences of climate change. According to the National survey CASEN (2015), in some regions the percentage of individuals living in rural areas is higher than those living in urban ones, especially in Maule, Araucanía and Los Lagos (Figure 9). It should be noted that, due to the lack of educational and employment opportunities, especially among the younger population, these are regions with high rural migration to urban areas (ENCCRV, 2017).

**Figure 9. Percentage of individuals living in urban and rural areas**

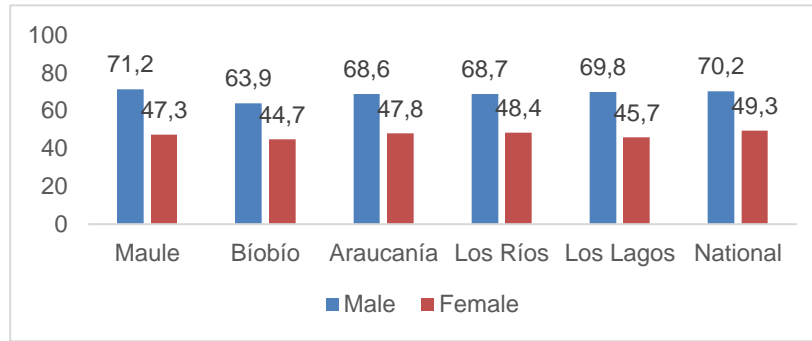


**Source:** Ministry of Social Development, National Socioeconomic Survey (CASEN), 2015.

Concerning the working opportunities existing in these territories, the National Employment Survey (ENE), 2019 shows that women labour force participation rate is below, in all regions covered by the actions REDD+ of the ENCCRV, the national average rate (49,3%). Women's labour force participation is higher in Los Ríos (48,4%) and lower in Bío Bío (44,7%) (National Employment Survey (ENE), 2019).<sup>16</sup>

**Figure 10. Percentage of individuals participating in the labor force, by gender**

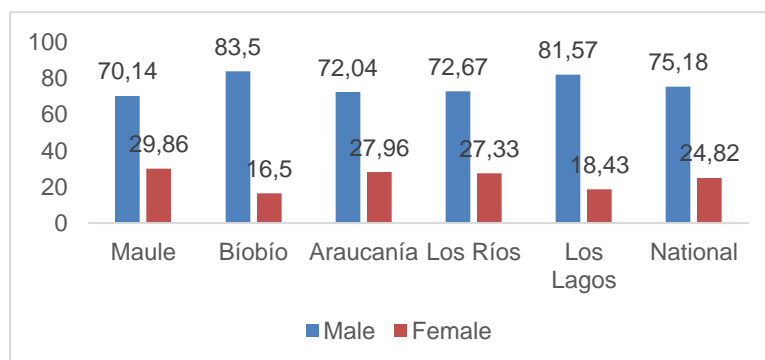
<sup>16</sup> At the national level, the participation rate is 59.6%, in which 70.2% correspond to men and 49.3% corresponds to women. According to the National Employment Survey (ENE), 2019.



Source: National Employment Survey (ENE), 2019.

In addition, according to the National Employment Survey (ENE) men are those who perform the main economic activities related to forests and natural resources, having more access than women to employment in the formal sectors of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing (figure 1). The highest percentage of women working in this type of employment is in the Maule region (29.86%) and the lowest percentage is in the Bío Bío region (16.5%).

**Figure 11. Percentage of Employed agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing, by gender**



Source: ODEPA, Employment regional mobile quarter Jan - Mar 2019

In these regions, women use and make the most of the different services that forests provide, both in order to obtain food that assures livelihood and/or for small-scale trading, which, occasionally shifts to being a significant family income, e.g. medicinal herb gathering, harvesting of non-timber forest products such as fruits, fungi and others, production of handicrafts, beekeeping promotion, dye gathering, tree nurseries, etc. In case of men, there is a historical productive relation with forests and vegetation resources in general, but it is all mainly associated to timber harvesting through their own products for livelihood, from firewood gathering for heating to large-scale trading. The previous examples are traditional manifestations and relations of both genders with vegetation resources; however, generational changes are reflected in, e.g. the fact that the activities which were traditionally performed by women are now assumed by men, meaning that men now have a positive valuation of the activities

considered for women, which were usually not valued with the importance they have always had, among others that have allowed –for generations- assuring women’s feed and diversity at a family level.

The education levels for men and women in the area comprised between Maule and Los Lagos also show some gender gaps, in particular concerning the average years of schooling in those regions. According to the results of the CASEN 2015, Maule, Araucanía and Los Lagos regions have lowest average years of schooling (9.74, 9.97 and 9.77 respectively) than the national average (10.99). Concerning the percentage of students enrolled in regular education, no large gender gaps are observed (INE, 2014-2016) (table 1).

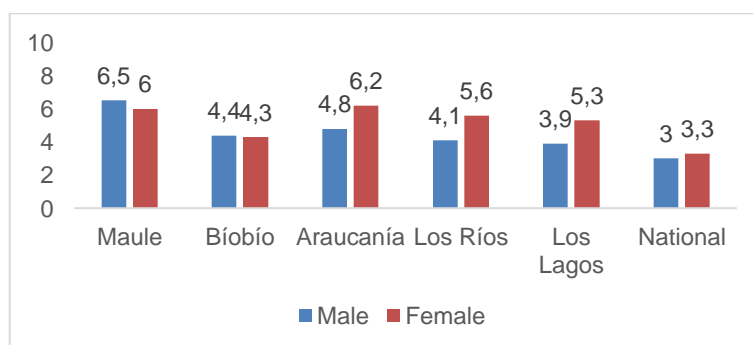
**Table 10. Students enrolled in regular education by gender and region**

Year	2014			2015			2016		
Region	Number	Male (%)	Female (%)	Number	Male (%)	Female (%)	Number	Male (%)	Female (%)
Maule	262.480	49,89	50,11	264.115	49,92	50,08	266.608	49,88	50,12
Bíobío	580.172	50,12	49,88	583.152	50,02	49,98	579.756	49,99	50,01
Araucanía	258.865	49,71	50,29	259.369	49,62	50,38	262.262	49,42	50,58
Los Ríos	101.247	50,34	49,66	101.159	50,46	49,54	102.281	50,41	49,59
Los Lagos	223.934	49,41	50,59	226.442	49,33	50,67	226.652	49,21	50,79
<b>National Total</b>	<b>4.756.731</b>	<b>50,42</b>	<b>49,58</b>	<b>4.781.526</b>	<b>50,45</b>	<b>49,55</b>	<b>4.797.967</b>	<b>50,36</b>	<b>49,64</b>

Source from 2014 to 2016: Statistical compendium, National Statistics Institute (INE).

It should be also noted that these regions show high levels of illiteracy, in comparison with the national level (3,1%), being the rate in rural sectors notably higher (7.8%) (CASEN, 2015). In the regions of Araucanía, Los Lagos and Los Ríos, where there is also a high percentage of indigenous population, clear gender gap exists in illiteracy rates (Figure 2).

**Figure 12. Percentage of 15 years or more people who can not read or write by gender**



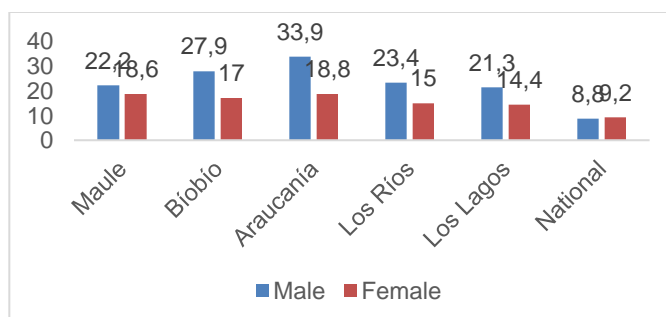
Source: Ministry of Social Development, National Socioeconomic Survey (CASEN), 2015.

In other hand, according to the National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (CASEN) of 2013,<sup>17</sup> the regions of Araucanía (32.0%), Los Lagos (24.8%) and Bíobío (5.2%) concentrate the indigenous population living in the ENCCRV REDD+ foot print area (the lowest concentration is located in Maule, with 2.0% of a national total of 9.1%) (ENCCRV, 2017). Of these percentages, 16.09% corresponds to Mapuche women in Araucanía, 12.81% corresponds to Mapuche women in Los Lagos, and 11.81% corresponds to Mapuche women in Los Ríos (INE, 2018). According to the information provided by CASEN 2015, the Araucanía region reports the highest

<sup>17</sup> Available in [http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/documentos/Casen2013\\_Pueblos\\_Indigenas\\_13mar15\\_publicacion.pdf](http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/documentos/Casen2013_Pueblos_Indigenas_13mar15_publicacion.pdf)

percentage of indigenous people in condition of poverty (33.9%) and the largest gap between indigenous and non-indigenous people, with a difference of 15.1 percentage points.

**Figure 13. Percentage of individuals in condition of poverty, by indigenous condition**



Source: Ministry of Social Development, National Socioeconomic Survey (CASEN), 2015.

In general, the access to benefits, funding or incentives related to forests and vegetation resources seems hindered for the most vulnerable population when they do not have the legal regularization of their property's ownership. In Chilean rurality, most of the area is owned by men, which is complemented by the fact that -in terms of access to bank credits or instruments in general- women own a lower percentage of lands, since by not being their formal proprietor, they do not have access to bank instruments (ENCCRV, 2017). It is common for properties managed by women not to be regularized since generally, they have been acquired through inheritance<sup>18</sup> or marriage (having become widowed or separated), among other less common cases, but which do not allow them to have legal control over their real property. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is worth noting that in Chile women have the same rights to inheritance than men. Based on the results of the seventh national agricultural and forestry census (2007), the figures for land tenure in monopredial farms show that only 31.76% belonged to female leaders. Regarding the percentages of agricultural and forestry farms, 23% had female heads. This shows that there is a high gender gap with respect to land rights and exploitation, where women are at a clear disadvantage compared to men.

Under the ENCCRV, Chile has designed a specific list of Action Measures that addresses land tenure through adjustments in order to include owners with poor legal security of tenure on the land. This measure considers two procedures: (i) Adjustments to current legislation and regulation including an analysis of the different conditions of improper documentation, and the design of the regulatory modifications that will enable the inclusion of an improperly documented owner into the ENCCRV. A technical legislation feasibility analysis has been carried out, and an amendment process will be carried out at the corresponding bodies. There are international experiences with regard to this type of measure, which will be examined to assess their potential ratification to the Chilean case. (ii) Targeted program for the rectification of ownership titles. Forest owners from communities prioritized by the ENCCRV, who are in an improperly documented situation regarding the ownership title for the property, and who intend to join any of the management, forestation and / or restoration programs associated with ENCCRV will receive free legal support to rectify the situation, as part of the technical assistance provided by CONAF. This support for the owner will be conditional to specific technical requirements and criteria that will be defined for the

<sup>18</sup> Generally, inheritances take time to regularize, as a consequence of formalities, costs and/or because it is difficult for heirs to reach agreements.

Strategy, so that the permanence and continuity of the owners' commitment to mitigation actions can be assured, once the land tenure has been sorted out (UCCSA, 2016).

## **b) ENCCRV frameworks and policies supporting gender equality and women's empowerment**

The ENCCRV considered a number of Strategic Activities and Action Measures, which as well as providing a contribution in fulfilling the international environmental commitments, include adjustments to the main national legislative bodies or frameworks concerning forestry matters. The focus of the ENCCRV is based on compliance with the international agreements adopted by Chile with the UNFCCC, the UNCCD and the CBD, as well as contributing to compliance with the SDGs, which is supported as a State policy. At country level, a series of treaties, plans, inventories and activities have been set up that have been fundamental pillars prior to the implementation of REDD+.

In the national context the formulation of the ENCCRV is directly aligned with the four strategic axes and the goals set out in the Forest Policy 2015-2035, approved in 2016, which correspond to: Forest Institutional; productivity and economic growth; Equity and social inclusion; and Protection and restoration of forest heritage. The Forest Policy 2015-2035 recognizes the extraction, processing and commercialization of non-wood forest products as activities with strong gender component and includes goals for 2015, 2020 and 2025 aimed at supporting regional associations of producers. It recognizes the forest sector with a high degree of heterogeneity, presenting gender gaps in decent work and it also foresees the implementation of training programs and continuous technical-professional training (MINAGRI, 2015).

In addition, the ENCCRV is aligned with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC) II (2017-2022) and the National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC) I (2008-2012). The National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC) II (2017-2022) include a specific Line of Action (N° 21), concerning the Education and awareness strategy to address climate change, that is expected to identify the connections between the gender and change agendas climate change, as well as the analysis of other socio-cultural aspects, in order to integrate both approaches in the implementation of all the associated actions in exchange climate change, initiating this task through the creation of capacities generated by the education and awareness (Ministry for the Environment, 2017).<sup>19</sup> It should be noted that CONAF, with other governmental institutions, was actively involved and worked at the inter-ministerial level to launch the National Climate Change Action Plan from 2012 to 2014 and has directly participated in two sectoral plans "Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for Biodiversity" and " Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for the Agroforestry Sector" (MINAGRI, 2017).

The formulation of the ENCCRV has been developed in accordance with national legislations that support the implementation of strategies to promote the development and wellbeing of the country's indigenous peoples.. Additionally, there are regulations in force which establish the consultation procedures in accordance with the provisions of ILO Convention No.169, making Supreme Decree No.66 the instrument that regulates the Indigenous Consultation Procedure by virtue of Article 6 No.1, letter A, and No.2 of the Convention. The legal framework with which the ENCCRV is directly aligned also includes:

- The Indigenous Law N ° 19.253, which established norms on protection, promotion and development of indigenous people, and created the CONADI, this Law grants "(...) the duty to society in general and the State in particular to respect, protect and promote the development of indigenous peoples, their cultures, families and communities, adopting appropriate measures for such purposes and protecting indigenous lands, ensuring their proper exploitation, for its ecological balance and tend to its expansion " (Article 1) (MINAGRI, 2017).
- The Law No. 20,249 that created and protects the coastal marine space of the Indigenous Peoples, expressly establishes in its article 3 ° "Create the coastal marine space of native peoples, whose objective will be to safeguard the customary use of said spaces, in order to maintain the traditions and the use of natural resources

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<sup>19</sup> Ministry for the Environment (2017), National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC) II (2017-2022).

by communities linked to the coastal edge ". It also establishes the scope of the delimitation, administration, access and use of the spaces, with a clear procedure to require their recognition before the State (MINAGRI, 2017).

- The Decree No. 66/2013 of the Ministry of Social Development, which regulated the procedure for Indigenous Consultation under Article 6 No. 1 and No. 2 of ILO Convention No. 169, which aims to "(...) give execution of the right of consultation to indigenous peoples "through a procedure established in said regulation. In this case, since the ENCCRV is a public policy and not a legislative or administrative measure, but rather a national development plan or program, an indigenous consultation process is not relevant in this matter, but rather a process of "Participation". Indigenous ", understood in the case of national regulations (Figure 9). However, the provisions of Article N ° 7 are considered that "(...) said peoples must participate in the formulation, application and evaluation of national and regional development plans and programs that may directly affect them". premises that involve traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and will promote their broader application, with the approval and participation of those who possess such knowledge, innovations and practices, and will encourage the benefits derived from use of that knowledge, innovations and practices are shared equitably " (MINAGRI, 2017).

On other non-binding agreements considered in the matter, are Law No. 19.300, on General Bases of the Environment and Regulation of the SEIA, which in its article 4, referring to the participation citizen, urges the organs of the State in several aspects, in facilitating the process of participating to the citizenship, allowing the access of environmental information and "(...) put forth for the adequate conservation, development and strengthening of the identity, languages, institutions and social and cultural traditions of indigenous peoples, communities and individuals ", among other aspects (MINAGRI, 2017).

### **c) National REDD+ strategy design from a gender approach**

During the formulation and validation stage of the ENCCRV and its SESA, a widespread participative process was conducted in all regions of the country, which sought through the multi-stakeholder, multi-sector and multi-level criteria- to incorporate the opinions and proposals of all sectors of society, particularly focusing on women, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable communities in general.

#### ***The Participatory Process as a methodological base for mainstreaming the gender approach***

This participative process included the organization of 15 Regional Workshops for the Participatory Formulation of the ENCCRV (SESA workshops) in all regions of the country, with small-, medium- and large-sized producers, social organizations (Neighbourhood Councils, Drinking Water Committees, Farmers Trade Associations, amongst others), associations and groups made up of the public, universities and educational centres, companies, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), government authorities and local governments, etc. The first pilot workshop was held on July 26th, 2013 and the remaining workshops were held during 2015 and 2016. From the methodology used in the Regional Workshops it was possible to draft the Map of Regional Stakeholders. Additionally, a national workshop, based on 10 Focus Groups, was organized with relevant stakeholders or groups of interest on march 2016 (UCCSA et al., 2017).

Since the participatory process developed had as objective to obtain inputs for the design of the guidelines and the validation of the ENCCRV and the SESA, the early participation of women was assured establishing that beyond being part of the process participation, the ideas, visions and proposals that this arise should be present in a cross-section in the ENCCRV and its projects, ensuring benefits and respecting women's rights, as key actors of this public policy (UCCSA et al., 2017). The document of the ENCCRV, after submitting to the final adjustments, obtained the approval sanction at the national and international level at the end of 2016, with the participation of different State services, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) associated with the forestry-agricultural and livestock sectors. of the country, as well as the different international agencies linked to the ENCCRV, such as:

UN-REDD Program (FAO, UNDP and UN-Environment), World Bank, the Swiss Government through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), among others (CONAF, 2018).

**Table 11. Participative process for the formulation of the ENCCRV**

Formulation Process of the ENCCRV	Women's participation	Attendees (N°)	Women (%)	Indigenous peoples (%)	Gender considerations
Regional Workshops for the Participatory Formulation of the ENCCRV (SESA workshops)	<p>As part of the gender approach mainstreaming process, a minimum percentage of women attendance of 30% was determined.</p> <p>The regional workshops reached the minimum attendance required, with 31.2% women and 68.8% men.</p>	1.266	37%	9%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was special attention to identify the necessary quantity of women representatives in the Regional Map of key stakeholders.</li> <li>In order to facilitate women participation, logistic measures were taken, such as allowing and facilitating assistance for women caring for minors; having female facilitators for the focus groups, and when necessary, incorporating intercultural interpreters.</li> <li>A specific FG named "Women Organizations", including the participation of women leaders from different organizations and small entrepreneurs related to forests and vegetation</li> </ul>
National Workshop for Integration of the Participatory Formulation Process of the ENCCRV	<p>The National Workshop was conducted with the attendance of 125 key parties belonging to the 15 regions of Chile.</p> <p>A participation of 36.3% of women with regard to the total national-level attendants was achieved.</p>	125	31%	8%	<p>The National Workshop included the participation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29 women (v/s 88 men) from Indigenous peoples</li> <li>73 representatives of Women's Organizations</li> <li>13 women from small and medium-size landowners (v/s 155 men) 127 women from Indigenous, small and medium-sized women landowners (v/s 6 Men)</li> </ul> <p>The "Institutional Sector" and "Nongovernment Organizations" FGs accounted for the greatest presence of women. On the contrary, the "Private Sector", "Consultants and Extension Agents" and "Academy" FGs were the ones with the least percentage of women participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women belonging to towns indigenous peoples, peasants and the rural grouped in a GF called "Women Indigenous, Small and Medium Owners.</li> </ul>

Source: Prepared by the author based on: Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF) (2018 b), Primer Resumen de Información sobre el Abordaje, Respeto y Cumplimiento de las Salvaguardas para la Formulación de la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático y Recursos Vegetacionales (ENCCRV) de Chile. Período del reporte 2013-2017. Santiago. Chile.

**Table 12. Summary of the ENCCRV validation participative process**

Validation Process of the ENCCRV	Women's participation	Attendees (N°)	Women (%)	Indigenous peoples (%)	Gender considerations
Dialogue and Indigenous Participation in the ENCCRV	<p>The Process for Dialogue and Participation of the Indigenous People taking into account the engagement with ILO Convention No. 169.</p> <p>Included the execution of a total of 88 activities in 10 regions of Chile with</p>	1.813	48%	987 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To tackle this Process of Dialogue and Participation of the Indigenous People, CONAF's UAIS designed a document that considers the methodological aspects that properly articulate and organize the progress of the process to meet the objectives thereof, ensuring the quality of inputs to obtain and the good faith that supports this national process</li> </ul>



	<p>presence of rural continental indigenous peoples, between June and September, 2016.</p> <p>1.813 participants 48% women 987 indigenous organizations</p>				<p>(UCCSA, 2016). In general terms, the summons of the Indigenous People includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Councillors of the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI acronym in Spanish), Indigenous Communities, indigenous Associations and Traditional authorities, persons, mentors and/or representatives of other kinds of indigenous organizations that are involved in the ENCCRV.</li> <li>According to information from CONADI, amongst the Indigenous Communities and Associations there is a total number, nationally, of 5,056 bodies. Intercultural facilitators were available in working groups with indigenous peoples, including interpretation in the native language of those present (UCCSA, 2016).</li> </ul>
Public Consultation of the ENCCRV	<p>This virtual consultation was conducted between June and September, 2016, with a participation of a total of 506 individuals, out of which 41% were women.</p>	506	41%	42% regional participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The general aim of this process consisted in raising awareness of the ENCCRV and to consult the public about central issues associated with the implemented of its Action Measures (UCCSA, 2016).</li> </ul>
Self-assessment	<p>This instance included two macro zone workshops (north and south zones) and an institutional expert workshop. The total attendance accounted for 74 key stakeholders - which had previously participated in other participatory instances-, out of which 35% were women.<sup>20</sup></p>	74	31%	8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process via which groups of Stakeholders who have attended other ENCCRV participation processes, which included the public, specialists in various technical matters and representatives of public institutions, rated the way in which the ENCCRV covers various topics of interest such as its governance, land ownership, carbon accounting, participation processes, co-benefits, amongst other ENCCRV aspects (UCCSA, 2016).</li> </ul>

Source: Prepared by the author based on: UCCSA et. al (2017), Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in Chile's National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV), Informative Note N° 08, ENCCRV, UCCSA, GEDEFF), CONAF, Chilean Ministry of Agriculture; UCCSA (2016), Readiness Package for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Within the Framework of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources, Climate Change and Environmental Services, Unit Management Office on Forest Support and Development, CONAF, Santiago de Chile); CONAF (2018), First Summary of Information on the Approach, Respect and Compliance of the Safeguards for the Formulation of the ENCCRV of Chile. (2013-2017), Santiago, Chile.

The processes of formulation, public consultation, participation and indigenous dialogue and the self-assessment of the ENCCRV sought the creation and strengthening of capacities, both in the potential beneficiaries and / or affected with this initiative, as the institution responsible for its implementation to ensure adequate management

<sup>20</sup> The self-assessment was based on a requirement established by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) with the aim of measuring the progress made in the preparation stage of the ENCCRV.

of the risks and socio-environmental impacts that may be generated. It is important to highlight the high level of participation of Indigenous communities, notably those from the region La Araucania.

**Table 13. National Participation disaggregated by gender and region in the Indigenous Dialogue and Participation Process.**

Region	Women		Men		Total
	N°	%	N°	%	N°
Biobio	94	49,7	95	50,3	189
La Araucania	405	45,4	487	54,6	892
Los Rios	77	42,5	104	57,5	181
Los Lagos	37	46,8	42	53,2	79
TOTAL (national)	874	48,2	939	51,8	1.813

Source: UCCSA et al. (2017), Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in Chile's National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV), Informative Note N° 08, ENCCRV. Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), Forest Development and Promotion Management Department (GEDEFF), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Chilean Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago

### ***Inputs obtained from the women FGs and ENCCRV response***

Women's proposals during the participatory process were multiple and diverse, and were used for the formulation of the ENCCRV's SESA, particularly for defining the benefits likely to be generated with the implementation of the activities contemplated within the ENCCRV. The participative workshops performed for the ENCCRV's formulation phase, allowed to recognize and gather the beliefs and perceptions of both genders, where women's prevailing focus was on community-based benefits with inter-generational inclusion (children, adults and the elderly).<sup>21</sup> This was conducted with a solid background in environmental education as the tool for raising awareness in new generations -in terms of the conservation of vegetation resources and climate change- in order to protect and assure the services derived from forests and other vegetation resources. In contrast, men's perspective was mainly focused on sustainability of vegetation resources and the sustainable development of forests within a productivity perspective, where technical training should be primarily focused on forestry, and farming and livestock development. The main inputs obtained from women's proposals during the participatory process are presented in the table 14.

<sup>21</sup> For more information on the participative workshops of the ENCCRV's formulation phase, go to: <http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/bosques-en-chile/cambio-climatico/encrv/>

**Table 14. Women's proposals during the participatory process and ENCCRV response**

Women's concerns	Women's proposals
Environmental education as a central axis for promoting any change in the behavior of individuals and communities for the benefit of the conservation and sustainable use of natural heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-cutting environmental education.</li> <li>• Training of technicians for covering local needs.</li> <li>• Creation of studies for visualizing the effects or impacts on flora and fauna.</li> <li>• Regulation of agricultural soil land-use change.</li> <li>• Transparency in the allocation of state resources.</li> <li>• Revaluation of local and ancestral knowledge.</li> <li>• Public policies focused on the reality of the territory.</li> <li>• Better opportunities for young people, therefore reducing migration from rural areas.</li> <li>• For activities to be executed in collaboration with local organizations.</li> <li>• For communities to have a cross-cutting participation policy.</li> <li>• That the engaged stakeholders are better trained ethically and technically.</li> </ul>
<b>ENCCRV response :</b> The ENCCRV answers this proposal by incorporating within its cross-cutting action measures the Environmental Education and Dissemination Program (Measure MT.6). This action measure proposes interventions between different stakeholders linked to forests, for different education levels, and seeks to benefit more than 8,000 people by 2020.	
The availability, rights and regulation of the use, maintenance and care of water courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient management of water resources</li> <li>• Monitoring and control of land and water pollution</li> <li>• Generating commitments between different society stakeholders</li> <li>• Supervising poaching</li> <li>• Promoting cultural exchange instances for knowledge feedback among different communities, thus maintaining the knowledge of their ancestors and regional identity</li> <li>• Reforestation and training programs in forests and/or xerophytic formations</li> </ul>
<b>ENCCRV response :</b> The ENCCRV incorporates a facilitating action measure named <i>Adaptation Program for managing vegetation resources within the framework of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought</i> (Measure GA.1). In its objective, it states that "CONAF, as Chile's focal point before the UNFCCC's REDD+ approach and before the UNCCD, will coordinate the implementation of an Adaptation Program for managing vegetation resources, which will generate inputs that are relevant to the design and execution of afforestation, revegetation, restoration and sustainable forest management programs of the ENCCRV.	
The need of a greater institutional presence in the territory often came up, along with further assistance, service and accompaniment for landowners particularly for smaller landowners- , greater supervision, strengthening of communication and joint efforts between services and the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-site visits that are permanent, programmed and with extended hours</li> <li>• Improving and sharing CONAF's existing information and communication channels, such as the OIRS and others</li> <li>• Participatory workshops with different stakeholders in regional instances, with dissemination of the obtained results</li> <li>• Easy-access web contact with permanent updates</li> <li>• Briefings at a communal and local level</li> <li>• Existence of local and municipal office</li> </ul>
<b>ENCCRV response :</b> New programs that will necessarily imply a greater presence of services in the territory in coordination with communities, among which are: Strengthening the forest and environmental supervision program (Measure MT.7), Strengthening the Communities Prepared Against Forest Fires Program (Measure IF.4), and the Adaptation Program for managing vegetation resources within the framework of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought (Measure GA.1)	

Source: Prepared by the author based on: UCCSA, GEDEFF, CONAF (2017), Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in Chile's National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV), Informative Note N° 08, ENCCRV. Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), Forest Development and Promotion Management Department (GEDEFF), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Chilean Ministry of Agriculture.

It is also worth noting that the participatory processes and mainstreaming of the gender approach do not ended with the final version of the ENCCRV in terms of an official document, but are rather understood as a continuous improvement process that continues with operational work in the areas of development of pilot projects; subsequently, with the full implementation of each action measure, the application of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) –which includes all of the mitigation measures for the risks and impacts identified

in SESA, the creation of the Social and Environmental Indicators' Framework; the implementation of the Complaints and Suggestions Mechanism; the Safeguard Information System (SIS), the Benefit-Sharing System (SDB), among others.

The participative formulation process, as well as other consultation instances for the ENCCRV (Dialogue and Indigenous Participation in the ENCCRV, Public Consultation of the ENCCRV, Self-Assessment) (table 13) were integrated synergistically via the *Plan for the Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards for Public and Indigenous Consultation and Self assessment*.<sup>22</sup> All the inputs from the Regional Workshops and the National Workshop, as well as its standardization and analysis were used for the development of the *Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment* (SESA) of the ENCCRV and its Management Framework (UCCSA, 2016).

#### **d) Gender in the ENCCRV REDD+ Governance**

Chile has taken steps in REDD+ implementation to ensure equitable representation of women, within the ENCCRV REDD+ governance, and to develop Institutional mechanisms/arrangements for gender equality and gender mainstreaming.

At the national level, to advance equality of opportunities and gender equity, the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) has implemented the Advisory Commission of the Minister for Equality of Opportunities between men and women, whose function is advice the MINAGRI on matters related to equality of opportunities and gender equity in the Silvicultural sector. The Advisory Commission on Equal Opportunities of the MINAGRI was created on March 22, 1999 by Decree No. 180 of the General Comptroller's Office of the Republic. In this framework, the MINAGRI has assumed several engagements on gender equality (Ministry of Agriculture of Chile, 2017).<sup>23</sup>

- Increase the participation of women in the forestry and agricultural sector, in Programs to support the development of the sector, in all the Services and Institutions of the Ministry.
- Development of human capital and productive capacities of women in the forestry and agricultural sector, to face gender barriers.
- Strengthen the capacities of organized women linked to the forestry and agricultural sector, in the field of production, management and leadership.
- Increase the regularization of property titles for the benefit of silvicultural owners through the delivery of clear and timely information regarding the procedure.
- Promote the correct use and management of agrochemicals in the activities / occupations of agro-industry that mainly affects the health of seasonal agricultural women.
- Carry out activities or actions within the MINAGRI, its associated Services and Organizations that favor equal opportunities for men and women, as well as other Ministries, with the aim of implementing a gender approach in the provision of their goods and ministerial services Inform rural women or the forestry and agricultural sector about their Sexual and Reproductive Rights.
- Promote, inform and disseminate the prevention of all violence against rural women, in the countryside and in the forestry and agricultural sector.

Within MINAGRI, the institution responsible for the design, implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the ENCCRV (including the ESMF) nationally and regionally is CONAF, through the Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), with the support of the Unit of Indigenous and Social Affairs (UAIS) and the Unit for Gender Equality (UIG). Therefore the gender expertise for promoting gender mainstreaming within the ENCCRV implementation are sited in the UIG. The UIG includes one representative at national level and one representative from each technical and administrative management unit of CONAF (GEFA, GEDEP, GEDEFF,

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/ENCCRV/PLAN-SALVAGUARDAS-ENCCRV.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> Ministry of Agriculture of Chile (2017), Gender Commitments of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile: 2017: <https://www.odepa.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Compromisos-Ministeriales-de-Ge%CC%81nero-en-Agricultura.pdf>

GEF, GASP, GPRIF, legal department). It also integrates by 15 regional representatives of the UIG. The national manager of the UIG is charged of supporting the development of the National Gender Plan; the coordination of the Regional Gender Units, being also responsible for the following-up of the implementation of the National Management Improvement Program (PMG) on Gender Equity. On annual bases, a training workshop on the mechanisms for promoting gender mainstreaming is delivered to the core team (15 Regional representatives of the UIG and the representative at national level). An example of the activities undertaken by the UIG can be consulted in <http://www.conaf.cl/quienes-somos/equidad-de-genero/productos-y-programas/>.

**Table 15. Mechanisms promoting gender mainstreaming within the institutional arrangements for the ENCCRV implementation**

Governance Structure for the ENCCRV	National level		Regional Level	
	Institutional mechanisms and/or arrangements promoting gender mainstreaming	Objectives/measures on gender mainstreaming	Institutional mechanisms and/or arrangements promoting gender mainstreaming	Objectives/measures on gender mainstreaming
<b>MINAGRI</b>	<p>✓</p> <p><b>Advisory Commission of the Minister for Equality of Opportunities between men and women (CIO).</b></p> <p>Different Institutions dependents of the MINAGRI, are represented in this Commission: CIREN, CNR, CONAF, INDAP, INIA, FIA, FUCOA, ODEPA, SAG, INFOR, Sub-secretariat of Agriculture, and Cabinet of the Minister. This Commission has an Executive Secretariat that coordinates its activities and represents it (CIO, 2012).</p>	<p>The CIO provides advice to the Minister of Agriculture on matters related to equality of opportunities and gender equity in the Silvicultural sector, generating and proposing strategies for detection and reduction of barriers and gender gaps or others, that threaten the options of development of the most vulnerable social groups in the Sector (CIO, 2012).</p>	<p>15 Regional Commissions on Equal Opportunities (CRIO), headed by the respective SEREMI (CIO, 2012).</p>	<p>The CRIOs integrate women public officials from INIA, INDAP, CONAF, SAG, etc. At the regional level is headed by the SEREMI of Agriculture.</p> <p>The CRIO aims to propose strategies for the detection and reduction of gender gaps that threaten the development options of social groups in the sector.<sup>24</sup></p>
<b>Council for Policy Forestry</b>	<p>X</p> <p>This advisory body of the Ministry of Agriculture is chaired by the executive director of CONAF.</p> <p><b>The Council is integrated by 16 full members and 16 alternate members.</b></p> <p>The council is charged with promoting advances in the law of forest fires, measures to restore the areas</p>	<p>The Council has an organizational structure that integrates different sectors: the public sector organizations, the business sector, workers organizations, NGOs, academics, indigenous peoples, rural actors, scientific institutions and organizations of small and medium forest owners.</p>	<p>The council includes some regional actors.</p> <p>4 full members of the Council (for the period 2018-2021) are women: the National Director of the Office of Agrarian Studies and Policies, (ODEPA), the Dean of the Faculty of Forest Sciences and Nature Conservation, (University of Chile,) the Associate member of the Society of Ecology of Chile, (SOCECOL). 1 alternate</p>	<p>The Council has established, within the third strategic axis of the 2015-2035 Forestry Policy (Inclusion and social equity), some objectives and measures related to the reduction of gender gaps and the promotion of the decent work, in the forestry sector (MINAGRI, 2015, p. 42-49).</p>

<sup>24</sup> For more information see the Protocol of cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, its undersecretary, its dependent services and other entities, related to the National Advisory Commission of Opportunities of the Ministry of Agriculture (Santiago, July 14, 2017). Legal Advice Service/Sub-Secretariat of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of Chile. <http://transparencia.minagri.gob.cl/descargas/2017/convenios/Resoluci%C3%B3n%20Exenta%20N%C2%B0%20329.pdf>

Governance Structure for the ENCCRV	National level		Regional Level	
	Institutional mechanisms and/or arrangements promoting gender mainstreaming	Objectives/measures on gender mainstreaming	Institutional mechanisms and/or arrangements promoting gender mainstreaming	Objectives/measures on gender mainstreaming
	<p>affected by the firestorm of 2017, and a law of forest development that will address the challenges posed by climate change. It does not constitute an Institutional mechanism or arrangement promoting specifically gender mainstreaming within the ENCCRV.</p>		<p>member is woman for the same period: the General Manager of the Chilean Wood Corporation (CORMA).<sup>25</sup> In 2015 3 full member and 3 alternate members were women (MINAGRI, 2015, p. 61).</p>	
<p><b>UIG CONAF</b></p>	<p>✓</p> <p><b>Unit for Gender equality (UIG)</b> (Advisory unit of the Executive Secretariat of CONAF)</p> <p>The objective of the UIG is to mainstream gender into all policies, plans and institutional programs of CONAF. The UIG participates in the Advisory Commission of the Minister for Equality of Opportunities between men and women</p> <p>The UIG includes one representative at national level and one representative from each technical and administrative management unit of CONAF (GEFA, GEDEP, GEDEFF, GEF, GASP, GPRIF, legal department). Nevertheless, these representatives are not exclusively dedicated to work on gender issues within their units. It also integrates 15 Regional representatives of the UIG.</p> <p>The national manager of the UIG is charged with supporting the development of the National Gender Plan;</p>	<p>The functions of the UIG are: to incorporate gender equity in the institutional culture and written/visual language used by CONAF servants; to coordinate actions aimed to achieve the gender mainstreaming into the management of CONAF, in line with the Gender Agenda, the Ministerial Commitments and the cross-cutting indicators of the framework program of CONAF; to promote and support training activities and research actions with a focus on gender equity; to incorporate and monitor the formulation of Annual National and Regional Gender Programs, including its budget.</p>	<p>15 Regional representatives of the UIG (that are not exclusively dedicated to address gender issues in their regions).</p> <p>The regional representative of the UIG provides advice to the SEREMI of Agriculture on gender issues.</p>	<p>The UIG participated in the ENCCRV formulation process.</p> <p>The regional representatives of the UIG supports the implementation of the CRIO work plan, in accordance with the ministerial gender objectives.</p> <p>During 2014-2015 the UIG has implemented annual meetings with its Regional representatives, and training activities in order to initiate its servants on gender approach.</p> <p>The challenges of the UIG are: To increase the participation of all CONAF servants in the e-learning gender training course; to enhance headquarters as Administrator of parks and programs, heads of departments and provinces, in the concepts of gender; to carry out projects, works and reports, including the gender perspective, visualizing the language and images of gender in the Institutional Dissemination; to improve internal management and good practices, through gender analysis diagnostics.</p>

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files\\_mf/1540998468INTEGRANTESCONSEJODEPOL%C3%8DTICAFORESTAL20182021.pdf](http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1540998468INTEGRANTESCONSEJODEPOL%C3%8DTICAFORESTAL20182021.pdf)

Governance Structure for the ENCCRV	National level		Regional Level	
	Institutional mechanisms and/or arrangements promoting gender mainstreaming	Objectives/measures on gender mainstreaming	Institutional mechanisms and/or arrangements promoting gender mainstreaming	Objectives/measures on gender mainstreaming
		the coordination of the Regional Gender Units, being also responsible for the following-up of the implementation of the National Management Improvement Program (PMG) on Gender Equity, the design and implementation of the work plan of the CIO of the Ministry of Agriculture.		
UAIS CONAF	√	<p><b>Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit (UAIS)</b> Advisory unit of the Executive Secretariat of CONAF.</p> <p>The UAIS provides technical support to the Executive Direction of CONAF on Indigenous and Social rights issues .</p>	<p>The UAIS, in coordination with the UCCSA will be responsible for the diffusion and consultation of projects and the ENCCRV's direct management action measures (CONAF, 2017).</p>	<p>The Unit has Regional Representatives for Indigenous and Social Affairs, permanent professionals within CONAF whose main role is to link Regional Management with the UAIS and CONAF's regional offices.</p> <p>These representatives are not exclusively dedicated to work on Indigenous and Social Affairs within their units (except in the Region of Araucania).</p> <p>The UAIS participated in the ENCCRV formulation process.</p> <p>The UAIS, in coordination with UCCSA and the regional implementation teams shall see that the social and environmental safeguards are properly applied through the fulfillment of what is established in the ESMF herein, including the compliance of its national legal framework, mainly concerning the rights of indigenous peoples.(CONAF, 2017).</p>
UCCSA CONAF	√	<p><b>Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA)</b></p> <p>Within the Forest Development and Promotion Management (GEDEFF), UCCSA is directly responsible for the management, execution and supervision of projects conducted within the ENCCRV's implementation framework.</p>	<p>The UCCSA has the following main roles</p> <p>Analyzing and categorizing the Action Measures and determining the instruments and/or procedures to be developed that derive from the analysis, complying with the procedures of the herein ESMF; Creating supporting material for the application of the safeguards, such as categorization forms, guides and the minimum content for each environmental and social management instrument; Performing regular assessments of fulfillment of safeguards for Action Measures through</p>	<p>The UCCSA has the following main roles:</p> <p>Providing technical support in environmental matters to CONAF's Regional Teams which will implement the Action Measures at a local level; Assuring the monitoring of the Indigenous Engagement Plans (PPIs), Involuntary Resettlement Plans (PRIs), Procedural Standards (NdPs) and the adaptation plans, if necessary; Reporting, from regional level, the follow-up of the safeguards fulfillment.</p>

Governance Structure for the ENCCRV	National level		Regional Level	
	Institutional mechanisms and/or arrangements promoting gender mainstreaming	Objectives/measures on gender mainstreaming	Institutional mechanisms and/or arrangements promoting gender mainstreaming	Objectives/measures on gender mainstreaming
		tenders, providing feedback and recommendations for all of the necessary cases. This shall include the identification from the information generated on-site during the execution, from the possible regulation loopholes or gaps that may arise and the proposal for its amendment or correction.		

Source: Equal Opportunities Commission (CIO) (2012), Gender and public policies: advances and impacts of gender equity policies for women in the forestry and agricultural sector, MINAGRI, Santiago, Chile.

## e) Gender considerations in the national REDD+ safeguards

The COP 19 established methodological guidelines for developing countries to demonstrate compliance with the social and environmental safeguards in the implementation of REDD+, with three requirements to access payments based on results:

- REDD+ activities, regardless of the source and type of funding, are implemented in a manner consistent with the safeguards adopted by COP 16 (Cancun safeguards)
- Countries should develop a Safeguards Information System (SIS) to provide information on how they are addressing and respecting the Cancun safeguards.<sup>26</sup>
- Countries must provide a summary of the information on how they are addressing and respecting all the Cancun safeguards during the deployment of the REDD+ activities, i.e. they must “report”.

The application of the UNFCCC REDD+ safeguards requires adapting them to the reality of each country, taking into account national and regional context, and aligning them with existing policies and national REDD+ actions. The safeguards are measures, directives, guidelines and regulations that enable the prevention, mitigation and minimization of socio-environmental risks and the non-infringement of rights in the implementation of projects, in addition to the maximization of profit (CONAF, 2015). CONAF has considered the incorporation of the social and environmental safeguards throughout all the phases of the Strategy. To adequately follow this rule, the UCCSA has an “Implementation Plan for the Environmental and Social Safeguards for the ENCCRV”, developed and carried out by the Indigenous Affairs Unit of CONAF. The gender approach has been raised in different ways throughout the ENCCRV (table 16).

<sup>26</sup> The mainstreaming of the gender approach will be evaluated through specific indicators included in the Framework of Social and Environmental Indicators applicable to the ENCCRV, which is currently in the development stage, being able to monitor the real performance in relation to this topic.



**Table 16. Gender considerations in the national REDD+ safeguards**

Compliance with Cancun safeguards	National interpretation	Measure for addressing the safeguard/Gender and/or participative approach
That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements	Complementarity/compatibility of the ENCCRV's action measures with the objectives of the national forestry and environmental programs, and with the international agreements related to forest and vegetational resources ratified by Chile.	<p>The ENCCRV is based on compliance with international agreements adopted by Chile with the UNFCCC, the UNCCD and the CBD, as well as contributing to compliance with the SDGs, which is supported as a State policy valid for one year 2025.</p> <p>The ENCCRV currently responds to the guidelines associated with REDD + of the UNFCCC (Cancun safeguards), World Bank Operational Policies and other guidelines emanating, for example, from the UN-REDD Program, among others (CONAF, 2018b), and the current national legislation.</p> <p>The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF): management instrument that establishes the protocols and procedures to be followed to avoid, mitigate, reverse and / or compensate eventual adverse socio-environmental risks and impacts, and maximize the potential benefits associated with the implementation of the measures of action of the ENCCRV, in order to ensure the protection of the safeguards applicable to the initiative.</p>
Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty	In the different phases contemplated by the ENCCRV, the transparency and effectiveness of the national forest and environmental governance structures are promoted, taking into account the legislation and national sovereignty	<p>Following Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, at the national level, everyone should have adequate access to information about the environment available to public authorities. In terms of transparency and access to public information on forest governance structures, there are several participatory structures: Forest Policy Council (CPF), the CIO, the CRIOS, etc. CONAF has also the Comprehensive Information and Citizen Attention System (SIAC), which provides various spaces for attention to the requirements of citizens, among which are the Information Offices, Claims and Suggestions (OIRS).</p> <p>The Observatory of Climate Commitments was launched on December 5, 2017 as a tool to monitor national progress in these matters, an instance in which the ENCCRV is included, given its key role in achieving the forest goals contained in the NDC. The public WEB site of this initiative is available at: <a href="http://www.compromisosclimaticos.cl">http://www.compromisosclimaticos.cl</a>.</p> <p>The Observatory of Climate Commitments was launched on December 5, 2017 as a tool to monitor national progress in these matters, an instance in which the ENCCRV is included, given its key role in achieving the forest goals contained in the NDC. The public WEB site of this initiative is available at: <a href="http://www.compromisosclimaticos.cl">http://www.compromisosclimaticos.cl</a> /</p> <p>In this area, the State of Chile has the following internet sites to facilitate compliance with the Law: National interpretation, approach, respect and compliance with safeguards -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Office of Information, Claims and Suggestions (OIRS), in each of the State institutions, with the purpose of assisting citizens in their right to submit petitions, suggestions or complaints to public institutions. Currently, they exist in all services, including CONAF, with the objective of complying with Law No. 20,285. instance so that citizens can register their claims and suggestions related to the implementation of the action measures of the ENCCRV (<a href="http://oirs.conaf.cl/">http://oirs.conaf.cl/</a>).</li> <li>- Website of the ENCCRV (<a href="https://www.enccrv.cl/">https://www.enccrv.cl/</a>)</li> <li>- CONAF website (<a href="http://www.conaf.cl/">http://www.conaf.cl/</a>)</li> </ul>
Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations	The ENCCRV protects the respect of the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, complying with international obligations ratified by Chile and the circumstances and	<p>- The participative process in the formulation and validation of the ENCCRV was carried out in the terms established in the Law No. 20.500 on Associations and Citizen Participation in Public Management and, Article 7 of Convention No. 169 of the ILO and OP 4.10 of the World Bank for the case of the Peoples Indigenous people, among other normative pillars of legal order that support the full, effective and transparent participation of the civil society.</p> <p>The most relevant technical inputs that were used to give technical content to the various instances of participation and validation, correspond among others:</p>

<p>General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>national legislation, considering the General Assembly of the United Nations has approved the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which has been ratified by Chile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification and prioritization of causes of deforestation, devegetation and degradation of vegetational resources and associated problems to increase their coverage and quality, which was used as a basis for the design of action measures of the ENCCRV. Within the framework of the ENCCRV it was decided to include not only forests, but also xerophytic, wetland and bofedal formations, taking into account the national scope of this initiative and the environmental and social relevance assigned to these resources in the various instances of dialogue.</li> <li>- The Plan for the Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards provided the country's guidelines in terms of citizen participation and indigenous participation to address the safeguards of Cancún. The Safeguards Plan was made operational through the participatory process developed between 2015 and the beginning of 2016, in the 15 regions of the country plus a national workshop. It should be noted that this process was piloted in 2013 in the city of Temuco, La Araucanía Region, with the support of social and communication experts from the World Bank. The Safeguards Plan It allowed guiding an orderly, systematic and methodologically s process to generate inputs that contributed to the formulation of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA, acronym in English) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).</li> <li>- It is not anticipated that the ENCCRV REDD+ activities Program will have any negative impacts on in areas containing sites deemed physical cultural resources (PCR). The existence of any such sites in areas affected by the ENCCRV will trigger provisions included in the ESMF on how to address preservation of known PCR sites, especially in areas inhabited by indigenous communities</li> </ul>
<p>The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of 1/CP.16.</p>	<p>The full and effective participation of stakeholders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities, in the planning, design, implementation and monitoring of the action measures of the ENCCRV.</p>	<p>Methodological design of the participatory process for the formulation and validation of the ENCCRV. Para la formulación y validación de la ENCCRV participaron representantes de 8 pueblos indígenas. As part of the readiness phase, indigenous peoples participated in most of the 16 Regional and National Workshops performed as part of the SESA process, which included a total of more than 1,300 people. Also an Indigenous People National Dialogue was carried out during 2016, with 1813 IP participants in 90 workshops. Through the SESA, Indigenous Peoples assessed the risks and benefits of the proposed REDD+ strategic options from their own perspective and contextual realities, providing also suggestions for potential mitigation measures (CONAF, 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA): this input was prepared on the basis on the participatory process. 44 approved environmental and social risks were identified, which incorporated considerations on those issues, in order to ensure the sustainable implementation of the action measures of the ENCCRV. During the SESA, risks for the national cultural heritage linked to the implementation of some action measures were identified.</li> <li>- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF): management instrument that establishes the protocols and procedures to be followed to avoid, mitigate, reverse and / or compensate eventual adverse socio-environmental risks and impacts, and maximize the potential benefits associated with the implementation of the measures of action of the ENCCRV, in order to ensure the protection of the safeguards applicable to the initiative. The ESMF includes a (preliminary) Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). It should be noted that It is not expected that ENCCRV measures will result in the displacement of peoples. The IPPF will serve a guidance for preparing site-specific Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) during the implementation of the ER Program under the principle of free, prior and informed consultationTo address this kind of impacts, a Process Framework (PF) is being prepared as part of the draft ESMF, including instruments to be applied, such as Plans for Indigenous Peoples and the specific models developed by Chile for its South and North Macrozones, which have been incorporated as ESMF instruments.</li> <li>- The ESA and The ESMF include several operational instruments as well as prevention and/or mitigation measures to address environmental and social risks. These measures include screening checklists (to determine potential impacts), negative lists (to exclude certain activities that are considered high-impact), and procedures to determine the need for development of site-specific assessments and safeguard instruments.</li> </ul>

		- CONAF's Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit (UAIS) supported the Participatory Process. En total, para la formulación y validación de la ENCCRV se contó con los aportes de 3.784 actores claves representados en los distintos sectores de la sociedad. Lo anterior, constituye un reto para los Servicios del Estado en la construcción de una política pública inclusiva y participativa.
Actions to address the risks of reversals.	Actions that allow to face the risks of reversion that could be generated with the implementation of the ENCCRV, as well as those that could affect the planned results, ensuring the permanence of the reduction of emissions	
Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.	Actions that prevent the territorial mobility of activities that generate GHG emissions associated with deforestation and forest degradation	

Source: Prepared by the author based on: UCCSA, GEDEFF, CONAF (2017), Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in Chile's National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV), Informative Note N° 08, ENCCRV. Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), Forest Development and Promotion Management Department (GEDEFF), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Chilean Ministry of Agriculture; National Forest Corporation (CONAF) (2017), Environmental and Social Management Framework for the REDD actions of the ENCCRV, Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), Forest Development and Promotion Management (GEDEFF), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF); National Forest Corporation (CONAF) (2015), Mid-Term Review (MTR) Chile, Request for Additional Funds Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), Development Management and Forestry Development (GEDEFF), Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA).

## IV. Conclusions and recommendations

Chile is currently in the second phase of implementing policy reforms and REDD+ pilots and transitioning towards the third phase of performance-based payments. During this third phase, the ENCCRV REDD+ policies and activities will be fully implemented in 5 regions of the country. This gender analysis acts as an entry point for gender mainstreaming throughout design and implementation of the ENCCRV. The results and findings of the gender analysis has also informed and guided the development of a Gender Action Plan.

Chile has made progress in recent years in integrating gender perspectives and awareness into forest policies and ENCCRV strategies. Guidelines for REDD+ safeguards are available, and the national REDD+ strategy includes several references to gender/women, which reflects the increasing awareness and commitment to integrate gender into REDD+ policies and implementation.

In Chile, the progress of mainstreaming gender into the ENCCRV has been based on a widespread participative process that included proposals of all sectors of society, focusing on women, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable communities (formulation and validation stage of the ENCCRV and its SESA). The national-level territorial coverage, the total of key stakeholders engaged, the methodology used, the characteristics of the implementation of the participatory process, the mainstreaming of the gender approach and cultural relevance: all of these are unprecedented measures for the formulation of public policies that seek to represent the country's territorial vision with regard to forests and vegetation resources.

Through this participative process, gender considerations and women's and indigenous peoples demands, regarding the causes of degradation and deforestation, were integrated into the ENCCRV's design and action measures. They contributed to identify the target groups of the ENCCRV: vulnerable groups in rural areas of the country, indigenous and non-indigenous rural communities, indigenous woman, small and medium-sized landowners, among others stakeholders. The participative process was used for defining the benefits likely to be generated with the implementation of the activities contemplated within the ENCCRV:

*The need of Environmental education:* The Measure MT.6 of the ENCCRV includes the Environmental Education and Dissemination Program that seeks to benefit more than 8,000 people by 2020.

*The availability, rights and regulation of the use, maintenance and care of water courses:* The ENCCRV incorporates a facilitating action measure named *Adaptation Program for managing vegetation resources within the framework of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought* (Measure GA.1), which will generate inputs that are relevant to the design and execution of afforestation, revegetation, restoration and sustainable forest management programs of the ENCCRV.

*The need of a greater institutional presence in the territory and further assistance, service and accompaniment for landowners particularly for smaller landowners:* Different programs will imply a greater presence of services in the territory in coordination with communities, among which are:

- Strengthening the forest and environmental supervision program (Measure MT.7).
- Strengthening the Communities Prepared Against Forest Fires Program (Measure IF.4).
- Adaptation Program for managing vegetation resources within the framework of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought (Measure GA.1).

Effective gender integration in these programmes depend on whether initial gender and territorial analysis is done, whether it is applied to the projects, and whether gender it is reflected in all relevant

projects components. Additionally, the commitment of project teams to achieving gender equality results and to reporting them, including disseminating gender related lessons learned, is critical.

The following recommendations can help ensure women and indigenous benefit from REDD+:

### **Establish gender baseline data for targeted ENCCRV's groups**

Ensuring gender sensitive in REDD+ processes will require additional efforts related to the establishment of a national and sub-national baseline, through a gender analysis, for all the programmes that will be implemented by the ENCCRV. Until now, some forestry initiatives are being determined without adequate gender disaggregated data. Therefore, the collection of gender disaggregated data should be a mandatory contribution to available national and local-level databases.

A gender analysis should ideally been carried out in the beginning of REDD+ actions in order to : a) summarize the key characteristics of the target groups (in terms of assets, livelihood activities, how they are involved in project theme and outcomes) and their priority needs ; b) identify the potential for gender-based risks and adverse impacts throughout the project's implementation (particularly in the design stage) so that they can develop plans to mitigate these impacts.

Gender capacity building will be indispensable to generate Gender-specific data collection, that may include specific forestry data (employment, income, market information), land data (ownership, rights, use) and forest use data (non-cash income, medicinal value, cultural use). As gender roles interact with other relationships (intersectional approach) such as ethnicity, culture, class, religion, income, education, age, disability, and/or other status – and that these relationships change over time – gender analysis should therefore be cautious not to treat women and men as homogenous groups. Following these guidelines, the ENCCRV should continue reinforcing the integration of gender and social-cultural inclusion considerations, based on a Human's Rights approach.

### **Strengthening gender equality in local and national planning processes**

At CONAF's institutional level, a work methodology that safeguards gender equality mainstreaming and interculturality is starting to be implemented by different measures:

Challenges involved in this process are related to the availability of a gender expertise, both at national and sub national level, within the UIG, the UCCSA and the UAIS teams (whose are responsible for the diffusion, consultation of projects and the ENCCRV's direct management action measures). The UIG includes one representative at national level (from each technical and administrative management unit of CONAF) and 15 Regional representatives. The UAIS and the UCCSA have also representatives in all the 15 administrative regions of the country. Nevertheless these representatives are not exclusively dedicated to work on gender issues within their units. It would be necessary to increase the participation of all CONAF servants in gender training courses; to enhance regional headquarters as Administrator of parks and programs, heads of departments and provinces, in the concepts of gender; to carry out projects, works and reports, including the gender perspective, visualizing the language and images of gender in the institutional dissemination; to improve internal management and good practices, through gender analysis diagnostics. A clear identification of roles and responsibilities -among the UIG, the UCCSA and the UAIS- of implementing and monitoring the gender action plan, must be established.

It is also important to mention the efforts that have been made through the development of territorial management instruments with an eco-cultural approach (Andean Intercultural Environmental Model (MAIA), Mapuche Intercultural Forest Model, MOFIM) and other participation measures carried out to include indigenous demands in the ENCCRV (Dialogue and Participation Process with Indigenous Peoples developed in 2016, characterization of the actors involved the firewood supply chain within

the Wood Energy Strategy). Additionally, other instruments are used to increase and regulate the participation of these groups: the Guidelines on the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the UN-REDD Program and the Program and the Project Evaluation Guide with a gender, human rights and intercultural perspective of UN- Women, that is oriented towards professionals who implement or manage programs and projects in which human rights, gender equality and interculturality are included transversely, among other tools.

Despite the availability of these frameworks, supporting gender training and capacity building at all levels is fundamental to ensure a shift in conceptual thinking in terms of appreciation of gender issues and in terms of overall project design and conceptualization of impacts. Some policy gaps to gender mainstreaming in the forestry sector are: inadequate understanding and lack of clarity on the concepts of gender and gender mainstreaming; limited attention by policy makers to the heterogeneity of communities, including gender, class, ethnicity and other socio-cultural aspects, so different subgroups are often overlooked despite their unique contributions and characteristics, different levels of capacities, skills, expertise and motivations for mainstreaming gender among members of gender working groups limits their ability to fulfill their assigned duties and responsibilities ; the absence of gender-disaggregated data.

Challenges involved in this effort are related to the availability of gender expertise within the ENCCRV REDD + institutional arrangements, as well as with the availability of gender specialists in local decision instances, the need of improving knowledge and defining mandates and roles on gender issues among regional representatives of UIG, UCCSA and UAIS, the coordination between agencies; the need, at sub-national level to achieve a greater link between forest development and gender equality policies and projects.

### **Ensure the effective participation of women through reducing gender gaps**

One of the main challenges while implementing Chile's REDD+ processes will be to empower women through recognition, assimilation, capacity-building and leadership for ensuring gender consideration into REDD+ actions (beyond the misconception that gender refers to merely the inclusion or targeting of women in projects, beyond the establishment of the social and environmental safeguards). Efforts need to be done to more comprehensively explore the ways in which men and women interact and differ with regard to the national REDD + implementation in their respective sites, and incorporate such dimensions into national efforts on REDD +. Gender analyses need to be prioritized in the ENCCRV design and implementation to better understand gender and socially differentiated interests, behavior, involvement, constraints and opportunities.

Supporting the effective participation of women within the ENCCRV's implementation requires an enabling environment, capacity building and the implementation of appropriate systems of engagement. In order to ensure the meaningful participation of women, it will be necessary to consider, throughout all the ENCCRV's programs and projects, the practical and strategic needs of women (access to water, workload, food, health services/access to land ownership, decent work, education, decision making, public policy). In this framework, using a methodology allowing the establishment of gender-responsive baselines and the assessment of gender-differentiated impacts of value chain development, among smallholders and other resource-poor groups involved in value chains, is recommended.<sup>27</sup> The collaboration with local women's and indigenous organizations<sup>28</sup> in capacity building project (that is part of the approach that will guide the execution of ENCCRV's programmes), could be reinforced. A community based pilot project on this topic, could up-scale CONAF's gender tools and methodologies, to other regions.

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<sup>27</sup> See: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (2015), Developing Gender-sensitive Value Chains Guidelines for Practitioners, Santiago de Chile, Food & Agriculture Organization..

<sup>28</sup> National Councilors of the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI acronym in Spanish), Indigenous Communities, indigenous Associations and Traditional authorities, persons, mentors and/or representatives of other kinds of indigenous organizations that are involved in the ENCCRV.

The ENCCRV actions include changes and improvements in operational practices of afforestation, restoration and sustainable management, promoting associations among communities vulnerable to climate change and also fostering inter-institutional work, with the inclusion of the private sector. In order to enhance the effective participation of women in National REDD + strategy, the ENCCRV has taken into account specific measures:

- With regards to the type of landowners that will be eligible to receive benefits, "small forest owners" will be prioritized. Equally, those beneficiaries classified as "medium owners" will be considered. The prioritization considers aspects of environmental, economic, and social vulnerability to be specified at regional level, taking into account aspects such as gender, presence of indigenous peoples and vulnerable population.

- Small forest owners include "agricultural communities" according to the law 5/1968, the indigenous communities regulated by law 19.253/1993; the "communities on common goods resulting from the Agrarian Reform process"; "rain fed companies" formed according to article 1° of the decree 2.247/1978, and the companies referred to in article 6 of the law 19.118/1992 provided that, at least, 60% of the social capital of such companies is held by the original partners or people that have the quality of small forest owners, as certified by the Agricultural and Livestock Service.

- Aspects related to land tenure, such as the requirements established by law to regularize property titles over land or the relevance of customary law, certainly cover a relevant function, although it is intended that those persons/groups that do not hold tenure rights might also be included in the category of beneficiaries.

- CONAF will promote the participation of women in forest governance structures such as the Regional Committee on Climate Change (CORECC), that will lead a multi-stakeholder engagement process at the subnational level. They are constituted by the public sector, academia, NGOs and the private sector depending on the region, the figure below shows the relationships between the institutions.

- The funds allocation within each region will allow the definition of eligible areas, taking into consideration aspects of environmental, economic and social vulnerability. Among the criteria for the allocation of resources, the benefit-sharing distribution plan will take into account aspects of gender, the presence of indigenous peoples and vulnerable populations, to ensure positive social and environmental impacts.

Other recommendations that result from the gender assessment are :

- Diagnose on land tenure problems by gender and gender gaps on natural resource management and land management programs. Currently, land tenure ownership data is only available at the national level (not disaggregated at sub-national level).
- Incorporate into the information systems and sub-systems, data disaggregated by sex on agro-forestry development: production, sustainable resource management, environmental protection, industrialization, commercialization, caring responsibilities, social protection, etc.
- Strengthen the gender capacities of women's and indigenous organization.
- Strengthen and promote the integration of women in the discussion and community decision on the legalization of land in economic solutions related to afforestation, train men and women promoters and leaders with a gender vision with equal opportunities to participate in community forestry development and social risks such as violence against women.
- Facilitate women's access to resources: credit technology training technical assistance inputs and implements in order to influence: the strengthening of their organizational capacity; the development and strengthening of their self-esteem; the resolution of the problems it faces in the use and management of the conservation of natural resources; The generation and increase of incomes.

- Raise awareness among women and men about the problems of deforestation and rational management of natural resources with a gender approach.
- Incorporate the concept of production systems in which the tree and its derivatives are one of the fundamental elements in the training and practice of forestry technicians



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