



**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations**

# **Environmental and Social Management Framework**

**Chile REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016**

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## List of acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CONADI	National Indigenous Development Corporation
CONAF	Forestry Corporation
CORECC	Regional Committee on Climate Change
CTICC	Inter-ministerial Climate Change Committee
DEF	Department of Environmental Control and Evaluation
DEVA	Department of Environmental Assessment
EAE	Strategic Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENCCRV	National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources
ERPD	Emission Reduction Program Document
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEDEF	Forest Development Management Office
GEF	Environmental Control and Evaluation Management Unit
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectares
ILO	International Labour Organization
INE	National Institute of Statistics
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
MMA	Ministry of Environment
MD	Direct actions
MDA	Actions measures
MF	Enabling actions
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OIG	Office of the Inspector-General
OIRS	Complaints and Suggestions Offices
PANCC	National Climate Change Action Plan
PANCC-II	National Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2022

PANCD	National Action Program against Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought 2016-2030
PMU	Project Management Unit
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, plus the sustainable management of forests, and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RBP	Result-Based Payments
SAG	Agricultural and Livestock Service
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Environmental Assessment Service
SIAC	Citizen Attention Information System
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SMA	Superintendence of the Environment
SNASPE	National System of Protected Wild Areas
SNSS	National Health Services System
UAIS	Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit
UCCSA	Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following document presents the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the REDD+ Results Based Payment (RBP) Project proposed by the government of Chile to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The project will be implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in close collaboration and coordination with the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), with participation of multiple actors such as local governments, indigenous peoples, private sector, stallholders and small owners, women groups and others.

The project focuses on the implementation of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV as in its Spanish acronym), which integrates the REDD+ national strategy, in five prioritized regions: Maule, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos. These prioritized regions account for 15.3 million hectares of land, 35% of which are covered by native forests. The project area, for the period 2014 and 2016, has accounted for a total emissions reduction of 19,362,270 tCO<sub>2e</sub> and 100% of these emissions are offered to the GCF as part of this project.

It is important to note that the ENCCRV is aligned to the strategic objectives and goals of the *2015-2035 Forest Policy* approved in 2016 and constitutes an important policy tool to contribute to the international forestry, biodiversity and climate change-related commitments pledged by the government such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other national and international agreements. Additionally, the ENCCRV plays a fundamental role in achieving the mitigation and adaptation goals established in the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

Based on the importance that the ENCCRV has, this project will contribute to implement the strategy and the overall forest policy tools by addressing the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and the barriers that limit the increase of the quantity and quality of forest resources. To achieve this objective, the project is structured into three main components: a) REDD+ activities and investments in the five prioritized territories; b) Enabling conditions for the ENCCRV implementation; and c) Project management.

It is expected that the project will bring additional positive impacts. At the same time in order to avoid and to minimize potential negative social and environmental impacts, the project has been screened against FAO's Environmental and Social Safeguards and revised the extensive work done in the framework of the ENCCRV's elaboration, such as its Social and Environmental Management Framework and related operational tools to develop current Framework. Section 6 of this document presents the list of the potential social and environmental risks and their respective management measures, as well as the implementation arrangements.

Finally, it is important to note that a comprehensive and participatory Environmental and Social Management Plan will be developed based on the ESMF and is intended to be a living document. As such, further changes may apply during the implementation phase in order to conform and/or correct and align proposed policies and strategies with newly identified environmental and social risks.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to support the project proposal for a REDD+ Result-based payment elaborated by the Chilean government and presented to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This assessment allows to identify and avoid activities, in the context of the ENCCRV implementation, that may cause adverse impacts, involve any involuntary action or restriction on the use of land and natural resources that may result in negative physical or economic impacts. It will also identify projects that may involve or affect indigenous peoples and identify any activities that may damage or destroy physical resources of historic, religious or cultural significance and establish the mitigation actions to avoid and/or minimize those identified risks.

This project has been screened against [the FAO's Environmental and Social Standards](#) adopted in 2015, ensuring that the project is consistent with the objectives of GCF Performance Standards (following IFC standards at the moment). The table below presents the IFC Performance Standards and the corresponding FAO's social and environmental safeguards:

IFC Performance Standards (PS)	FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards
PS 1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	ESS 1 – Natural Resources Management
	ESS8 – Gender Equality
PS2 – Labour and Working Conditions	ESS7 – Decent Work
PS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	ESS5 – Pest and Pesticide Management
PS4 – Community, Health, Safety, and Security	ESS7 – Decent Work (partially)
PS5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	ESS6 – Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement
PS6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	ESS2 – Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats
	ESS3 – Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
	ESS4 – Animal – Livestock and Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PS7 – Indigenous Peoples	ESS9 – Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage
PS8 – Cultural Heritage	

Based on the screening exercise, this project has been classified as moderate risk (Category "B") and it is expected that the project activities, as described in Chapter 6, will trigger six out of the nine FAO's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies: a) ESS2 – Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats; b) ESS3 – Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; c) ESS7 – Decent Work; d) ESS8 – Gender Equality; and e) ESS9 – Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage. In addition to the identification of the potential social and environmental risks, this document outlines measures and plans to avoid, and where avoidance is not feasible, reduce and mitigate risks and impacts, as well as the institutional arrangements needed for the ESMF implementation in accordance with the guidelines established in the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV).

# 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION



This project builds on the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV as per its Spanish acronym), which was formulated following the priorities of the REDD+ process, led by the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF). Overall, the strategy aims at reducing the social, environmental and economic vulnerability of vegetative resources and human populations to the impacts of climate change, desertification, land degradation and droughts in order to increase the resilience of ecosystems and contribute to the reduction and sequestration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in Chile.

The ENCCRV contemplates specific goals in both mitigation and adaptation areas. In terms of adaptation, the strategy's goal is to reduce the vulnerability associated with land degradation through the management of at least 264,000 hectares of vegetative resources for the period 2017 - 2025. From the mitigation's side, the strategy looks at reducing 20% of the GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by 2025 compared to the reference level during the period 2001-2013, as well as to increase the capacity of vegetative resources to serve as carbon sinks.

The ENCCRV is in line with the strategic objectives and goals<sup>1</sup> of the Chile's 2015-2035 *Forest Policy* approved in 2016 and constitutes an important policy tool to contribute to the international forestry, biodiversity and climate change-related commitments pledged by the government such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other national and international agreements. Additionally, the ENCCRV plays a fundamental role in achieving the mitigation and adaptation goals established in the country's NDC<sup>2</sup>.

The ENCCRV has identified 26 Action Measures (MDAs, acronym in Spanish), of which 7 are Direct Actions (MD, acronym in Spanish) and 19 corresponds to enabling actions (MF). *Direct actions* are those that generate direct environmental, social and economic benefits at the ground level. Direct MDAs will be operationalized through projects managed by CONAF, and / or through existing policy tools (for example, Law No. 20,283) or future policies to be generated (such as the new Forest Promotion Law). The *enabling actions* are those that facilitate or strengthen the implementation of direct MDA. These include capacity building activities, such as studies and /or management and mainstreaming actions that are related to education, awareness raising, research and technology transfer, and law enforcement. The next table presents the ENCCRV's general structure.

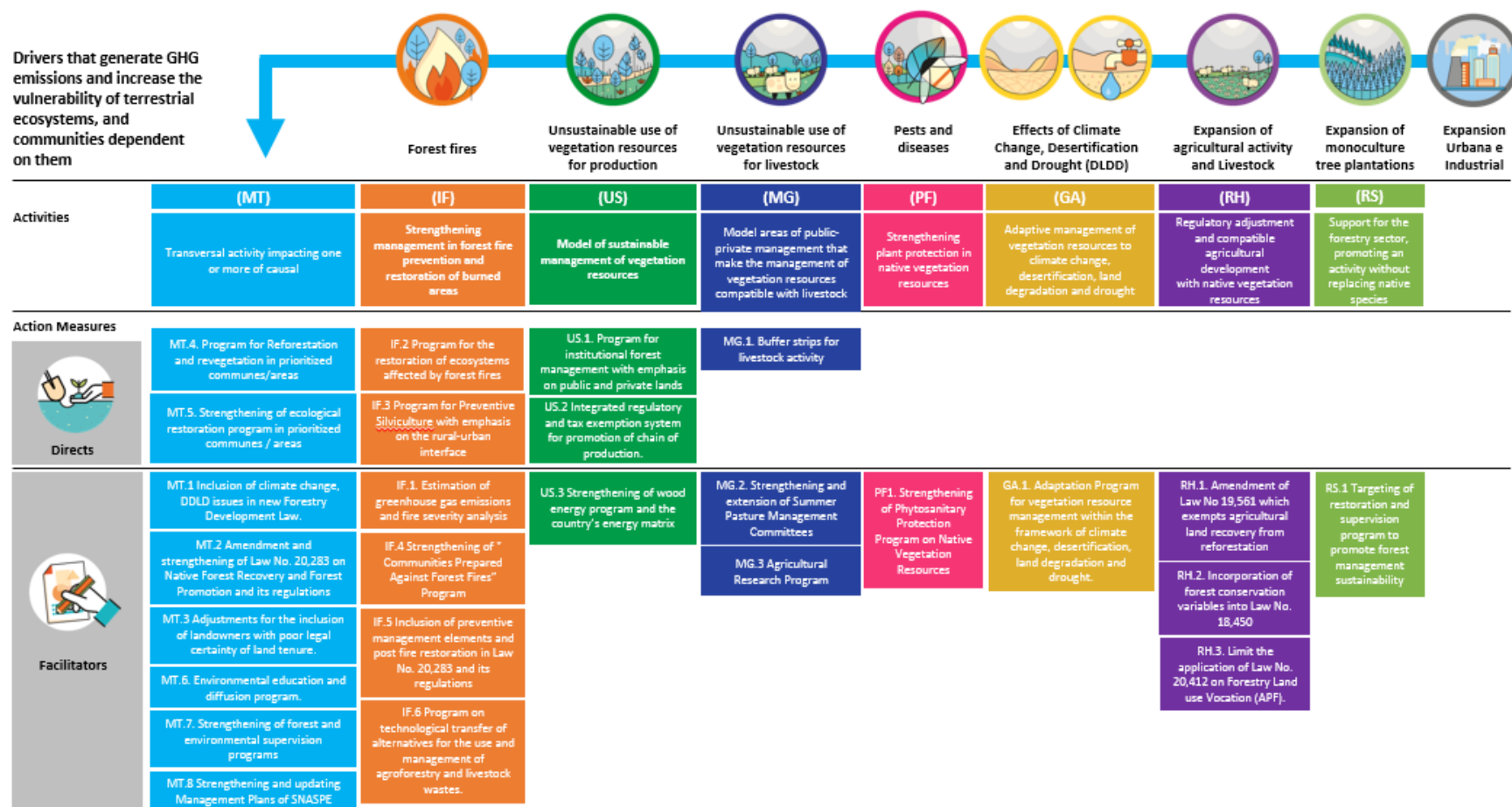
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<sup>1</sup> The 2015-2035 Forest Policy focuses on four main work streams: i) institutionality of the forest sector; ii) Productivity and economic growth; iii) Equity and social inclusion; and iv) Protection and restoration of forest heritage.

<sup>2</sup>

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Chile%20First/INDC%20Chile%20english%20version.pdf>

Figure 1. Scheme of the ENCCRV, Causes, Activities and Action Measures

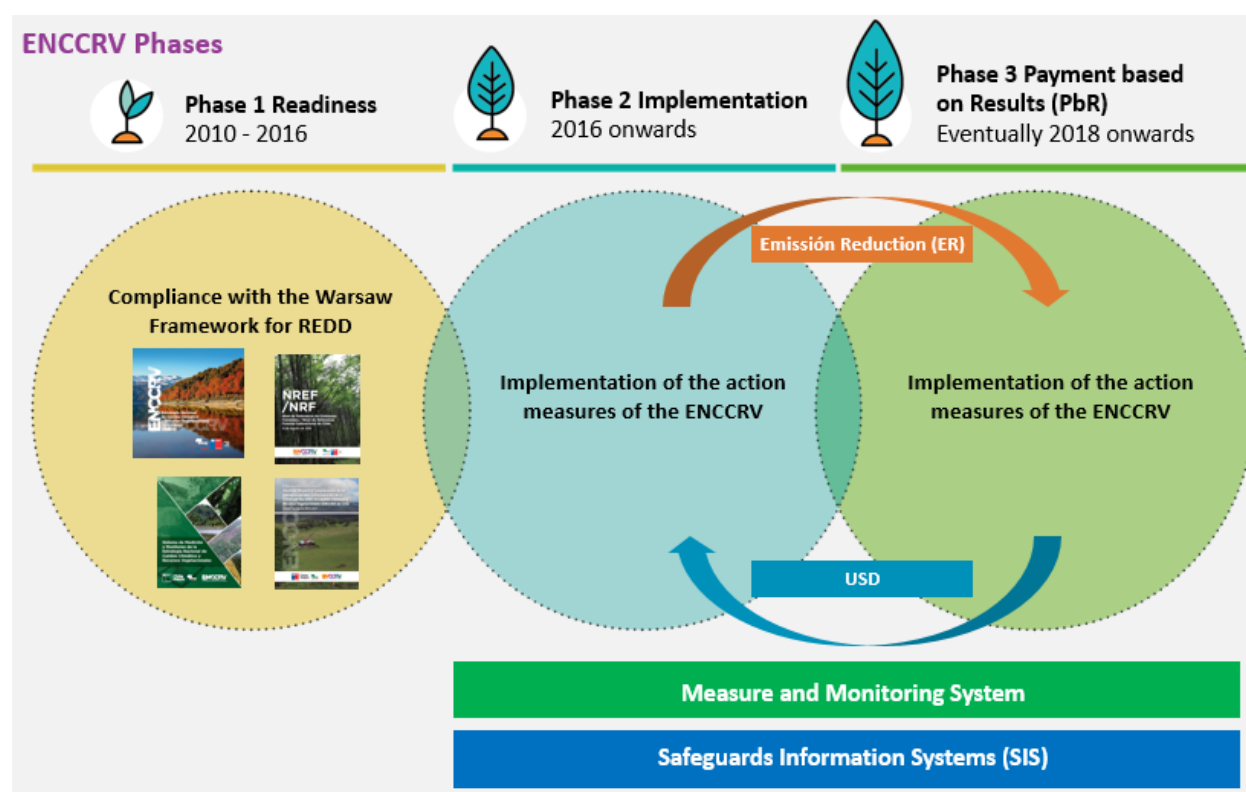


Source: ENCCRV



The REDD-plus Result-Based Payment Project will contribute to implementation of the ENCCRV by addressing the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and address the barriers for sustainable forest management. Following the ENCCRV's formulation scheme, the project will focus on the phases 2 and 3, REDD+ implementation actions and results-based payments, in the regions of Maule, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos.

Figure 2. Phases of the ENCCRV



Source: ENCCRV

The results-based payments that Chile will receive from the GCF will contribute to operationalize direct and enabling actions to address the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and to mobilize additional resources to fully implement the ENCCRV, which has an estimate cost of USD 430 million (84% coming from external sources and 16% from government budget) for a 9-years period.

This project is designed according to a 6-years timeframe. It is expected that the first two years will be dedicated to project preparation actions related to capacity building, institutional strengthening and consultation as well as the preparation of the enabling conditions required for the project's scaling-up.

## 2.1. Project costs and financing

The proposed Project has a total cost of USD 96.8 million supported by the REDD-plus results-based payments of the GCF. The table below shows the total project costs.

**Table 1. Project Cost and Financing (USD million)**

Project output	Project cost	% GCF financing
Implementation and investment	57.980.375,00	100
Enabling conditions for ENCCRV implementation	7.656.891,00	100
Project management	7.013.903,00	100
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>72.651.169,00</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.2. Project components

The project encompasses three outputs components, namely: a) REDD+ activities implementation and investments; b) enabling conditions for the ENCCRV implementation; and c) project management. These outputs respond directly to the prioritized activities and actions identified in the ENCCRV.

### a) Output 1. REDD+ activities implementation and investments in the territories:

This outcome has an estimated cost of USD 57.98 million and is mainly focusing on the provision of resources and mobilization of additional investments to implement REDD+ activities to address the main drivers of deforestation and degradation at ground level. To achieve this outcome, the project will operationalize the Direct and Enabling actions identified in the ENCCRV, such as:

- **Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4):**

This program will be carried out in prioritized public and private lands in line with the country's international commitments related to climate change and land desertification, degradation and drought. The main objective of reforestations and revegetation activities is to guarantee the continuous flux of ecosystem services (including the enhancement of carbon stocks) as well as to preserve the cultural values of forests.

- **Strengthening the ecological restoration in communes / prioritized areas (MT.5):**

The Ecological Restoration Program acts on public and private lands, focusing on communes and prioritized areas identified during formulation phase of the ENCCRV. This program is in line with Chile's goals and commitments related to climate change and land degradation. The aim of this actions is to recover and promote the value of forests and other type of native vegetative formations that are under degradation processes.

- **Restoration program of degraded ecosystems affected by forest fires (IF.2):**

Program aimed at implementing ecological restoration projects in public and private areas affected by forest fires nationwide. It is contemplated that this will also address the National System of Protected Wild Areas (SNASPE), due to the emblematic losses of forests and xerophytic formations that occurred in these areas in the past and that have caused public upheaval due to cultural and environmental degradation and loss. The activities will build on the existing National Program of Ecological Restoration formalized in 2016 and operationalized by CONAF. This national program considers within its guidelines the restoration of areas affected by fires.

- **Preventive forestry program in urban-rural interface (IF.3):**

This program will be oriented to establish preventive buffer zones around native forests, plantations and other form of vegetation in public and private lands located in peri-urban areas. The preventive forestry program seeks to reduce potential damages from forest fires through the adequate management and elimination of living and dead vegetation and/or any kind of waste and residues that might act as fuels for forest fires.

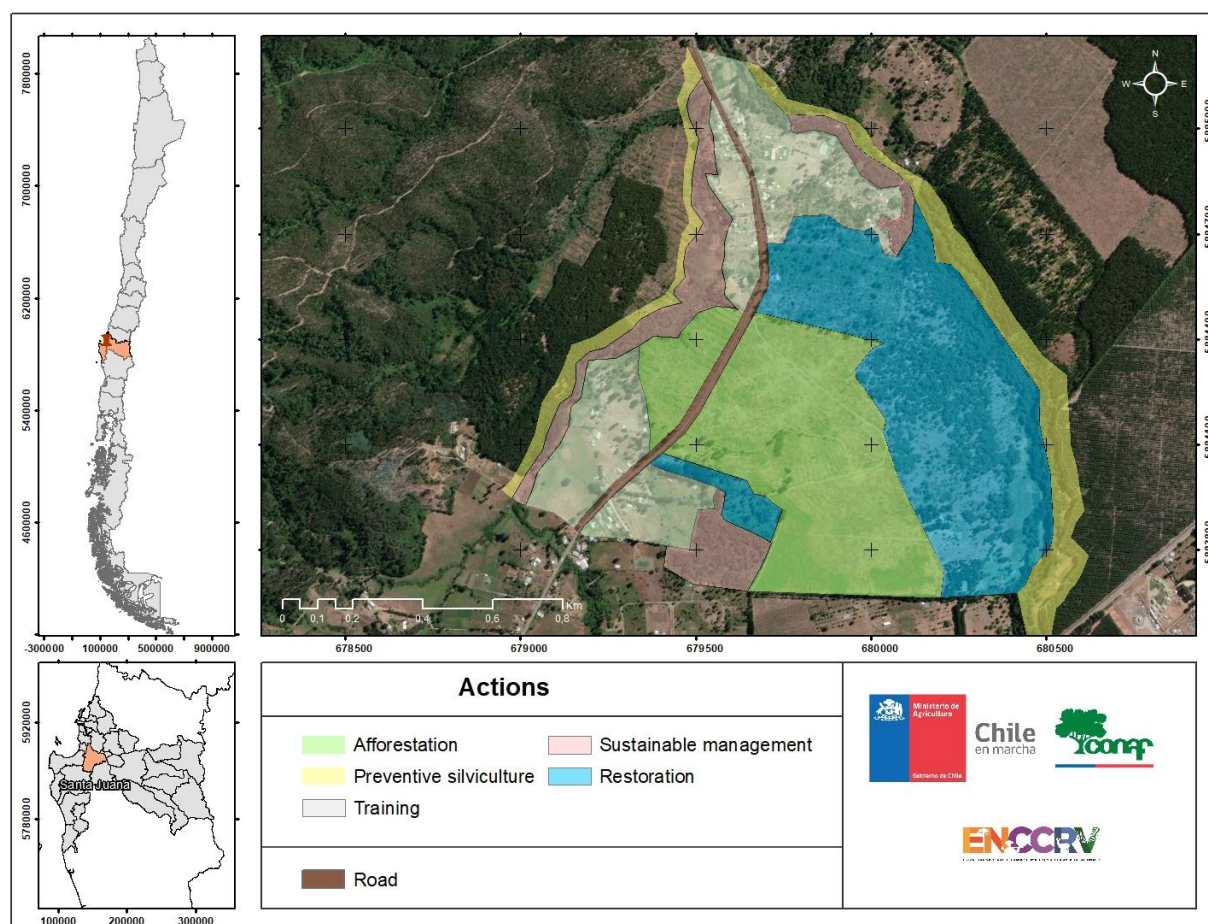
- **Institutional forest management program focused on public and private lands (US.1):**

The activities will build a functional forest management model in accordance with the technical guidelines and silvicultural practices for forests and other type of vegetative resources, taking into consideration the challenges and associated risks of climate change, land degradation, desertification and droughts. This program will prioritize owners and landholders who have current management plans and / or a history of successful technical assistance.

- **Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3):**

The activities in this program will strengthen the implementation of the CONAF's Wood Energy Strategy which has the objective of producing certified firewood to supply the demand in prioritized communities. To achieve the objective, the project will support the development of sustainable forest management plans; promote and support the establishment of firewood collection and wood drying centers; development of wood-value chains and fair-trade systems, and firewood certification. Figure 3 provides an example of the land-use planning and zoning for the different activities to be implemented through the project.

Figure 3. Example of selected property for multiple measures and activities



Source: ENCCRV

## b) Output 2. Enabling conditions for the ENCCRV implementation

This outcome has an estimated cost of USD 7.65 million and is focused on ensuring the complete operationalization of the elements established in the Warsaw Framework (Safeguard Information System, Forest Monitoring System and improvement of the Measurement, Reporting and Verifying –MRV– process, etc.). Additionally, activities related to capacity building, technical assistance, forestry education and extension will receive support. Specific activities are:

- **Environmental Education and Dissemination Program (MT.6):**

This measure aims at raising awareness and mainstreaming environmental education among different stakeholders such as private sector, government, universities, schools, and especially rural communities and local populations living around the territories internationally recognized as biosphere reserves. This program will also provide training services on good management practices for vegetative resources and sensitization about the consequences of land degradation and deforestation. Given the importance of the indigenous population and local communities, this program contemplates specific activities to mainstream and incorporate the traditional and indigenous knowledge in relation to the environmental services that vegetative resources provide.

- **Strengthening the forest and environmental law enforcement (MT.7)**

This measure considers three main actions to implement: a) Strengthen the CONAF's institutional capacity to ensure the monitoring and protection of vegetative resources through the use of technology such as early warning systems to prevent illegal logging; b) Improve the existing grievance mechanism by strengthening the role of municipal authorities in addressing local issues; c) enhance civil society participation in supporting the control and monitoring of illegal and/or unsustainable practices in the management of vegetative resources

- **Technological transfer program on alternatives for the management and use of forestry and agricultural waste 2017 (IF.6)**

This measure includes the elaboration and implementation of a National Technology Transfer Program which will provide cost-effective and technically feasible alternatives to farmers for the management and adequate disposal of post-harvest waste and residues. This measure seeks to reduce burning practices in areas at high-risk of forest fires and to encourage farmers to use sustainable practices to reduce forest fires.

- **Adaptation programme for the management of vegetative resources in the context of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought (GA.1)**

CONAF, as Chile's focal point for REDD+ at the UNFCCC and the UNCCD, will coordinate the implementation of an Adaptation Program for the management of vegetative resources that will generate relevant inputs for designing and executing afforestation, revegetation, restoration and sustainable forest management programs as part of the ENCCRV.

**c) Project management:**

This outcome has an estimated cost of USD 7.01 million and corresponds to the administrative and technical management of the project, which will be carried out by FAO in its role of Executing Entity and in close collaboration with the government of Chile and the different stakeholders that will participate in the project implementation. This output aims at ensuring the effective management and use of funds to deliver timely results and achieve the project's objectives.

For a better understanding of how the project is articulated and how it will support the ENCCRV, table 2 presents the different actions and measures as well as the mechanisms required to implement the ENCCRV.



**Table 2. Goals, implementation typologies and responsible for the ENCCRV's action measures**

Action measure	Goal	Type of implementation
MT.1. Inclusion of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought related-issues in new Law of Forest Development	Law published	MF-TDR MF-GD
MT.2. Modification and strengthening of the Law No. 20,283 on Recovery of the Native Forest and Forest Development and its regulations	Law published	MF-TDR MF-GD
MT.3. Adjustments for the inclusion of owners with poor legal land tenure	Modified Regulations 800 owners	MF-GD
<b>MT.4. Reforestation and revegetation program in prioritized communes/areas</b>	<b>140,000 ha</b>	MD-TDR MD-GD MD-IF
<b>MT.5. Strengthening ecological restoration program in prioritized communes / areas</b>	<b>20,000 ha</b>	MD-TDR MD-GD MD-IF
<b>MT.6. Environmental education and dissemination program</b>	<b>8,000 people</b>	MF-TDR MF-GD
<b>MT.7. Strengthening of forest and environmental control programs</b>	<b>200 communes</b>	MF-TDR MF-GD
MT.8. Strengthening and updating of Management Plans for SNASPE areas in the context of the ENCCRV	50% SNASPE	MF-TDR MF-GD
IF.1. Estimation of greenhouse gas emissions and analysis of fire severity	100% of forest fires analyzed	MF-GD
<b>IF.2. Ecosystem restoration program in areas affected by forest fires</b>	<b>10,000 ha</b>	MD-TDR MD-GD MD-IF
<b>IF.3. Preventive forestry program in urban-rural interface</b>	<b>8,000 ha</b>	MD-TDR MD-GD MD-IF
IF.4. Strengthening of the "Prepared Communities against forest fires" Program	40 communes	MF-GD
IF.5. Inclusion of elements of preventive management and post-fire restoration in Law No. 20.283 and its regulations	Law published	MF-TDR MF-GD
<b>IF.6. Technological transfer program on alternatives for the management and use of forestry and agricultural waste 2017</b>	<b>100% communes with programs</b>	MF-GD
<b>US.1. Institutional forest management program focused on public and private land</b>	<b>70,000 ha</b> <b>100 extension workers</b>	MD-TDR MD-GD MD-IF
US.2. Integrated system of regulation and tax exemption for the promotion of productive value chains	Regulations promulgated	MF-GD
<b>US.3. Strengthening the dendroenergy program and the country's energy matrix</b>	<b>16,000 ha</b>	MD-TDR MD-GD MD-IF
RH.1. Modification of the Law No. 19,561 that exempts reforestation from agricultural land recovery	Modification published	MF-GD
RH.2. Incorporation of forest conservation variables in the Law No. 18,450	Modification published	MF-GD
RH.3. Limit the application of Law No. 20.412 in lands suitable for forestry activities (APF)	Modification published	MF-GD
MG.1. Damping strips for livestock activity	800 ha	MD-TDR MD-GD
MG.2. Strengthening and expansion of livestock management councils	16 new councils	MF-GD
MG.3. Agricultural and livestock Research Program	8 projects	MF-TDR
<b>GA.1. Adaptation program for the management of vegetative resources in the context of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought</b>	<b>80 communes</b>	MF-TDR MF-GD

PF1. Strengthening of the Phytosanitary Protection Program for native vegetation resources	300,000 ha protected; 240,000 ha with prevention; 240 people trained	MF-GD
RS.1. Focusing restoration and inspection program to promote the sustainability of forest management	40 selected areas	MF-GD

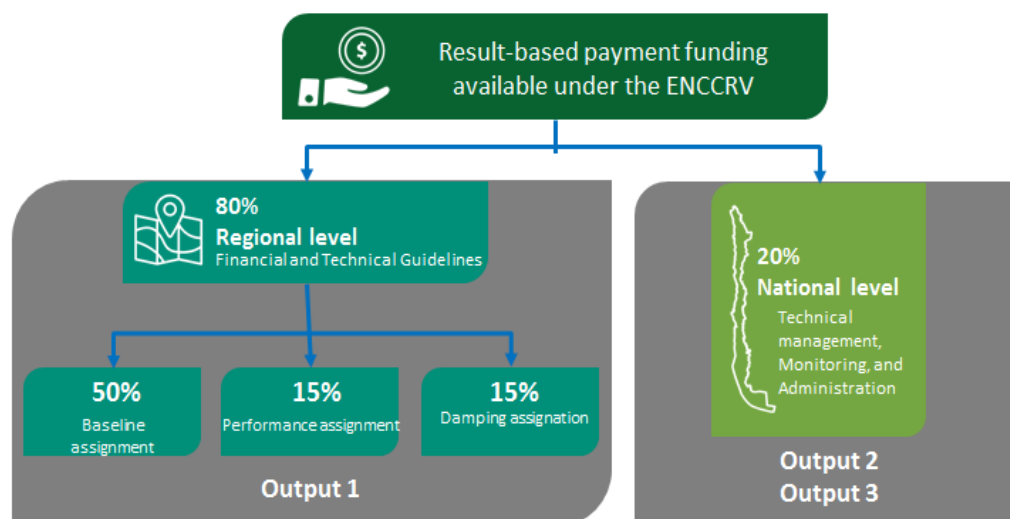
**Note: the highlighted actions will be implemented within the project's support.**

### 2.3. Project implementation

Funds raised from results based payments (Phase 3 REDD+) from the GCF will be fully used for the implementation of the ENCCRV. In addition, it is expected to trigger public-private financing actions that achieve greater positive social and environmental impacts. Consequently, this result-based payment project will contribute to the implementation of the main forest policy tools in articulation with the Chile's NDC and the ENCCRV.

As indicated in the ENCCRV, adaptation and mitigation actions include elements of innovation in its design, especially changes and improvements in operational practices of afforestation, restoration and sustainable management, increasing resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change impacts and also fostering inter-institutional coordination, with strong participation of the private sector, which is expected to trigger a paradigm shift towards reducing gross emissions of the LULUCF sector to fulfill an important part of the national commitments established in the NDC. Overall, it is estimated that 80% of the resources will be channeled for on-ground implementation activities in the prioritized regions and 20% will be dedicated for monitoring and enabling conditions actions in the target region and at country level.

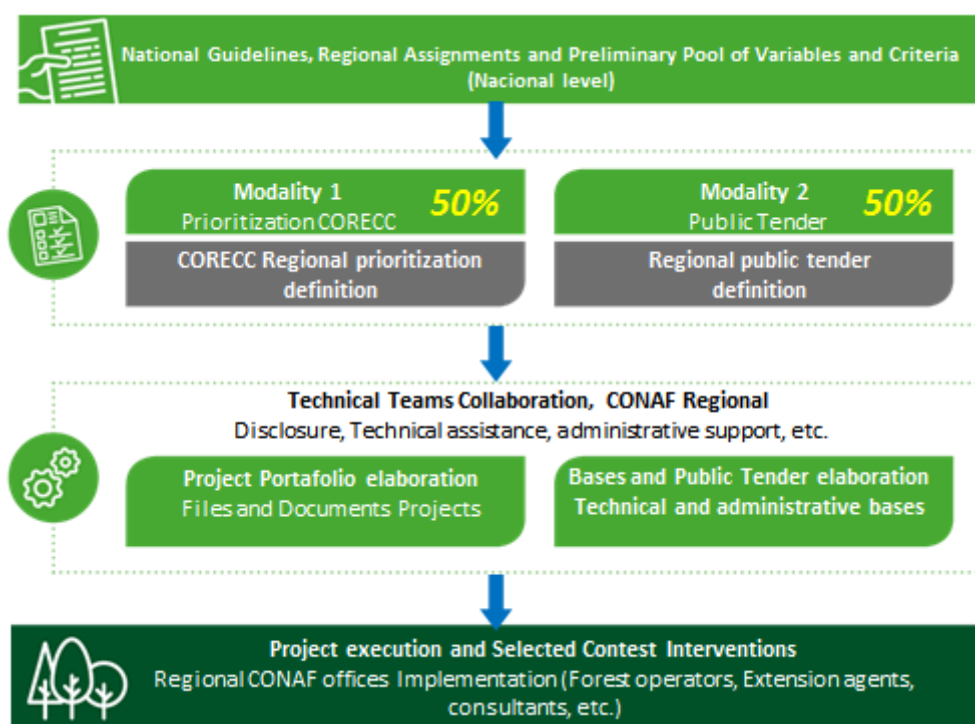
**Figure 4. Result-based resource allocation and investment scheme.**



The project's implementation process will include the coordination with the Inter-ministerial Climate Change Committee (CTICC) and the Regional Committee on Climate Change (CORECC) to provide transparency and efficiency regarding to the allocation and the distribution of resources. For the on-ground project implementation there will be two modalities:

- a) Based on a portfolio of projects developed between CONAF and FAO, prioritizing those projects that can generate the greatest positive impact at both ecological and social dimensions.
- b) Based on public contest in which all those interested in implementing activities associated with the action measures already described. The selection criteria will be based on guidelines and principles established in the contest/call for proposals. The guidelines will be publicly disseminated in the CONAF and FAO's media, as indicated in the figure below.

**Figure 5. Finance modalities for project implementation**



To select the beneficiaries, the prioritization is for small landowners. The maximum investments per recipient will be 20,000,000 pesos (about USD 28,600). Selected properties are individual and collective public and private lands that have regularized their domain titles. Overall, the beneficiaries must follow at a minimum 5 criteria as shown in the table below:

**Table 3. Main criteria and definitions**

Criteria	Reference value
Small landowner	Up to 200 ha in all Regions of the project, except:  Up to 800 hectares in Lonquimay Comune (Araucanía) and Palena Province (Los Lagos)
Assets	Up to 3,500 <i>unidades de fomento</i> (about USD 138,000)
Income	Landowners whose main source of income comes from agricultural or forestry activities
Workforce	Landowner must work directly on its land
Legal	Small land-holdings, Agricultural communities, Indigenous communities, communities on common land, secano communities, societies (when 60% of capital under original partners or small landowners)

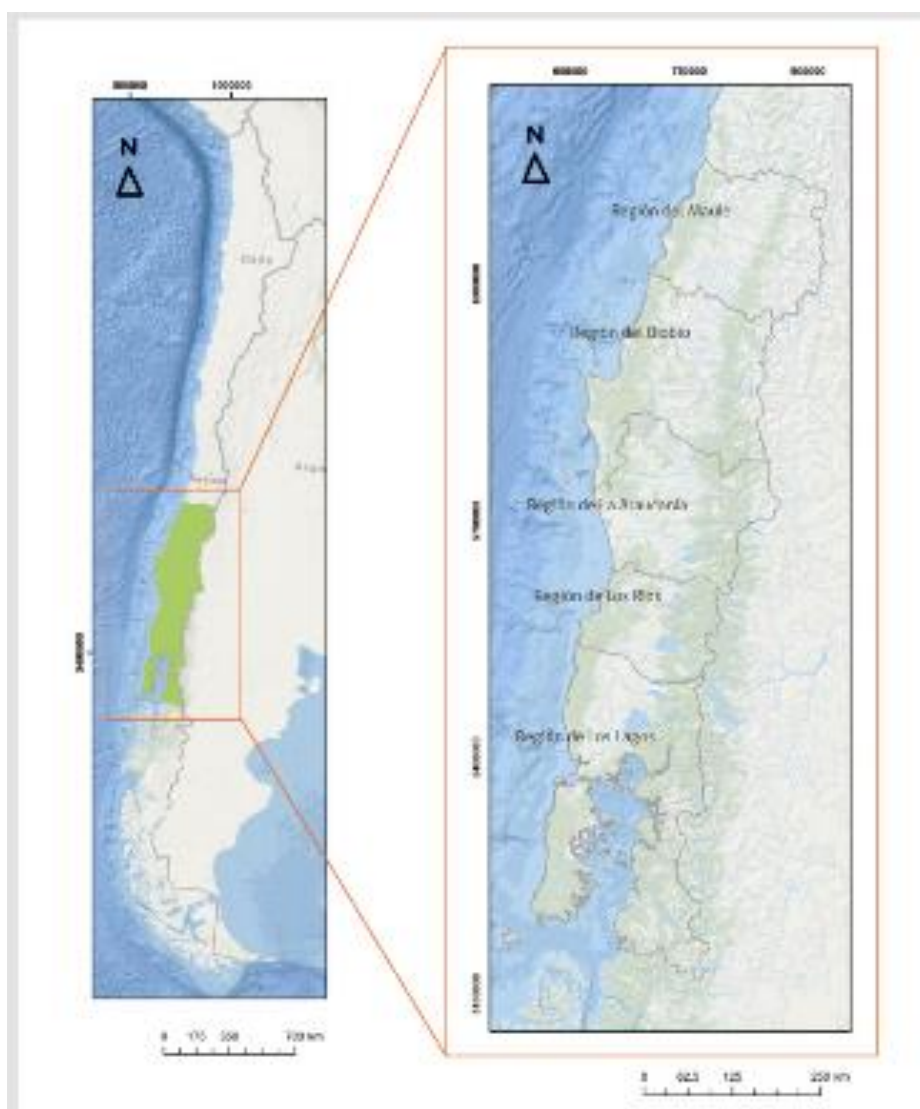
### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE

#### 3.1. Geographical Location and Topography

The Republic of Chile is located along the western coast of the southern cone of South America, between the highest segment of the Andes Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. Its shape is unique since it is one of the longest countries in the world, with 4,300 km in length, but simultaneously one of the narrowest, with an average width of 180 km. The country has a total area of 756,584 km<sup>2</sup>. According to the most recent population census (2017), Chile has a total population of 17,574,003 inhabitants. Of these, 8,601,989 (48.9%) are men and 8,972,014 (51.1%), women. This reflects that between 2002 and 2017, the average annual population growth rate was of 1.06%. In economic terms, with an estimated gross domestic production of USD 277.1 billion, Chile has been one of the fastest growing Latin American economies in the recent decades due to a solid macroeconomic framework, which has allowed it to reduce the proportion of the population considered poor (USD 5.5 per day) from 30% to 6.4%, between 2000 and 2017.

For the purposes of this project, five regions (Maule, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Rios and Los Lagos), which have been selected based on the concentration of forestlands, the biodiversity with regards to natural habitats and GHG emissions reduction potential. The map presented in Figure 7 provides an overview of the intervention areas.

Figure 6. Map of the project intervention area.



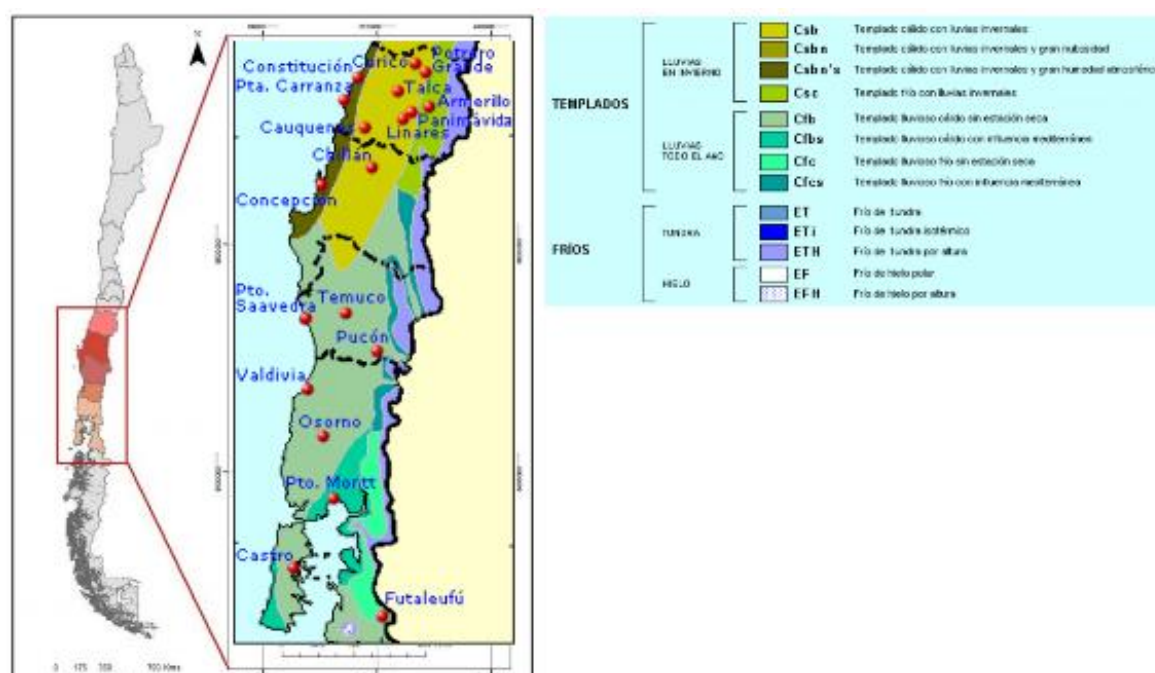
Source: ENCRV

## 3.2. Environmental Features of Proposed Project Area

### 3.2.1. Climate and Meteorology

According to the Köppen classification, in the intervention area two groups of climates prevails: mild and cold. In the northern regions (Maule and Biobío), whether conditions are mostly dominated by mild temperatures in the summer and rain with high levels of humidity in the coastal areas during winter. In the Andean region, the temperature is mostly cold with rainy winters. In higher altitudes, this weather conditions are transformed into cold tundra influenced by Mediterranean temperatures. In the regions of Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos, rainy conditions dominate around the year, with periods of warm-rainy in the absence of dry season.

Figure 7. Köppen Climactic classification of intervention area.



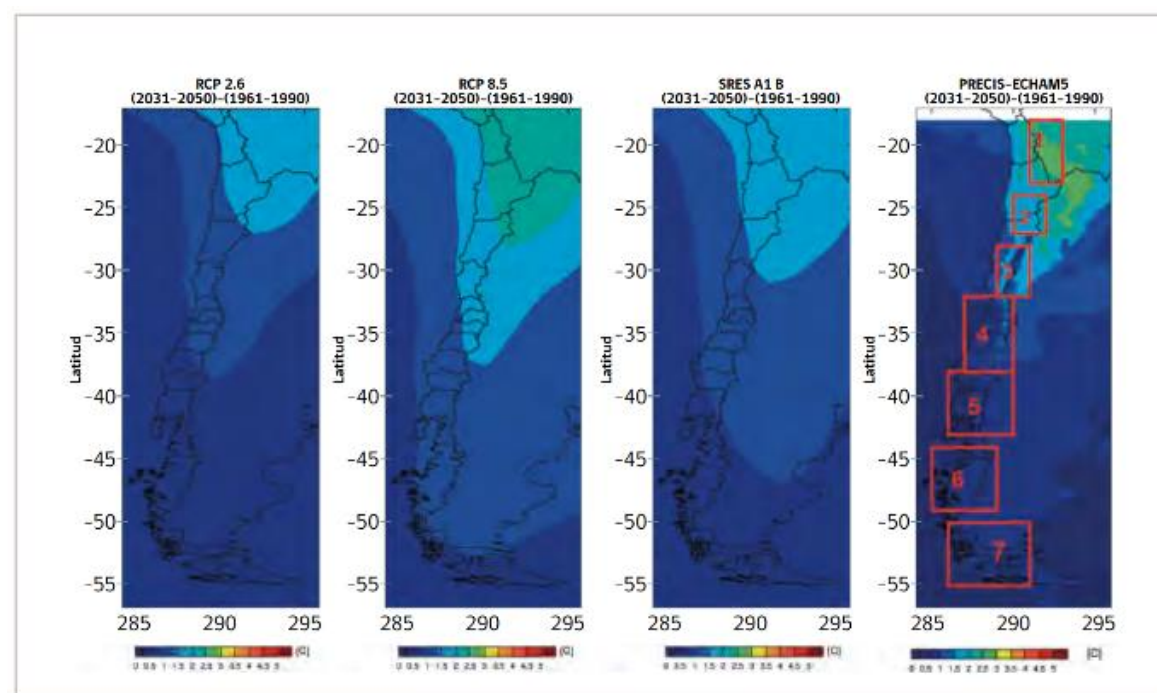
Source: Emission Reduction Program Document of Chile<sup>3</sup>

In the last decades, the region, as well as the rest of the country, have experienced some extreme climate-related events, mainly associated to droughts and excessive rainfall. These events are closely related to “El Niño/La Niña”, which is a phenomenon that involves fluctuating ocean temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific, coupled with changes in the atmosphere. When the La Niña phenomenon occurs, the country experiences intense droughts affect productive sectors, mainly energy and agriculture.

Climate change scenarios for the years 2031-2050 suggest that the country will experience an increase in temperature patterns. The highlands will be subjected to higher temperatures whereas the southern region will experience a lower temperature increase but the projections show that the Andean region will present the highest temperature increase. Figure 9 presents a comparison of the changes in temperature based on different scenarios.

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/ER-PD%20Chile-%20Final-%202024%20Octubre%202016\\_0.pdf](https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/ER-PD%20Chile-%20Final-%202024%20Octubre%202016_0.pdf)

Figure 8. Temperature variation based on the RCP and SRES A1B scenarios (GCM and RCM) for 2031-2050 compared to the 1961-1990 period.



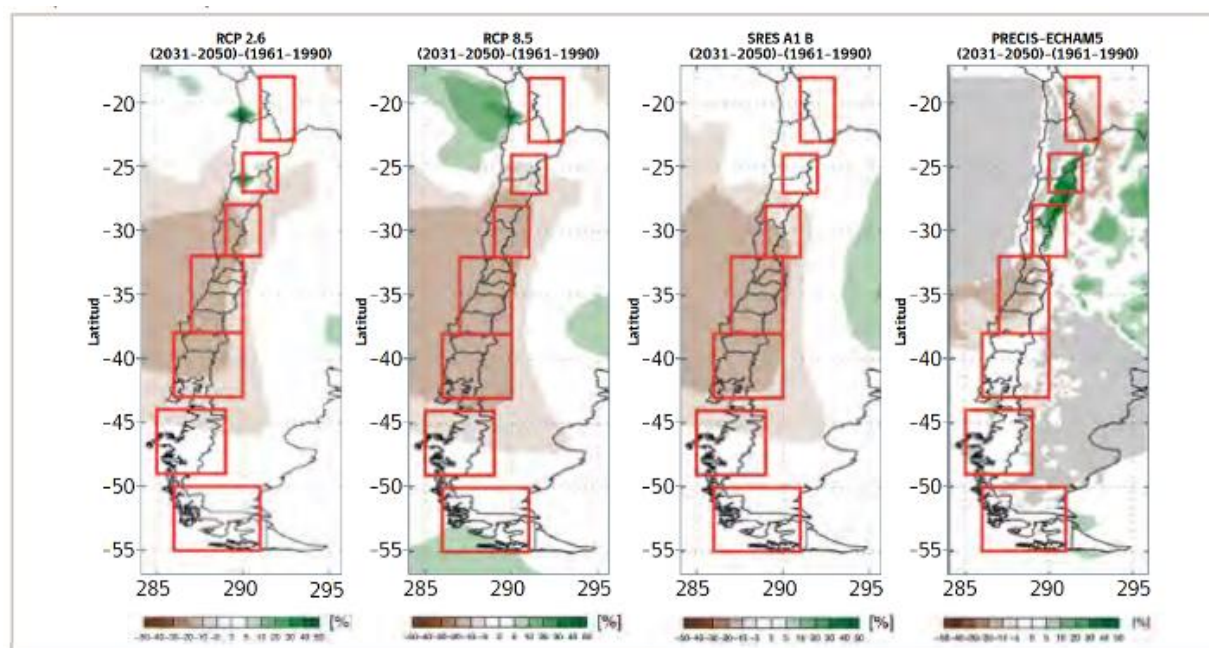
Source: Rojas, 2012; Third National Communication of Chile to the UNFCCC<sup>4</sup>

In case of rainfall, projections for the 2031-2050 period suggest drier conditions compared to the historical average. A 5 to 15% decrease in precipitations is expected in areas of the Copiapó and Aysén river basins. These conditions would be accentuated towards the southern part of the country, specifically between the Biobío river basin and the southern limit of the Los Lagos Region (Rojas, 2012). Figure 9 presents a comparison of the changes in rainfall based on different scenarios.

<sup>4</sup> <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/TCN-2016b1.pdf>



Figure 9. Changes in precipitation based on the RCP and SRES A1B scenarios (GCM and RCM) for 2031-2050 compared to the period 1961-1990.



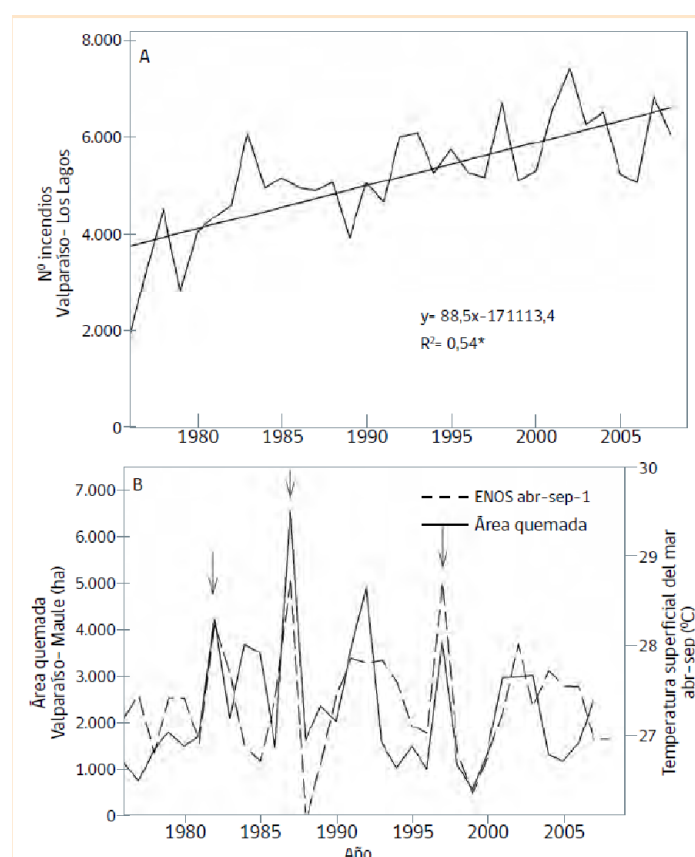
Source: Third National Communication of Chile to the UNFCCC<sup>5</sup>

It is projected that these changes in the weather conditions will significantly increase the frequency and intensity of fire regimes; which could result in the increase of GHG emissions. The increase in the intensity and frequency of fires in forests and forest plantations would be the result of the rising temperatures and increasing the aridity of the soil during the spring-summer seasons. In the other hand, changes in the soil aridity in Mediterranean regions would be the result of the decrease in rainfall, snow accumulation, changes in snow melting patterns and the increase of evapotranspiration. The figure below presents the relationship between the total area affected by fires and the sea surface temperature.

<sup>5</sup> <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/TCN-2016b1.pdf>



**Figure 10. Relationship between the total area affected by fires and the sea surface temperature (April-September (-1)) in the El Niño Southern Oscillation in central Chile (regions from Valparaíso to Maule).**



Source: González et. al, 2011.

\* The arrows indicate the three most intense El Niño events in this period (1982-1983, 1987-1988, and 1997-1998).

### 3.2.2. Soil conditions

Based on the Luzio y Alcayaga (1992) classification, the region is predominantly constituted by 6 types of soils: Granitic coastal soils, Vertisols, Alluvial soils from the Central Valley, Soils from the Central Andes Mountains, Soils from the coastal foothills in the central-southern area and Soils from volcanic origin. The table below presents a general description of each type of soils.

**Table 4. Soils description based in the classification of Luzio and Alcayaga (1992).**

Soil Type	Distribution along the regions	Soil description
Granitic coastal soils	From Maule to Araucanía	This type of soils belong to the Alfisol and Inceptisols orders. In the coastal areas, these soils derived from high and flat sea terraces to slightly inclined relief and reddish brown colors associated with other less evolved soils. On the western slopes of the coastal mountains, these soil evolved directly from granitic rocks. In the southern area, the soils came from high marine terraces, with fine textures and they have suffered sharp dissection due to water erosion.

Soil Type	Distribution along the regions	Soil description
Vertisols	From Maule to Biobío	Soils that belong to the Vertisol order (soils that are inverted by expansion and contraction of clays); mainly located in the vicinity of Santiago and Parral in flat or almost flat positions. The origin of these soils is the deposition of fine sediments in lacustrine conditions.
Alluvial soils from the Central Valley	From Maule to Biobío	Soils that belong to the Alfisols, Mollisols (soft soils) and Entisols orders, and they are extensions of alluvial sediments close to rivers. They are moderately deep-to-deep, with medium-to-fine textures and a high content of organic matter. In the eastern areas of the Coastal mountains close to Parral, Alfisols originated from granite and show a sharp increase in clay content. Between Los Ángeles and Malleco, the Entisols have a high water permeability. Most of the agriculture under irrigation in the Central Zone is developed in these soils.
Soils from the Central Andes Mountains	From Maule to Araucanía	These are the soils located in the steepest parts of the Andes Mountains, they fall within the Entisols, Inceptisols and Andisols orders, with a predominance of Entisols. These soils derived from vitreous and coarse-textured volcanic materials.
Soils from the coastal foothills of the central-southern area	From Biobío to Los Lagos	Soils located on inland mountains that range from Los Ángeles and Loncoche and the coastal area between Isla Mocha and the Gulf of Corcovado. These soils belong to the Ultisols order (soils in the later stages of evolution). The soils of the Intermediate Depression derive from volcanic ash and occupy positions of rolling hills and terraces and are associated with soils with high clay content.
Soils from volcanic origin	From Maule to Los Lagos	These are soils that belong to the Andisols (dark soils) and Histosols orders. They are located at the foothills of the Andes between Curicó and Los Ángeles, and extend towards the Andes mountains to Chile Chico. The soils in the area of the Andes foothills, Los Ángeles and south Temuco are also known as <i>trumao</i> , which were originated from volcanic ash. These are soils with high content of organic matter and high water absorption capacity. From Osorno to Puerto Montt and the eastern sector of the Chiloé Island, the existing <i>trumao</i> soil in hilly and sloping positions are associated with soils known as <i>ñadis</i> , which also come from volcanic ash but are less deep and contain more organic matter than the <i>trumao</i> soils.

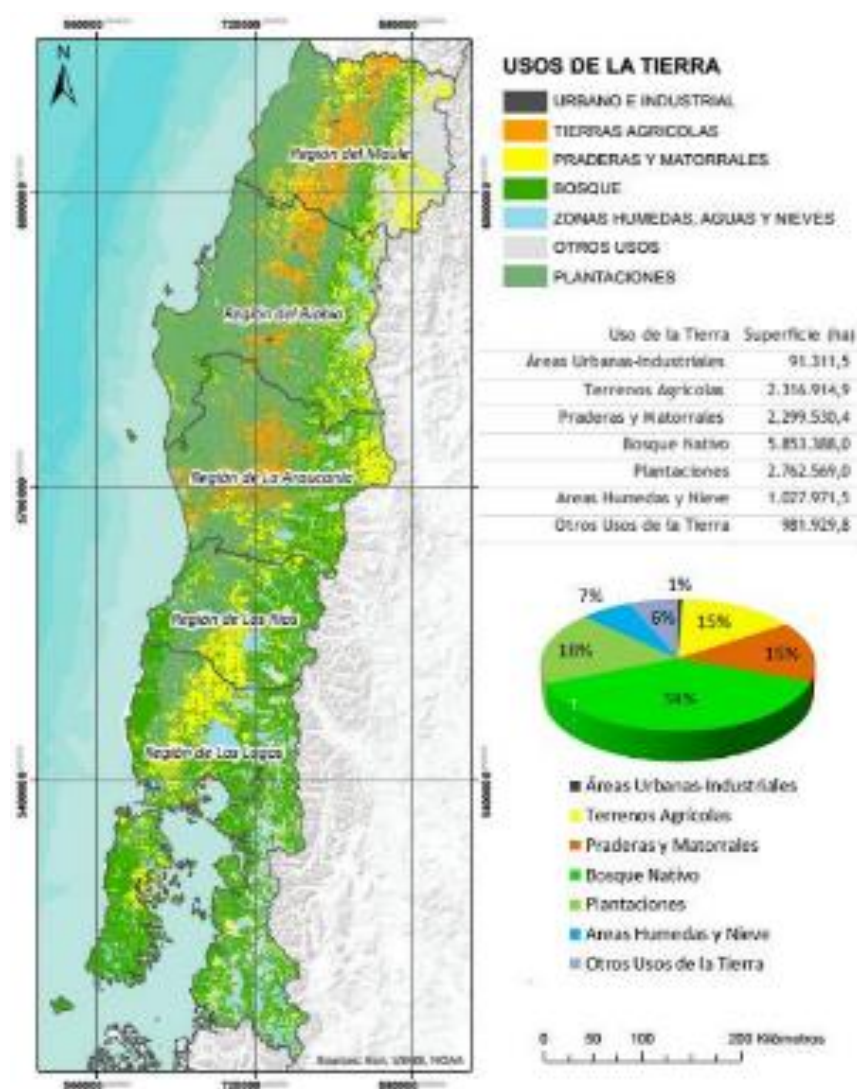
Source: Emission Reduction Program Document of Chile<sup>6</sup>

### 3.2.3. Land Use

The total surface of the intervention area is approximately 15.62 million ha. Based on the current land use dynamics, the area is divided in 5.8 million ha of native forests; 2.7 million of forest plantations; 2.3 million ha of agricultural production; 2.3 ha of scrub and grasslands; 1.03 million ha of snow, water bodies and wetlands; 0.91 million ha of urban and industrial use; and 0.98 million ha of other land uses. The map in figure 10 presents the current land use of the area of intervention.

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/ER-PD%20Chile-%20Final-%2024%20Octubre%202016\\_0.pdf](https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/ER-PD%20Chile-%20Final-%2024%20Octubre%202016_0.pdf)

Figure 11. Map of land use in the intervention area



Source: CONAF

### State of the forest resources in the area

Of the 15.3 million ha that integrates the area of intervention, 35% of them are currently covered by native forestland. According to the forest legislation, the country has 12 types of forest and the area presents 11 of these types. This classification, which has been in use for more than 3 decades, is a practical simplification of the enormous diversity of natural forests. Figure 11 presents the geographical distribution of forest types and table 5 presents the estimation of the different forests categories in the area.

**Table 5. Regional distribution of the types of forest**

Forest type	Forest areas per region (ha)					Total surface (ha)		
	Maule	BioBío	Araucanía	Los Ríos	Los Lagos	Project area	Country level	% in the project area
Sclerophyllous	50,977	19,205	636	203	499	71,521	1,354,193	5%
Evergreen	746	12,090	50,562	206,032	1,282,188	1,551,618	3,502,349	44%
Roble ( <i>Nothofagus obliqua</i> ) – Hualo ( <i>Nothofagus glauca</i> )	161,973	13,724	0	0	0	175,697	220,456	80%
Cordilleran Cypress ( <i>Austrocedrus chilensis</i> )	8,893	18,232	13,560	0	19,163	59,848	62,874	95%
Lenga Beech ( <i>Nothofagus pumilio</i> )	8,692	136,472	108,655	143,023	509,898	906,740	3,621,207	25%
Roble ( <i>Nothofagus obliqua</i> ) – Raulí ( <i>Nothofagus alpina</i> ) – Coihue ( <i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i> )	153,432	480,840	470,860	252,801	244,655	1,602,588	1,602,588	100%
Araucaria ( <i>Araucaria araucana</i> )	0	39,918	199,460	13,961	0	253,339	253,339	100%
Coihue ( <i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i> ) – Raulí ( <i>Nothofagus alpina</i> ) – Tepa ( <i>Laureliopsis philippiana</i> )	0	47,877	120,421	280,321	393,084	841,703	841,703	100%
Alerce ( <i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> )	0	0	0	7,770	208,360	216,130	216,130	100%
Coihue de Magallanes ( <i>Nothofagus betuloides</i> )	0	0	0	4,337	126,502	130,839	1,999,354	7%
Guaitecas Cypress ( <i>Pilgerodendron uviferum</i> )	0	0	0	83	43,088	43,170	579,966	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>384,714</b>	<b>768,553</b>	<b>964,153</b>	<b>908,531</b>	<b>2,827,437</b>	<b>5,853,388</b>	<b>14,269,672</b>	<b>41%</b>

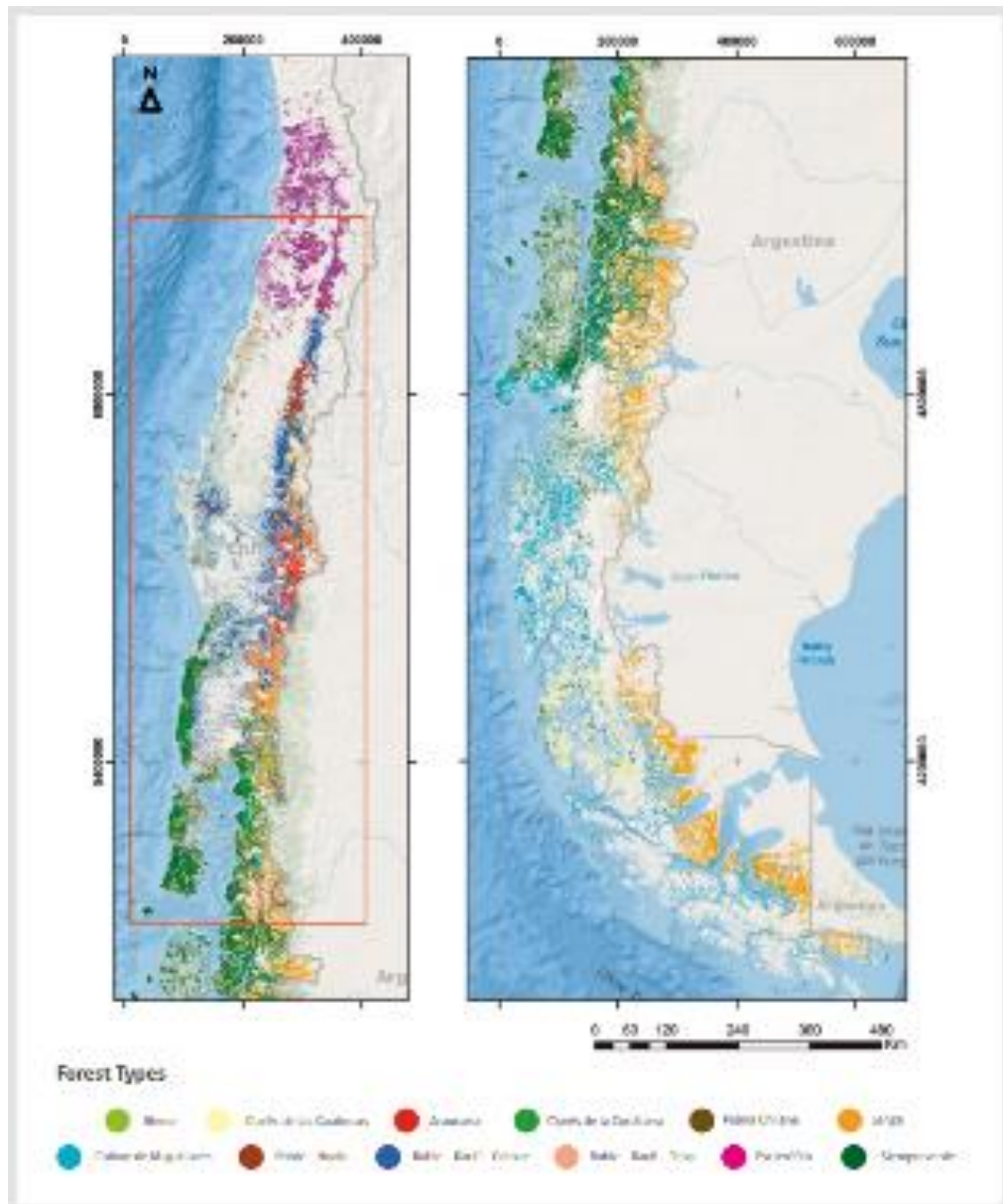
Source: adapted from the Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level of Native Forests in Chile<sup>7</sup>

As presented in the above table, the most relevant Forest Types area of intervention are the Roble-Raulí- Coihue, the Evergreen, the Lenga Beech and the Coihue-Raulí-Tepa. On the other hand, those

<sup>7</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile\\_mod\\_sub\\_final\\_01032017\\_english.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile_mod_sub_final_01032017_english.pdf)

with the lowest representation are the Sclerophyllous, the Cordilleran Cypress and the Guaitecas Cypress.

Figure 12. Map of forest type distributions.



Source: Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level of Native Forests in Chile<sup>8</sup>

The average annual emission levels due to deforestation, forest degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stock are:

<sup>8</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile\\_mod\\_sub\\_final\\_01032017\\_english.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile_mod_sub_final_01032017_english.pdf)

**Table 6. Average annual emissions from deforestation and degradation and increasing of carbon stock**

	Deforestation	Degradation	Enhancement of forest carbon stock
Region	Total (tCO <sub>2</sub> e year-1)		
Maule	84.982	608.976	-1.182.162
Biobío	396.645	1.209.890	-1.282.143
La Araucanía	1.059.067	1.907.344	-1.517.894
Los Ríos	644.696	1.373.080	-2.022.041
Los Lagos Sur	401.230	4.050.103	-4.007.772
Los Lagos Norte	866.265		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.452.885</b>	<b>9.149.392</b>	<b>-10.012.012</b>

Despite the fact that Chile has extensive and diverse native forest resources, their current use does not represent a significant contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which only accounts for 3% of the country's forestry export. The exact size of this use or its exploitation is unknown due to high levels of informality that could exceed 80% according to unofficial data. At local level, the main use of forests is basically for firewood for energy purposes, cooking as well as for shelter and food for livestock.

### Protected areas

The National System of Protected Wild Areas (SNASPE in Spanish acronym) has a significant proportion of native forests under a formal state of conservation and preservation (National Parks and Reserves). At national level, the SNASPE possesses under its administration an estimated area of 14.5 million hectares of native forests that are in an official state of conservation and preservation of lands such as wetlands, salt pans, and other zones of non-forest lands. Based on the statistics, in the area of intervention 1.3 million of hectares are formally protected by this system of protected areas. Table 6 and Figure 12 present the regional distribution of protected areas, highlighting the area of intervention.

**Table 7. Regional distribution of SNASPE**

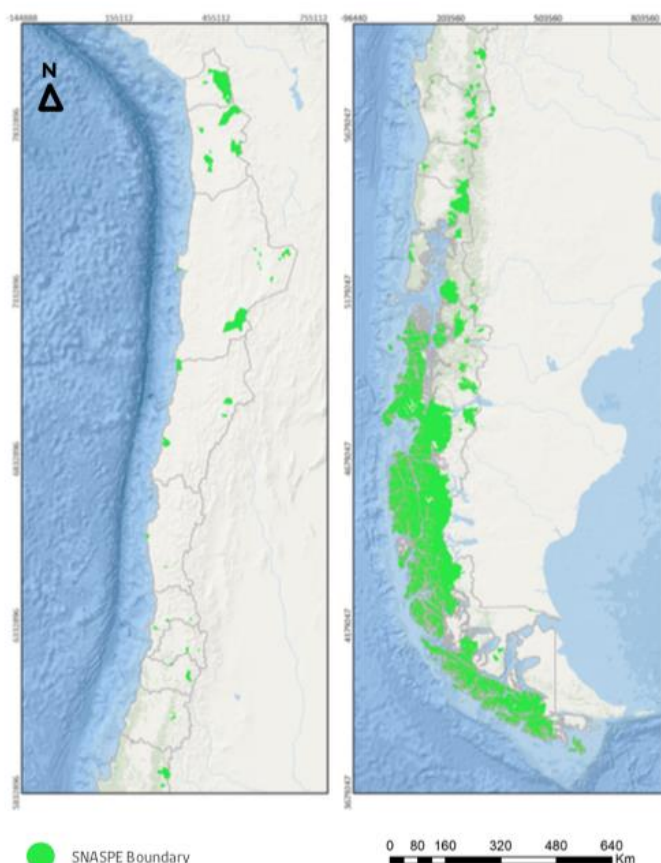
Region	Number of SNASPE areas	Area (ha)
Arica y Parinacota	5	366.073
Tarapacá	3	384.011
Antofagasta	11	355.355
Atacama	3	143.555
Coquimbo	4	14.286
Valparaíso	5	21.913
Metropolitana	3	22.065
O'Higgins	1	38.299
<b>Maule</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17.532</b>
<b>Biobío</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>127.121</b>
<b>La Araucanía</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>277.326</b>
<b>Los Ríos</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32.161</b>
<b>Los Lagos</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>869.178</b>



Aysén	21	5.070.583
Magallanes y La Antártida	10	6.921.275
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>14.660.733</b>

Source: Adapted from the Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level of Native Forests in Chile<sup>9</sup>

Figure 13. Map of SNASPE distribution in the area of intervention



Source: Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level of Native Forests in Chile<sup>10</sup>

With regards to endangered and protected species, in the priority area there are 48 tree species and shrub flora that, to some extent, are under a conservation status. According to the national legislation and classification, there are 2 critically endangered species, 15 are endangered species, and 8 species are “almost threatened” and 15 species that have the status of “least concern”. In relation to terrestrial and amphibious fauna, and based on the national classifications, there are 9 critically endangered species, 24 endangered, 25 vulnerable, 9 insufficiently known and 10 rare species.

<sup>9</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile\\_mod\\_sub\\_final\\_01032017\\_english.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile_mod_sub_final_01032017_english.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile\\_mod\\_sub\\_final\\_01032017\\_english.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile_mod_sub_final_01032017_english.pdf)

## Forest plantations

In Chile, forest plantations account for a total area of 3 million hectares, mainly located in the Central zone of the Andes of Maule, Biobío and Araucanía regions. Two main species dominate planted forests, *Pinus radiata* and *Eucalyptus globulus* that cover 60% and 23% of plantations areas, respectively. These species are used mainly for cellulose pulp production, sawmill, plywood and structural boards for exporting products. Such forest plantations are the result of forest policies promoted 40 years ago and were promulgated to enhance the establishment of forest plantations to satisfy the industries' needs across the country.

For the case of the project's implementation area, the prioritized regions host 91% of the total forest plantation at national level, this means approximately 2.77 million hectares, and are distributed as follows:

**Table 8. Area of forest plantations in the project area**

	Area per region					Area compared at national level		
	Maule	BioBío	Araucanía	Los Ríos	Los Lagos	Total in the area	Total national level	% in the project area
Area expressed in hectares	597,117	1,227,789	632,289	208,775	208,775	2,762,569	3,036,407	91%

Source: adapted from the Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level of Native Forests in Chile<sup>11</sup>

### 3.3. Social Features of the Proposed Project Area

Previous work during the elaboration of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV), particularly during the elaboration of the Social and Environmental Safeguards, identified several actors and stakeholders that are involved in the management and administration of natural resources, particularly forest and vegetative resources. Among the main categories of stakeholders in the project area, the following can be identified: private sector, small and medium land owners and holders, local communities, indigenous peoples, workers unions, civil society groups, academia, etc. The following table presents an overview of the main actors presented in the project's area and have been involved during the formulation of the ENCCRV.

**Table 9. Relevant actors and stakeholders presented in the project area**

No.	Groups' category	Description	Roles in the area/project implementation
1	Academia	Representatives Universities and technical/professional training centers in areas and disciplines related to vegetation resources	Participation in the technical workgroups associated with carbon accounting, management plans, wildlife management, social and environmental safeguards, etc.
2	Trade Unions	Representatives of traders and business in forestry and	Dissemination and promotion of the ENCCRV and the result-based payment

<sup>11</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile\\_mod\\_sub\\_final\\_01032017\\_english.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile_mod_sub_final_01032017_english.pdf)



No.	Groups' category	Description	Roles in the area/project implementation
		agricultural fiends or any other activities that involve vegetation resources	activities amongst the different productive sectors.
3	Consultants and extension workers	Independent professionals and state-dependent Professionals that provide technical support and capacity building services to forest owners and forest companies/industry	Support extension services and technical guidance to owners and communities involved in forest management/conservation activities, specially activities promoted by the project.
4	Government agencies	Representatives of public institutions that are directly or indirectly related to the management and administration of vegetation resources	Coordination, promotion and cooperation in implementing activities in close collaboration with the Executive Entity
5	Indigenous women	Women belonging to different indigenous groups present in the region	Implementation of direct activities on forests and vegetation resources according to free, prior and informed consent process at local and regional level to ensure the respect of human rights, indigenous knowledge and traditions in regard to the use of natural resources
6	Indigenous peoples	Representatives from indigenous communities present in the region	
7	NGOs	Representatives of non-government organizations that play certain activities that are directly or indirectly related to forest	Support the implementation of the project regarding to socialization and consultation processes as well as on-ground implementation
8	Women groups	Groups that mainly involve women and play roles in women rights and mainstreaming of gender consideration in different fields, particularly forests and agriculture	Ensure gender considerations across the different phases of the project
9	Small and medium land owners/holders	Owners of forests and agricultural lands and whose properties will be included in the implementation phase according to current legislation	Direct participation in REDD+ activities, including reforestations, land restoration, conservation of natural forests and participation in capacity building processes
10	Political parties and representatives	Representatives of political parties and local and regional governments	Participation in policy dialogues and law enforcement activities related to forestry and agriculture (for example, formulation of draft laws for the forestry sector)

No.	Groups' category	Description	Roles in the area/project implementation
11	Private sector	Representatives of enterprises and owners of forests and rural lands and classified as large-size owners according to current legislation	Direct implementation of measures and activities to reduce deforestation and enhance carbon stocks, and provide resources to facilitate the project implementation

### 3.3.1. Demographics

According to the National Institute of Statistics (INE, acronym in Spanish), 5.46 million people live in the project area, with an average population density of 32.8 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>. BioBío is the most populated region accounting with the highest population density, whereas Los Ríos is the least populated region and presents the lowest population density. Overall, the 5 regions accounts for the 29.8% of the countries' total population.

**Table 10. Estimated population, distribution and population density by regions**

Region	Estimated population		Surface (km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )
	Thousands of people	Percentage (%) at country level		
Maule	1.057,5	5,8	30.296,1	34,9
Biobío	2.141,0	11,7	37.068,7	57,8
La Araucanía	1.002,0	5,5	31.842,3	31,5
Los Ríos	410,1	2,2	18.429,5	22,3
Los Lagos	853,7	4,6	48.583,6	17,6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5464.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>166220.2</b>	<b>32.8</b>

Source: INE, 2017<sup>12</sup>

The population in the project area is mostly urban (74%), being the region of BioBío the one that holds the highest percentage and number of urban population. The rest of the regions presents almost the same ratio between urban and rural population (68/32).

**Table 11. Estimated of urban and rural population by regions**

Region	Estimated population				
	TOTAL	Urban		Rural	
		Population	%	Population	%
Maule	1057533	718536	67.9	338997	32.1
Biobío	2141039	1765974	82.4	375065	17.6
La Araucanía	1001975	685181	68.4	316794	31.6
Los Ríos	410097	283191	69.0	126906	31.0
Los Lagos	853663	597115	69.9	256548	30.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5464307</b>	<b>4049997</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>1414310</b>	<b>25.9</b>

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/publicaciones/2017/compendio-estadistico-2017.pdf?sfvrsn=68ba51d2\\_6](https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/publicaciones/2017/compendio-estadistico-2017.pdf?sfvrsn=68ba51d2_6)

Source: INE, 2017<sup>13</sup>

With regards to gender, 2.76 million (50.54%) of the population are women, 75.4% (2.08 million) living in urban and 24.6% (0.68 million) in rural areas.

**Table 12. Estimated of urban and rural population disaggregated by gender**

Region	Estimated population by gender					
	Man			Women		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Maule	347444	176299	523743	371092	162698	533790
Biobío	857337	194606	1051943	908637	180459	1089096
La Araucanía	327818	165033	492851	357363	151761	509124
Los Ríos	138826	66082	204908	144365	60824	205189
Los Lagos	295250	133761	429011	301865	122787	424652
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1966675</b>	<b>735781</b>	<b>2702456</b>	<b>2083322</b>	<b>678529</b>	<b>2761851</b>

Source: INE, 2017

## Indigenous peoples

In its Indigenous Act No. 19, 253 of 1993, Chile recognizes nine indigenous ethnic groups and according to the National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey<sup>14</sup>, the country accounts with an estimated population of 1.56 million people across the country, representing 9.1% of the total population. The largest ethnic groups correspond to the Mapuche (84.4% of the total indigenous population) and the Aimara (7.7% of the total indigenous). The other ethnic groups, that is, the Quechua, Atacameño, Coya, Rapanui, Kawashkar, Alacalufe and Yagán, account for the remaining 7.9%. The following table presents a summary of the indigenous population at national level, with project target regions in bold.

**Table 13. Distribution of the indigenous population in Chile by administrative region.**

Administrative region	Indigenous population (inhabitants)	Percentage of the regional population
Arica y Parinacota	54,075	31.5
Tarapacá	56,524	17.9
Antofagasta	50,623	9.0
Atacama	40,720	14.7
Coquimbo	27,862	3.8
Valparaíso	55,132	3.1
Metropolitana	46,8167	6.7
O'Higgins	28,924	3.2
<b>Maule</b>	<b>20,038</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Biobío</b>	<b>106,729</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>La Araucanía</b>	<b>309,952</b>	<b>32.0</b>
<b>Los Ríos</b>	<b>80,958</b>	<b>22.0</b>
<b>Los Lagos</b>	<b>209,214</b>	<b>24.8</b>

<sup>13</sup> [https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/publicaciones/2017/compendio-estadistico-2017.pdf?sfvrsn=68ba51d2\\_6](https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/publicaciones/2017/compendio-estadistico-2017.pdf?sfvrsn=68ba51d2_6)

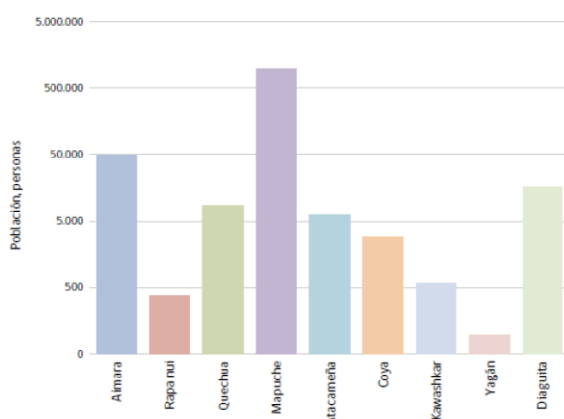
<sup>14</sup> [http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen/casen\\_2013.php](http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen/casen_2013.php)

Administrative region	Indigenous population (inhabitants)	Percentage of the regional population
Aisén	26,828	26.5
Magallanes	30,169	20.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,565,915</b>	<b>9.1</b>

Source: Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level of Native Forests in Chile<sup>15</sup>

As observed in the previous table, la Araucanía is the region with the highest percentage of indigenous population at country level. In fact, the five regions that integrate the project area hold 46.5% (726,891) of the total indigenous population in the country, being la Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos the regions that present the highest percentages.

Figure 14. Ethnic groups' population in Chile



Source: Third National Communication of Chile to the UNFCCC<sup>16</sup>

### 3.3.2. Education

Chile, as published by UNESCO, has one of the highest literacy rates in Latin America, estimated at 96.87% (97.02% in men and 96.74% in women). Data from 2016, reports that a total of 4.8 million citizens were attending schools at different educational levels (Higher, Middle, Regular Basic, Nursery and Special Education). This is an increase of 0.3% in relation to data from 2015. The highest number of registered students attend regular basic level, with 40.9% of the total number of students; Higher education with 26.0% and secondary education records 21.3% of students.

Table 14. Students enrolled in the formal education system by sex in the year 2016

Region	Total	Enrolled students	
		Man	Women
Arica y Parinacota	67550	33820	33730
Tarapacá	94135	47603	46532
Antofagasta	171332	87894	83438
Atacama	77740	39541	38199
Coquimbo	207689	103967	103722
Valparaíso	492055	248580	243475
Metropolitana	1964945	994978	969967

<sup>15</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile\\_mod\\_sub\\_final\\_01032017\\_english.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile_mod_sub_final_01032017_english.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/TCN-2016b1.pdf>

Region	Total	Enrolled students	
		Man	Women
O'Higgins	219,172	111,447	107,725
<b>Maule</b>	<b>266,608</b>	<b>132,980</b>	<b>133,628</b>
<b>Biobío</b>	<b>579,756</b>	<b>289,820</b>	<b>289,936</b>
<b>La Araucanía</b>	<b>262,262</b>	<b>129,599</b>	<b>132,663</b>
<b>Los Ríos</b>	<b>102,281</b>	<b>51,562</b>	<b>50,719</b>
<b>Los Lagos</b>	<b>226,652</b>	<b>111,531</b>	<b>115,121</b>
Aisén	25,998	13,002	12,996
Magallanes	39,792	19,875	19,917
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,797,967</b>	<b>2,416,199</b>	<b>2,381,768</b>

Source: INE, 2017

Based on the table above, in the area of intervention there are 1.44 million students enrolled in the different levels of the formal education system. This represents the 29.61% of the students at national level. Of this number, 50.23% are women (722,067) and 49.77% man (715,492). To have a better perspective, the table below shows the numbers of students in each education level per region in the area of intervention.

**Table 15. Students enrolled in the formal education system by sex and education level in the year 2016**

Region		Education level					Total
		Nursery	Special education	Regular Basic	Middle education	Higher education	
<b>Maule</b>	Men	11222	5959	61070	30543	24186	132980
	Women	11316	4322	56944	29883	31163	133628
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22538</b>	<b>10281</b>	<b>118014</b>	<b>60426</b>	<b>55349</b>	<b>266608</b>
<b>BioBío</b>	Men	21148	15055	118261	60213	75143	289820
	Women	21881	11257	111742	59442	85614	289936
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43029</b>	<b>26312</b>	<b>230003</b>	<b>119655</b>	<b>160757</b>	<b>579756</b>
<b>La Araucanía</b>	Men	10780	3539	58536	30729	26015	129599
	Women	10613	2342	55306	30097	34305	132663
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21393</b>	<b>5881</b>	<b>113842</b>	<b>60826</b>	<b>60320</b>	<b>262262</b>
<b>Los Ríos</b>	Men	4170	1936	22337	12073	11046	51562
	Women	4379	1342	21227	11438	12333	50719
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8549</b>	<b>3278</b>	<b>43564</b>	<b>23511</b>	<b>23379</b>	<b>102281</b>
<b>Los Lagos</b>	Men	9723	4658	52795	26455	17900	111531
	Women	10061	3127	50034	26910	24989	115121
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19784</b>	<b>7785</b>	<b>102829</b>	<b>53365</b>	<b>42889</b>	<b>226652</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>115293</b>	<b>53537</b>	<b>608252</b>	<b>317783</b>	<b>342694</b>	<b>1437559</b>
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: INE, 2017

### 3.3.3. Health

Based on statistics reported in the statistical compendium elaborated by the National Institute of Statistics of Chile in 2017<sup>17</sup>, in 2016 there were 2,810 medical centers (88.5% public and 11.5% private). From the total public facilities, the ambulatory care centers of the National Health Services System (SNSS) accounts for the 91.4% distributed in Primary Health Centers (47%) and Rural Health Posts (52.0%). For the same period, 61.31 million of medical consultations were reported, of which 36.0% correspond to emergency consultations and 2.2 medical consultations are counted per inhabitant for the same year. The total number of hospital beds reported in 2015 was 38,138, where 68.1% corresponds to SNSS establishments (public), 26.0% from other public hospitals and 5.8% to private establishments. The ratio of bed availability was 2.1 per 1,000 inhabitants.

**Table 16. Provision of hospital beds by region at the year 2015**

Region	Number of beds in the SNSS	hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants
Arica y Parinacota	296	1.2
Tarapacá	427	1.3
Antofagasta	764	1.2
Atacama	487	1.6
Coquimbo	968	1.3
Valparaíso	3060	1.7
Metropolitana	8518	1.2
O'Higgins	1100	1.2
<b>Maule</b>	<b>1521</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Biobío</b>	<b>3896</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>La Araucanía</b>	<b>1933</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Los Ríos</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Los Lagos</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Aysén	247	2.3
Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena	396	2.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25988</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: INE, 2017

As shown in the table, the 5 regions that integrate the area of intervention have in total 9725 hospital beds, which represents the 37.4% at national level. The ration of beds per 1,000 is in average 1.85 beds, which is a little bit below of the national average (2.1 beds).

### 3.3.4. Land tenure aspects

According to Chilean current legislation, in the project areas various tenure and ownership regimes exists. These can be categorized in: a) Land owners; b) Land holders; and c) other tenures such as tenants. For owner category there are three different groups: Public Owner or National Assets, Private Owner and Special Category. A brief description is presented below.

#### a. Public Owner or National Assets

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/publicaciones/2017/compendio-estadistico-2017.pdf?sfvrsn=68ba51d2\\_6](https://www.ine.cl/docs/default-source/publicaciones/2017/compendio-estadistico-2017.pdf?sfvrsn=68ba51d2_6)

National assets are those assets belonging to the State. If their use benefit all the citizen of the nation, these are called *national assets for public use*. If their use does not generally benefit to all inhabitants, they are called *state assets or government assets*. The assets administered by CONAF and the Ministry of National Assets, and in the context of the project, that are intended for activities related to GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration are feasibility for proving ownership and transfer of carbon rights.

## **b. Private owner**

Private owners can be divided into individual and joint owners. Individual owners are those where only one person has the right to the land; whereas joint owners are two or more owners of one property and require joint participation of all the owners. Furthermore, according to the existing forestry regulations, small private owners are those that own a surface land that does not exceed 200 hectares or 500 hectares when lands are located in regions I and IV, including XV, or 800 hectares for properties located in the community of Lonquimay (region IX, in the province of Palena, in region X, or in regions XI and XII); and if the income of the owners comes mainly from agriculture and/or forestry activities.

Additionally, there are special cases of “other small owners” as stipulated in the following regulations”

- The agricultural communities regulated by the Law No. 5, of the Ministry of Agriculture, dated from 1968
- Indigenous communities regulated by Law No. 19.253
- The communities on common properties resulting from the Agrarian Reform process
- Dryland societies established according to Article 1 of the Decree Law No 2,247, promulgated in 1978

## **c. Special categories**

- **Indigenous Owner:** land holder right listed in Article 12 of the Law 19.253. “Annex No. 1 Land Tenure” that provides the list of indigenous lands. It has restrictions upon transfer and encumbrance of the land, except when this concerns to people of the same ethnicity.
- **Indigenous Communities:** Regulated by the Law 19.253, and related to groups of people coming from one indigenous ethnic group and a) originate from the same single family tree; b) have a recognized traditional leadership; c) own or have owned common indigenous lands, and d) derive from a single ancient settlement. They can be holders of property rights, generally, thorough the purchase made by the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI) via the land fund established in this Law.

The following table presents an approximation of the geographic distribution of the tenure regimes in the project area.

**Table 17. Geographic distribution of different tenure regimes in the intervention area**

Tenure regime	Area per region (in hectares)					
	Maule	BioBío	Araucanía	Los Ríos	Los Lagos	Total
<b>Public owner</b>						
SNASPE	18,899	136,621	256,152	99,945	789,161	1,300,778
Other national land asset	5,400	989	12	4,363	10,430	21,194
<b>Private Owner</b>						
Small owner	632,653	1,269,691	1,302,033	455,425	832,047	4,491,850
Others	868,446	868,446	1,316,843	773,379	2,085,249	5,912,363
<b>Special categories</b>						
Indigenous lands*	0	91,352	13,023	3,811	6,405	114,591
Feasible APF**	479,770	873,394	97,174	328,434	674,022	2,452,794

\*There is a certainty that this areas are currently occupied by indigenous peoples, however is not possible to determine if it is in the hands of individual owners or communities due to the registration system.

\*\* Feasible APF lands correspond to areas that are Preferably Suitable for Forestry activities, which currently have no vegetation cover or other uses, such as urban areas, wetlands, water bodies and therefore, they are potential lands for forestation activities.

## Indigenous land tenure

As previously mentioned, CONADI is in charge of the registration of indigenous lands and their regime was updated by the Law No. 19,253, regulations that came to recognize a series of historical titles of indigenous lands over the territories historically inhabited: commissar titles, mercy titles and various assignments free of charge made by the State through the historical relationship with Indigenous Peoples. The current legislation establishes that indigenous lands may not be alienated, seized, encumbered or acquired by purchase prescription, except between communities or indigenous people of the same ethnic group. Additionally, those lands whose domain owner is an indigenous community may not be leased, given in bailment, or assigned to third parties in use, enjoyment or administration.

Law No. 19,253 also states that properties cannot be subdivided into lots of less than three hectares, which has resulted in problems of succession in large families, where, being lots less than what the law established, it frames the legal use of the land, but not the ownership. At the same time, currently, the most common form of land ownership in the area is the small-individual properties with an average area of 5 hectares per family. These lands present soils in evident state of degradation and erosion, without greater presence of native forest but with exotic species in exploitation. A significant percentage of the potential beneficiaries of the project (especially the Mapuche ethnic group), do not have land titles, which constitutes a barrier to access the various policy tools for forest development and management. The following table summarizes the main national regulations on indigenous lands.

**Table 18. Legal framework for indigenous land tenure**

Law	Regulations that apply to land tenure	Reality on land tenure
Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile	<p>In its Article 19, Section 24: The right of ownership over all kinds of physical or incorporeal property.</p> <p>Only the law can establish the way to acquire the property, to use, enjoy and dispose it and the limitations and obligations that derive from its social function.</p>	The rights established in the Political Constitution of the Republic apply without exception to any potential beneficiary of the project, without prejudice. There are also other particular laws that establish specific restrictions, duties and rights on some



Law	Regulations that apply to land tenure	Reality on land tenure
	<p>This includes everything required by the general interests of the Nation, national security, public utility and health and the conservation of environmental heritage.</p> <p>No one may, in any case, be deprived of their property, of the property on which it rests, except by virtue of general or special law authorizing expropriation due to public utility or interest national, qualified by the legislation</p>	types of properties in indigenous lands and Agricultural Communities.
Indigenous Law No. 19,253 (article 12)	<p>Indigenous lands are those that indigenous peoples or communities currently occupy in property or possession based on the following titles: a) Commissioner titles in accordance with the law from June 10, 1823. b) Titles of grant pursuant according to the laws from December 4, 1866; August 4, 1874, and January 20, 1883. c) Free transfers of ownership made from the Law No. 4,169, of 1927; Law No. 4,802 of 1930; supreme decree No. 4,111, of 1931; Law No. 14.511, of 1961, and Law No. 17.729, of 1972, and its subsequent amendments. d) Other forms that the State has used to assign, regularize, surrender or assign lands to indigenous peoples, such as the Law No. 16,436 of 1966; Decree Law No. 1,939, of 1977, and Decree Law No. 2,695, of 1979, and e) Those benefited from laws No. 15,020, of 1962, and No. 16,640, of 1967, located in Regions VIII, IX and X, registered in the Registry of Indigenous Lands, and constitute homogeneous indigenous groups qualified by CONADI.</p>	<p>Mercy Titles are currently subdivided into individual properties without Valid Property Titles (updated). Other properties that the State has given to Indigenous Communities within the framework of different enacted laws are currently subdivided into individual plots/properties that do not have property/land titles.</p>
	<p>Properties that have been historically occupied and are under possession of the Mapuche, Aymara, Rapa Nui or Pascuenses, Atacameñas, Quechuas, Kollas, Kawashkar and Yámana peoples or communities, only if their rights are registered in the Registry of Indigenous Lands, that was created by this law, in request from the respective communities or indigenous owners</p>	<p>In the territories, these correspond to lands that are being used by heirs that come from families or communities that got land titles through the Mercy Titles or other type of titles.</p>
	<p>Properties and lands that come from the titles previously referred and are declared in the future that belong to indigenous peoples or communities by the Courts of Justice.</p>	<p>This is the case of all the properties acquired by CONADI, either due to the expansion of areas or due to historical demands of indigenous peoples, but by different reasons and processes the land was transferred to non-indigenous third parties.</p>
Indigenous Law (Article 13)	<p>The lands referred to in the preceding article, due to national interest, shall enjoy the protection of this law and may not be alienated, seized, encumbered, or acquired by prescription, except between communities or indigenous persons of the same ethnicity. However, they will be allowed to be taxed, with the prior authorization of CONADI. This tax may not include the house-room of the indigenous family and the land necessary for their subsistence.</p> <p>Likewise, lands whose owners are Indigenous Communities may not be leased, given in bailment, or assigned to third parties in use, enjoyment or administration. Lands of individual owners may be for a period that not exceed five</p>	<p>It applies to all indigenous lands regardless of their origin or ownership.</p>

Law	Regulations that apply to land tenure	Reality on land tenure
	years. In any case, with the authorization of CONADI, the lands may be exchanged for non-indigenous lands of similar commercial value duly accredited, which will be considered indigenous lands.	

Given the legal framework that regulates, protects and establishes the recognition of Indigenous Peoples and their rights, the CONADI<sup>18</sup>, under the Ministry of Social Development, is the institution whose mission is “to promote, coordinate and execute the State's action in favor of the integral development of indigenous peoples and communities, especially in the economic, social and cultural areas, and promote their participation in national life, through inter-sectoral coordination, the financing of investment initiatives and the provision of services...”. CONADI is also the institution responsible for the consultation processes under ILO Convention No. 169.

### Implications of the Chilean/Mapuche conflict in the project area

In the south of Chile and specifically the areas of the project implementation, indigenous populations have been present since ancient times, particularly in the regions of Biobío, Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos. Currently there are some areas that are in conflict and this situation could have implications for the project implementation. Potential conflicts might arise in the following situations:

- a) **Conflicts for projects regarding natural resources (especially hydropower projects).** This type of conflict does not directly threaten ownership of the land and are not related with the project, but can create potential problems and challenges such as legal demands, compensations for controversial projects, activism and campaigns against REDD+ projects.
- b) **Conflicts against CONAF.** There are some territories and communities that claim ancestral rights in land ownership and use that are currently administered by the SNASPE since those areas are categorized as national parks or forestry reserve.
- c) **Territorial conflicts over land claims by the Mapuche people.** This type of conflict may be an obstacle for the project's activities, given the fact it is related to tenure and property right over lands and might impact the implementation of REDD+ activities and distribution benefits.

## 4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND APPLICABLE SAFEGUARD POLICIES

The following chapter provides a preliminary overview of the existing national legislation and international treaties ratified by the country related to potential risks and benefits for the proposed project. Furthermore, it presents the applicable FAO and GCF safeguards required for the project implementation.

### 4.1. Environmental and Social Legislation

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.conadi.gob.cl/>

Chile has a set of legislation and policy tools that support the implementation of the project under the framework of the ENCCRV. The most relevant national regulations and policies to consider preliminarily in the application of Environmental and Social Management Framework are the following:

**Table 19. Relevant legislation and policy tools that at some extent are related to the application of the ESMF in the context of the ENCCRV**

No.	Legislation/Policy tool	Description
1	Law No. 19,300, General Basis for the Environment and Superior Decree No. 40, 2013, of the Ministry of the Environment	<p>This law established the Regulation of the Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA) which is tool that evaluates/assesses the impacts of productive activities/investment on the environment and establish corresponding measures to mitigate impacts.</p> <p>The implementation phase of the project will follow the different guidelines established in the SEIA Regulation, as applicable. In the event that these are not applicable, the procedures described in this ESMF will be implemented.</p>
2	Law No. 20,417, which created the Ministry of Environment (MMA), the Environmental Assessment Service (SEA) and the Superintendence of the Environment (SMA).	It establishes the guidelines of the new environmental institution, creating the Ministry of Environment (MMA), the Environmental Assessment Service (SEA) and the Superintendence of Environment (SMA). It also establishes new guidelines for Environmental Assessment, including the strategic environmental assessment (EAE).
3	Decree No. 32 of the Ministry of Environment that approves the Regulation for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	This regulation establishes the guidelines that regulate the procedure for the application of the SEA, in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 19,300 that sets the General Basis for the Environment.
4	Decree No. 4,363, promulgated in 1931, Ministry of Land and Colonization (current Ministry of National Assets), which approved the final text of the Law on Forests No. 656 of October 17, 1925.	It aims to protect forest resources and increase forested areas. This Decree constituted the first existing environmental regulations in the country for the protection of water, soils and forests. It also established instruments to promote afforestations that expanded the area of forest plantations to about 300,000 ha. This law also set the basis of the institutional mandate of CONAF in matters of erosion control and watershed conservation.
5	Decree Law No. 701, of 1974, on Forest Development.	<p>This decree aims to boost the forestry development at country level. The main regulation established by this decree is the reduction of GHG emissions and storage of carbon thought absolute obligation to reforest or regenerate the forests after any harvesting action in natural or planted forests. Likewise, the modification introduced by Law No. 19,571 of 1998 establishes the provision of economic incentives related to forest management and conservation. This Decree has 4 specific regulations that complement its mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supreme Decree No. 193, of 1998, Ministry of Agriculture. General Regulation of the Decree Law No. 701 of 1974.</li> <li>• Supreme Decree No. 192, of 1998, Ministry of Agriculture. Regulation for the Payment of Forest Incentives.</li> <li>• Supreme Decree No. 1,341, of 1998, Ministry of Finance. Regulation that establishes accounting standards applicable to taxpayers who carry out forestry activities in accordance with the Decree Law No. 701 of 1974 on Forest Development.</li> <li>• Supreme Decree No. 259, of 1980, Ministry of Agriculture. Technical Regulation of Decree Law No. 701 of 1974. It</li> </ul>

No.	Legislation/Policy tool	Description
		defines twelve forest types for the native forest and the silvicultural treatments that apply for each of them.
6	Law No. 20,283, on the Recovery of the Native Forest and Forest Development	<p>The purpose of this law is to regulate the protection, recovery and improvement of native forests, in order to ensure environmental and political sustainability of the forestry sector. Among other elements, this law established that all logging activities in native forest must have a Management Plan. Additionally, through this law was established the Fund for the Conservation, Recovery and Sustainable Management of Native Forest and the Native Forest Advisory Council. This law has the following specific regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree No. 68 of 2009, Ministry of Agriculture, which list and formalizes the native trees and shrub species of the country.</li> <li>• Supreme Decree No. 80, of 2008, Ministry of Agriculture. Regulation of the Consultative Council of the Native Forest.</li> <li>• General Regulation of the Law on Recovery of the Native Forest and Forest Development.</li> <li>• Regulation of the Fund for the Conservation, Recovery and Sustainable Management of Native Forest.</li> <li>• Regulation on Resources dedicated for Research Activities on the Native Forest.</li> <li>• Supreme Decree No. 82, of 2010, Ministry of Agriculture. Regulation of Soils, Water and Wetlands.</li> </ul>
7	Sanitary Code; DL 725, 1968	It establishes the provisions on agricultural protection. The phytosanitary protection of the forest resource of Chile is in charge of the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG).
8	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15	It establishes the regulation of wood packaging used in international trade.
9	Resolution No. 133 exempt, from 2005, of the SAG	Establishes quarantine regulations for the entry of wood packaging.
10	Resolution No. 3,301 of 2006	Approves specific regulations for the accreditation of third parties in the application of timber treatments and export of wood packaging
11	Law No. 19,253, which establishes norms on protection, promotion and development of indigenous peoples, and creates the National Corporation for Indigenous Development	<p>It establishes norms on protection, promotion and development of indigenous peoples and creates the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI).</p> <p>Article 13 of this establishes that indigenous lands shall enjoy the protection and may not be alienated, seized, encumbered, or acquired by prescription, except between communities or indigenous persons of the same ethnicity. However, they will be allowed to be taxed, with prior authorization from CONADI. This tax may not include the house of the indigenous family and the land necessary for their subsistence. Likewise, lands whose owners are Indigenous Communities may not be leased, given in bailment, or assigned to third parties in use, enjoyment or administration.</p>
12	Law No. 20,249, on the Coastal Marine Space of native populations	Creates and protects the coastal marine space of native population. It aims at protecting customary use the area, in order to maintain the traditions and use of natural resources by the communities linked to the coastal edge.
13	Supreme Decree No. 66 of 2013, Ministry of Social Development	It regulates the Indigenous Consultation process under Article 6 No. 1 and No. 2 of the ILO Convention, promulgated by the Supreme Decree No. 236, of October 2, 2008.
14	Law No. 17,288, on National Monuments and Supreme	This law establishes the regulations on archaeological, anthropological and paleontological explorations. The Law seeks to

No.	Legislation/Policy tool	Description
	Decree. No. 484, of 1990, Ministry of Education	protect the existing cultural heritage of the country and distinguishes 4 categories of national monuments: i) Historical monuments; ii) Public monuments; iii) Archaeological monuments; iv) Typical areas and sanctuaries of nature.
15	Article 19 No. 24 of the Political Constitution of the State	It establishes that no one can, in any case, be deprived of his property, of the property on which it rests or of any of the essential attributes or powers of the domain, except by virtue of the general or special Law that authorizes expropriation due to public utility or for national interest.
16	Law No. 19,300, on the General Bases of the Environment and Supreme Decree No. 40 of 2013, Ministry of the Environment (Regulation of the Environmental Impact Assessment System)	The article 11 of Law No. 19,300 establishes that all those projects that involve the resettlement of human communities, or significant alteration of the life systems and customs of human groups will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
17	Decree Law No. 2,186 of 1978, Organic Law on Expropriation Procedures.	This Decree contemplates detailed procedures that are intended to protect the owner of the property in the justification of a possible expropriation, in the correct valuation of the property and in the payment of a fair price. The option for the expropriated to challenge the proceedings is established when he considers that he is being harmed.
18	Decree Law No. 2,695 of 1979, Ministry of Land and Colonization (current Ministry of National Assets)	The Decree Law establishes rules to regularize the possession of small-size properties and for the process on how to get ownership over it, establishing the instruments for its regularization, including those who are holders or possessors, but who do not have a land title duly registered at the Real Estate Agency, recognizing the quality of regular holder to acquire ownership of the property.
19	Decree Law No. 1,939, of 1977, Ministry of Land and Colonization (current Ministry of National Assets)	The Decree Law regulates everything related to the ownership of the State's lands and establishes that it will be up to the Ministry of National Assets to elaborate and conserve the cadaster of the real estate of fiscal property and of all the State entities. It establishes that Forest Reserves, National Parks and fiscal lands whose occupation and use compromise the ecological balance, may only be used or granted in use to State agencies or legal persons for conservation and environmental protection purposes as established in Title XXXIII of the Book I of the Civil Code.
20	Law No. 19,300, on General Basis of the Environment and Decree No. 40, of 2013, of the Ministry of Environment, which approves the SEIA Regulation that governs the participation of the community in the process of environmental impact assessment.	It gives the Environmental Assessment Service (SEA) the responsibility of administering the SEIA and promote public participation, which starts when the project owner submits the Environmental Impact Assessment to the SEIA. Article 30 bis establishes that citizen participation includes the rights to access information, make observations and obtain informed responses and other relevant information on the process.
21	Law No. 20,500, on Associations and Public Participation in Public Administration	It recognizes in its article 19 the right to people to participate in the government's policies, plans, programs and actions. The 70 establishes that each state administration body must establish the formal and specific modalities of participation that people and civil society organizations will have within the scope of their competence

Additional to these legislative Decrees and Laws, Chile has developed a vast set of strategies and plans that provide policy support to the ENCCRV in general, and the project implementation in particular. The most relevant national plans and strategies are listed below:

- **National Climate Change Action Plan (PANCC) 2008-2012<sup>19</sup>**

Prior to the formulation of the ENCCRV, Chile had the so-called National Climate Change Strategy, which covered various productive economic sectors beyond the vegetation and forest resources. This strategy was presented in 2006 by the National Advisory Committee on Global Change and was constituted in the basis for the formulation and subsequent launch of the *National Climate Change Action Plan (PANCC) 2008-2012* in 2008. The PANCC was articulated in three action areas: i) Adaptation to the impacts of climate change; ii) Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions; and iii) Capacity building.

- **Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the agricultural and livestock sectors<sup>20</sup>**

This plan was prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) in the framework of the PANCC 2008-2012. In the field of the vegetation and forest resources, this plan highlighted: i) The development and implementation of silvicultural methods and practices to face the climate change; ii) The adaptation of early warning systems and integrated management of pests and diseases; and iii) The development of an genetic conservation program (ex situ) of forest resources for climate change adaptation. This plan is on implementation and its content provides additional support for the implementation of the ENCCRV.

- **Climate Change Adaptation Plan in Biodiversity<sup>21</sup>**

This plan was approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability on July 21 in 2014 as part of the PANCC 2008-2012's framework. This document mentions for the first time the importance of elaborating the ENCCRV and indicates that it constitutes one of the concrete actions for the fulfillment of one of the Plan's objectives on *"Promoting sustainable productive practices for the adaptation to climate change in biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem services"*, in association of the *"Promotion of good practices for the sustainable management of productive systems, integrating criteria on biodiversity protection and climate change"*

- **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan<sup>22</sup>**

Approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability on December 1, 2014, it aims at establishing a conceptual framework for climate change adaptation in Chile and set guiding principles. The plan also outlines the operational structure for the implementation of the Plan in order to facilitate the execution and monitoring of a series of cross-cutting and sectoral measures with the active participation of the relevant ministries, regional governments and municipalities.

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<sup>19</sup> [https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/plan\\_nacional\\_climatico\\_2017\\_2.pdf](https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/plan_nacional_climatico_2017_2.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> <https://mma.gob.cl/cambio-climatico/plan-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-para-el-sector-silvoagropecuario/>

<sup>21</sup> <https://mma.gob.cl/cambio-climatico/plan-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-para-la-biodiversidad/>

<sup>22</sup> <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Plan-Nacional-Adaptacion-Cambio-Climatico-version-final.pdf>

- **National Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2022 (PANCC-II)**<sup>23</sup>

This new National Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2022 (PANCC-II) was developed in framework of better knowledge and concrete progress obtained through the experience from the National Climate Change Action Plan 2008-2012 (PANCC I). This plan was also elaborated in a momentum of greater political commitment to address climate change and is oriented to the effective implementation of structured actions based on 4 workstreams: i) Adaptation to climate change; ii) Mitigation; iii) Capacity building and iv) Climate change management at regional and community level. The ENCCRV, which contributes to the 4 workstreams, is mentioned in the Plan as fundamental tool reduce vulnerability and contribute to climate change mitigation.

- **National Action Program against Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought 2016-2030 (PANCD)**<sup>24</sup>

The objective of the PANCD is to identify, prevent and control the drivers that cause desertification, land degradation and drought, especially in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, as well as promoting sustainable land management in all the country's ecosystems. This plan responds to country efforts and commitments at the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and aligned to the ENCCRV (2017-2025).

#### 4.2. Relevant International Conventions and Treaties

The ENCCRV and the project are aligned to three international conventions ratified by the country: a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); b) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); and c) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Furthermore, it also integrates the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and other related international guidelines and principles on sustainable development, human rights and indigenous peoples. The following list present the main international commitments subscribed by the Chilean government hat, at some extent, are related to the project implementation.

- Law No. 20,962 of 2016, which applies the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)<sup>25</sup>.
- Resolution No. 64/289 of the UN General Assembly, which established UN Women
- Supreme Decree No. 236 of October 2, 2008, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through which the Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries of the International Labor Organization (ILO) was promulgated<sup>26</sup>.
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, signed by Chile in 2007
- Supreme Decree No. 375 of November 23, 2006, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that promulgated the United Nations Convention against Corruption<sup>27</sup>.
- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) of FAO, which approved the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM No. 15), regulating the packaging of wood used

<sup>23</sup> <https://mma.gob.cl/cambio-climatico/plan-de-accion-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-2017-2022-pancc-ii/>

<sup>24</sup> <https://biblioteca.digital.gob.cl/handle/123456789/3413>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=1096714>

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=279441>

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=257958>

in international trade (2006, Modified Annex I; 2009 promulgation of the latest version of the standard).

- Supreme Decree No. 2,065 of February 13, 1998, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through which the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification was promulgated<sup>28</sup>
- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (LAB) from September 4 to 15, 1995.
- Supreme Decree No. 123 of April 13, 1995, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that promulgated the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>29</sup>.
- Supreme Decree No. 1963 of May 6, 1995, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that promulgated the Convention on Biological Diversity<sup>30</sup>
- Supreme Decree No. 789 of December 9, 1989, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through which the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was promulgated<sup>31</sup>
- Supreme Decree No. 259 of March 27, 1980, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that promulgated on the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage<sup>32</sup>.
- Decree No. 873 of January 28, 1975, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through which the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was enacted<sup>33</sup>.

Overall, is important to highlight that the international conventions promulgated by Chile have the character of Law of the Republic, taking precedence over national legislation.

### 4.3. Applicable Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies

The GCF has provisionally adopted the International Financial Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards and directives of implementation for the purposes of safeguarding GCF projects. This project has been screened against FAO environmental and social standards, ensuring that the project is consistent with the objectives of GCF Performance Standards. The table below presents the IFC Performance Standards and its corresponding FAO's social and environmental safeguards:

**Table 20. IFC Performance Standards & corresponding FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards**

IFC Performance Standards (PS)	FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards
PS 1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	ESS 1 – Natural Resources Management
	ESS8 – Gender Equality
PS2 – Labour and Working Conditions	ESS7 – Decent Work
PS3 – Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	ESS5 – Pest and Pesticide Management
PS4 – Community, Health, Safety, and Security	ESS7 – Decent Work (partially)
PS5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	ESS6 – Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=96299>

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=9635>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=18766>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=15606>

<sup>32</sup> [https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=265641&idParte=0&a\\_int=True](https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=265641&idParte=0&a_int=True)

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=199552>



IFC Performance Standards (PS)	FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards
PS6 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	ESS2 – Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats
	ESS3 – Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
	ESS4 – Animal – Livestock and Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PS7 – Indigenous Peoples	ESS9 – Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage
PS8 – Cultural Heritage	

Furthermore, is important to highlight that the National Forestry Corporation has already identified, as part of the ENCCRV's ESMF, a list of non-eligible activities. The list of non-eligible activities are those that contravenes the objectives of the ENCCRV and therefore for this result-based payment project. The list of these non-eligible activities is presented in Annex 1.

The process followed to screen the E&S standards is based in the FAO's guidelines for environmental and social management (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4413e.pdf>). These guidelines facilitate the systematic identification and assessment of E&S risks and the integration of the management of these risks into the project cycle (design and implementation). The guidelines address compliance with the cited standards while facilitating the project outcome and FAO's vision, strategic objectives, key principles for sustainability. Moreover the ESM Guidelines are aligned with the FAO project cycle and will play a vital role in ensuring quality of field projects.

FAO Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 1-9 followed specific process to screen the nine ESS standards relating to different social and environmental issues. Particularly, FAO's environmental and social screening checklist was applied, using trigger questions to screen for Environmental and Social Risk Identification.

The proposed project intervention are designed to result in positive social and environmental benefits. The Project has been classified as moderate risk (Category "B") (see annex 3) and it is expected that its activities, as described under Chapter 2, will trigger the following Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies: ESS2, ESS3, ESS4, ESS7, ESS8 and ESS9. To comply with these policies, given that not all the sub-activities can be identified at this stage, general safeguard instruments were identified in Table 19.

**Table 21. List of safeguard policies triggered for the Project**

Safeguard Policies	Triggered
ESS 1 – Natural Resources Management	No
ESS2 – Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats	Yes
ESS3 – Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Yes
ESS4 – Animal – Livestock and Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	No
ESS5 – Pest and Pesticide Management	No
ESS6 – Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	No
ESS7 – Decent Work	Yes
ESS8 – Gender Equality	Yes
ESS9 – Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	Yes

- **ESS2 – Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats. This policy is triggered.**

Due to the nature of the project and the overall objective of the ENCCRV that the project will support, various activities will take place in and/or nearby protected areas and buffer zones, such as the restoration and revegetation of degraded landscapes and forests, conservation of native forests and training activities to strengthen the administration and management of protected areas and natural forests. Furthermore, the project involve activities related to the access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous, local communities and/or farmers, particularly in the identification and selection of native tree species used for revegetation and restoration of degraded lands.

- **ESS3 – Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. This policy is triggered.**

The project contemplates to support the reforestation and revegetation program in prioritized commune/areas (MT4) through the use of native species with participation of small and medium-size landowners and landholders. The proposed activities include the utilization of native species in order to avoid negative environmental impacts through the use of alien species. However, it is likely that reforestation with exotic species will be carried out in highly degraded areas and some species (to be identified) will be used with the aim of recovering degraded landscapes but not for commercial purposes, but the priority is to select and use local species. The participation and consultation of indigenous peoples and local communities for the selection of tree species that will be used.

- **ESS7 – Decent Work. This policy is triggered.**

The project will work in areas where subsistence producers, workers and farmers operate. In fact, most of the activities contemplate the participation of small and medium-size farmers and landholders, particularly in activities related to reforestations, revegetation, landscape restoration and conservation of natural forests. Additionally, the agricultural and forestry sector, where the project is focused, is characterized by some gender inequalities in land rights, labour market and participation in decision-making processes. The project contemplates a strong training and gender mainstreaming component to address gender inequalities as well as for promoting decent work and rural employment to support local and rural populations' livelihood and sustainable farming practices.

- **ESS8 – Gender Equality. This policy is triggered.**

The Project might potentially result in discrimination against women, based on gender, especially regarding participation in the design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits. The Project could potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing benefits. These risks will be addressed in the project design and implementation.

- **ESS9 – Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage. This policy is triggered.**

The project will work directly with indigenous peoples and local communities and in areas of high-cultural value and resources. The government of Chile has ratified the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. The Chilean's current legislation, through the Law No. 19,253, establishes norms on the protection, promotion and development of indigenous peoples, and creates the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI). During the formulation of

the ENCCRV, consultation processes with indigenous groups and local population have taken place (please refer to section 5. Stakeholder Engagement) and during the first phase of the project, a series of consultation process following the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will take place in order to identify and take into consideration indigenous peoples' differentiated needs and priorities, key concerns, and preferred methods of grievance redress for this particular project. Based on this, during the first year of the project, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be produced. The IPP will outline any identified actions required to avoid, minimize and/or compensate for any adverse impacts in a culturally appropriate manner.

#### **4.4. Summary of Objectives and Principles for Implementation of the 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.

In the gender action plan, the monitoring of all activities implemented by the ENCCRV will consider a general indicator related to the percentage of women's participation. Other gender indicators have also been defined with regard to the ENCCRV action measures that include education/training and audit activities; and the action measures related to afforestation, restoration, soil management and preventive forestry activities, which will be implemented directly in the territory. The indicators are related to the integration of the gender approach in all the cycle planning of ENCCRV projects (gender-sensitive programming, gender responsive project results framework).

## **5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

As mentioned, this project builds on and implement certain actions of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV). The preparation of the ENCCRV was highly participatory, with a large information sharing, gathering and consultation process carried out in

order to identify and actively engage the key groups and stakeholders that would participate directly and in directly both in the construction of the ENCCRV and in the implementation of its actions, some of which are included in this specific RBP project. The feedback, recommendations and other comments received at different stages through the process served to strengthen the ENCCRV; the continuation of the stakeholder engagement process will serve to assure proper implementation of actions and potential adjustments in the ENCCRV for the future. Further details are indicated in the following sections.

### 5.1. Stakeholder Identification

In the framework of the preparation of the ENCCRV there were 15 consultation workshops led by government authorities (REDD+ focal point), one in each administrative region of the country. The consultations were also undertaken in the five regions targeted by this specific RBP project: Maule, BioBío, Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos. The methodology for the workshops included the identification and elaboration of regional stakeholders (map of actors); definition of focus groups in order to identify main actors in each sector; and the identification of the main/challenging issues to highlight during the consultation and discussions with the different focus groups.

The table 22 presents the main stakeholders identified in the ENCCRV and in the area of this specific project. It also indicates the forecasted role the stakeholder would have in implementation.

**Table 22. Key stakeholders present in the project area and role in project implementation**

No.	Groups' category	Description	Roles in the area/project implementation
1	Academia	Representatives Universities and technical/professional training centers in areas and disciplines related to vegetation resources	Participation and active contribution in the technical workgroups associated with carbon accounting, management plans, wildlife management, social and environmental safeguards, etc.
2	Trade Unions	Representatives of traders and business in forestry and agricultural fiends or any other activities that involve vegetation resources	Dissemination and promotion of the ENCCRV and the related result-based payment activities amongst the different productive sectors.
3	Consultants and extension workers	Independent professionals and state-dependent Professionals that provide technical support and capacity building services to forest owners and forest companies/industry	Support extension services and technical guidance to owners and communities involved in forest management/conservation activities, especially activities promoted by the project.
4	Government agencies	Representatives of public institutions that are directly or indirectly related to the management and administration of vegetation resources	Coordination, promotion and cooperation in implementing activities in close collaboration with the Executive Entity
5	Indigenous women	Women belonging to different indigenous groups present in the region	Implementation of direct activities on forests and vegetation resources according to the free, prior and

No.	Groups' category	Description	Roles in the area/project implementation
			informed consent process at local and regional level to assure the respect of human rights, indigenous knowledge and traditions in regard to the use of natural resources
6	Indigenous peoples	Representatives from indigenous communities presented in the region	
7	NGOs	Representatives of non-government organizations that play certain activities that are directly or indirectly related to forest	Support the implementation of the project with regards to socialization and consultation processes as well as on-ground implementation
8	Women groups (IPs and local communities)	Groups that mainly involve women and play roles in women rights and mainstreaming of gender consideration in different fields, particularly forests and agriculture	Ensure gender considerations across the different phases of the project
9	Small and medium land owners/holders	Owners of forests and agricultural lands and whose properties will be included in the implementation phase according to current legislation	Direct participation in implementation of ENCCRV activities (and therefore part of this specific project) , including reforestations, land restoration, conservation of natural forests and participation in capacity building processes
10	Political parties and representatives	Representatives of political parties and local and regional governments	Participation in policy dialogues and law enforcement activities related to forestry and agriculture (for example, formulation of draft laws for the forestry sector)
11	Private sector	Representatives of enterprises and owners of forests and rural lands and classified as large-size owners according to current legislation	Direct implementation of measures and activities to reduce deforestation and enhance carbon stocks, and provide resources to facilitate the project implementation

Overall, the consultation processes focused on the following aspects:

- The main drivers of degradation, deforestation, and barriers that limit reforestation activities. A consultation was carried out to identify the main direct and indirect drivers in each region.
- Activities and measures intended to reduce forest degradation and deforestation and for to enhance reforestations in each region. The proposed activities responded to address the main drivers identified from the above.

- Strategies and actions needed to identify potential negative impacts/effects and recommendations on how to mitigate, avoid and minimize potential risks of the proposed activities.
- Actions needed to maximize positive effects and impacts of the proposed activities, including benefit sharing mechanisms.
- Actions that contribute to maintain and to increase biological diversity and ecosystem services.

While the table above is well representing the key stakeholders for the ENCCRV and its implementation (including the activities of this specific project) the map of actors will be updated also at the inception phase of this present project, so to include potential stakeholder which became relevant since the latest consultations.

## **5.2. Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation/Formulation**

### **5.2.1. Consultations at the National Level**

To complement the regional consultation workshops (see next section), an expert national workshop was also organized. This national expert's workshop followed the same methodology and addressed the same aspects/topics as the regional ones. This workshop had the participation of representatives from different sectors such as NGOs, international cooperation, national and international consultants, private sector, governmental agencies, among others.

### **5.2.2. Consultations at Regional level and main results**

As mentioned in section 5.1 the Chile REDD+ focal point authority/working group called for and delivered 15 consultation workshops, to prepare the ENCCRV and identify means and key roles of implementation - in collaboration with national and international partners (among which the Accredited Entity). The consultations covered each region including the areas of implementation of this project. Specific consultations were also undertaken in 2019 for the preparation of the specific RBP proposal.

This section presents the details of the consultations that took place in the project intervention area and constitute the basis for the following steps to be taken during the first year of the project implementation.

Overall, the consultation processes focused on the following aspects:

- The main drivers of degradation, deforestation, and barriers that limit reforestation activities. A consultation was carried out to identify the main direct and indirect drivers in each region.
- Activities and measures intended to reduce forest degradation and deforestation and to enhance reforestations in each region. The proposed activities responded to address the main drivers identified from the above.
- Strategies and actions needed to identify potential negative impacts/effects and recommendations on how to mitigate, avoid and minimize potential risks of the proposed activities.

- Actions needed to maximize positive effects and impacts of the proposed activities, including benefit sharing mechanisms.
- Actions that contribute to maintain and to increase biological diversity and ecosystem services.

Overall, the consultation in the five regions brought similar outcomes. The table below presents the main results and findings in each regional consultation.

**Table 23. Results of regional consultation workshops**

Region	Date	Number of participants	Main results
Maule <sup>34</sup>	August 27, 2015	88	Inputs obtained this workshop included a large number of contributions relating to agriculture and stock farming. The participants revealed the importance of providing incentives to promote forestations. Recommendations ranged from formulating regulations with participation of local stakeholders in both formulation and auditing processes to reduce risks associated to unfair incentives distribution (benefit sharing). The participants identified anthropogenic and natural causes for deforestation and degradation, being natural causes such as flooding and drought the most important. Forest fires were also mentioned but in less importance. Representatives (focus groups) of women and agricultural/livestock farming were highly participative. In general, the main drivers/causes of degradation and deforestation identified were: a) the lack of environmental education; b) illegal and unsustainable timber logging; c) agricultural and livestock farming; d) forest fires; e) lack of profitability associated with forestations with native tree species; f) lack of economic incentives; and g) lack of regulations, auditing and penalties.
BioBío <sup>35</sup>	October 6, 2015	110	Participants identified the change in land use for agricultural purposes, livestock farming, expansion of infrastructure and urban areas as the main drivers of deforestation and degradation in the region. Furthermore, forest plantations with exotic species were also mentioned as a driver for degradation and it is also linked to the scarcity of water resources. In the second step, participants mentioned forest fires, inadequate forest management practices and overgrazing. In the case of indirect causes of

<sup>34</sup> [http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files\\_mf/1446219418informeMaulerevisadoVB.pdf](http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1446219418informeMaulerevisadoVB.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> [http://www.CONAF.cl/wp-content/files\\_mf/1452526208InformeBiob%C3%ADo.pdf](http://www.CONAF.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1452526208InformeBiob%C3%ADo.pdf)

Region	Date	Number of participants	Main results
			degradation and deforestation, participants identified social and cultural aspects, such as the lack of recognition of <i>Mapuche</i> peoples, regulatory aspects such as compiling a new forestry development law through a participatory process, and organizational aspects such as improvements in planning and auditing forest management practices. In the case of the barriers that limit the establishment of reforestations, the participants mentioned the soil erosion, lack of facilities for water shortage, lack of governance, lack of adequate legislation and lack of subsidies/incentives. Aspects related to land tenure and lack of environmental education were also highlighted.
Araucanía <sup>36</sup>	July 26, 2015	105	In this workshop, the participants identified the need to boost the forest state's sectoral policy. Attention was also drawn for the absence of cultural perspectives across the policies and the need to incorporate ecosystem in a culturally-related issues in forest policies. A similar observation was made in respect of the definitions and concepts related to forestry resources such as forest, native forest and other vegetation resources. People were willing to engage in dialogue in participatory process of decision making. Participants also requested more inputs and tools to better analyze and identify the main causes of degradation, deforestation and therefore identify potential solutions required to tackle the challenges presented. The participants recommended to make adaptations in programs and plans in order to include: better economic support such as direct grants resulting REDD+ activities; better mechanisms and processes to facilitate the access for subsidies; the revision of the forest policy, particularly from the productive value-chains; recognition of the roles that indigenous peoples play in conserving and managing forest resources and ecosystem services; and the revision of the forestry and environmental policies in order to safeguard indigenous peoples from negative environmental, social and eco-cultural impacts.
Los Ríos <sup>37</sup>	October 22, 2015	95	Participants identified agricultural and livestock farming practices and cultural aspects, as well as urban expansion, as the main causes of land change use. Likewise, those attending the workshops highlighted the discrepancies between forest and agricultural policies, particularly the lack of harmonization in

<sup>36</sup>

[http://www.CONAF.cl/wpcontent/files\\_mf/1384958150Anexo1MemoriaTallerMacroZonaBiobioAraucania.d](http://www.CONAF.cl/wpcontent/files_mf/1384958150Anexo1MemoriaTallerMacroZonaBiobioAraucania.d)  
[OC](#)

<sup>37</sup> [http://www.CONAF.cl/wp-content/files\\_mf/1450110007InformeLosR%C3%ADos.pdf](http://www.CONAF.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1450110007InformeLosR%C3%ADos.pdf)



Region	Date	Number of participants	Main results
			regards to guidelines for financial options/opportunities. Inadequate policies for the management of native and unsustainable grazing practices and monocultures were also mentioned. Another driver of deforestation and degradation mentioned was the Dendroenergy matrix, expansion of agriculture forest fires, energy production and the lack of incentives, amongst others. Reference was also made to regulatory, social, educational, economic, political, cultural, institutional problems.
Los Lagos <sup>38</sup>	October 20, 2015	35	<p>In this workshop the people identified unsustainable timber logging for income generation, illegal logging, and land-change use due to the expansion of agricultural crops, livestock, mining and industrial activities, forest fires, forest pests and disease, among others. The participants mentioned that some underlying causes of deforestation and degradation are the lack of environmental education, lack of adequate legislation for forest management, incompatibility between the view of the State and the indigenous worldview, rural poverty and the lack of the cultural perspectives in forest management.</p> <p>In regards to the barriers that limit reforestations, workshop attendees mentioned limitations in environmental education, lack of knowledge, lack of regulatory frameworks applicable to local situations, bureaucracy within organizations, lack of economic incentives, lack of a forestry market, lack of fairness in distributing water rights, lack of an effective forestry policy, the need for better research and innovation, lack of labour for the island of Chiloé, lack of technical assistance, and lack of follow-up in management plans.</p>

As a continuation of the engagement process, specific information and participatory workshops were also undertaken in the framework of the elaboration of this Result-Based Payment Project. The date and city where each of the workshops were held were as follows:

- June 27, Temuco, Araucanía region.
- July 2, Puerto Montt, Los Lagos region.
- July 4, Valdivia, Los Ríos region
- July 9, Concepción, Biobío region
- July 11, Talca, Maule region

<sup>38</sup>[http://www.CONAF.cl/wp-content/files\\_mf/1450110007InformeLosL%C3%ADos.pdf](http://www.CONAF.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1450110007InformeLosL%C3%ADos.pdf)

The workshops were part of the participatory processes agreed in the ENCCRV, to boost and ensure environmental and social sustainability of the initiative, allowing all interested parties, especially vulnerable actors, to be informed, consulted and active in their potential contributions. .

A core team was formed for the planning and development of the workshops, composed of professionals from the Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit of CONAF's Central Offices, Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit, Climate Change coordinators of the five regions contemplated in the project (Maule, Biobío, Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos) and regional support professionals.

The objective of the workshops was to inform and receive feedback of the relevant actors regarding the mechanisms and criteria for the equitable, transparent and efficient distribution of the resources obtained in the Payment for Results phase. The workshops also served to identify key roles in the implementation as well as the risks and potential impacts associated with the implementation of the activities to be financed through the resources obtained by this project.

The methodology used in each workshop was based on the guidelines established in the Plan for the Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards of Public and Indigenous Consultation and Self-Assessment, of the ENCCRV, a guide document for the participatory process in the preparation phase of the ENCCRV. In this context, the stages contemplated in the development of the workshops were the following:

**a) takeholders and selection criteria**

**Following up from the stakeholder identification (see section 5.1),** the groups convened for the development of these workshops were:

- Indigenous peoples
- Academia
- Government Sector (Other than CONAF)
- Forest Consultants
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Women's Organizations
- Private Sector
- Small and Medium landowners
- Indigenous women, small and medium-sized landowners, and
- Regional CONAF staff.

The actors corresponded to the ones who already participated in the ENCCRV formulation process. This consideration responds to several objectives, on the one hand, it ensures the coherence of the process and allows an operational continuity, since these are people who are already aware of the issues that will be addressed, it ensures that they are people who know the initiative. In addition, it will be possible to identify how those considerations that arose during the previous process were embodied in the action measures of the ENCCRV, and finally, it complies with the commitment established during the formulation, regarding considering participation also in the implementation phase of the ENCCRV

Participation of women: for each sector identified, a minimum participation of 30% of women was established. In this way, it is also ensured that the minimum participation of women on the day of the workshop is at least 30%.

The conformation of the Map of Actors must also consider local, sub-regional and regional geographical representation, since, due to their scope of action, the former tends to make operational proposals, the sub-regional strategic type and the latter has a more political vision.

The above mentioned stakeholders' selection criteria / composition of map of actors will also be followed for engagement and consultations during the implementation of the project.

A participation between 30 and 40 people per workshop was defined. This number is agreed to facilitate the instances of discussion and analysis in focus groups.

#### **b) Focus group settings**

According to the map of actors in each region, the configuration of the focus groups was established considering that each of them was representative of a sector of the population/society. Each group consists of 5 to 8 people according to the number of attendees and focus groups represented. According to the attendance in each of the workshops, the formation of specific focus groups of Indigenous Peoples and women were considered.

#### **c) Workshop development**

The planning and development team developed a topic for the workshops, defining the context information (national and regional), the contents that would be subject to discussion and the participatory activities through which the feedback on the design and implementation of the Benefit Distribution System in the ENCCRV payment for results phase would be received.

In this context, participatory activities were carried out that allowed to gather the view of the attendees regarding the causes of degradation, deforestation and non-increase of forest cover in their region (prioritizing, from the local / regional point of view those that are already defined in the ENCCRV) and direct action measures (prioritizing those that would allow addressing the causes mentioned above). The participants also discussed on aspects related to governance, benefit sharing and potential risks in the implementation of the project activities in the territory.

### **4. Preliminary results**

A total of 157 people, 56 women (36%) and 42 representatives of indigenous peoples (27%) participated in the 5 workshops. In this case, it should be noted that the Maule region does not register indigenous communities or associations in its territory.

The invitations, based on the map of actors made in each region, in general met the proposed objectives in terms of participation recording, on average, an attendance of 30 people. This allowed the creation of between 4 to 5 focus groups at each workshop, among which are: (1) small owners and / or indigenous peoples; (2) forestry extension consultants; (3) academic-public institutions; (4) NGOs and private.

Regarding participatory activities, forest fires were highlighted as one of the main causes of deforestation, degradation and non-increase in forest cover. However, the action measure that was prioritized by the actors was the Forestation and Revegetation Program, followed by the Restoration Program.

Regarding governance structures, in general, the role of CONAF as a coordinating body for processes related to climate change was supported, and the participation of other representative bodies of the public area (services and institutions related to the forest / environmental sector, were

highlighted), academy, of civil society (NGOs, municipalities, indigenous communities and other social organizations) and the private sector (forestry companies).

Regarding the potential risks and impacts identified in the implementation of activities, it is possible to detect in the first instance, that risks related to governance are identified (bureaucracy in the processes of distribution of resources, lack of technical capacity, poor planning of activities, inadequate monitoring and lack of continuity of the actions to be implemented), environmental (low availability of seeds and plants, use of unsuitable species for certain sectors) and social (not considering the participation of neighboring, indigenous peoples, local and / or women, labor shortage).

### **5.3. Stakeholder Engagement during Project Implementation**

The consultation process carried out during the preparation of the ENCCRV (from 2013 to 2016), the continuation of the consultations as preparation of this specific RBP project (2019) as well as the overall continuous REDD+ dialogue in the country, serve as base to continue the consultation process also during the implementation phase of the project itself.

As overall umbrella the implementation of funds received through this project will engage stakeholders following the agreements and details indicated in the specific sections of the Environmental and social management framework of the Chile REDD+ strategy (ENCCRV)<sup>39</sup> (or in related potential future updates of the framework), and in consistence with the safeguards information system (which objective is also to make available consistent and transparent information, accessible to relevant stakeholders).

Within the first six months of the inception phase of this specific project, the Chile REDD+ focal point/working group will update the map of key actors, basing on the identification already done for the ENCCRV and project formulation phase, to reconfirm or bring in additional potentially relevant stakeholders; together with the Executing Agency and the Safeguards team it will organize a start-up national, regional and field-level dialogue on sub-activities in order to identify, mitigate and avoid negative impacts that might affect livelihoods, governance, agricultural farming systems and indigenous peoples. Roles of each stakeholder already identified in Table 22 (section 5.1) will be reconfirmed/updated and specified in further detail. This first set of consultations will also serve for the parties to agree on the periodicity of the consultation process. After this first set of renovated consultations, dialogues will be maintained periodically over the implementation of the project (following the periodicity agreed upon) and will also serve to exchange progress of the work among different actors and re-adjust actions if needed.

As practice already started for the consultations in 2019 (section 5.2.2), the methodology for consultations will follow what agreed in the Plan for the Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards of Public and Indigenous Consultation and Self-Assessment.

At the end of each year of implementation, the Chile REDD+ focal point/working group (including the Executing Entity / Accredited Entity) will summarize and discuss upon the level and quality of engagement of the stakeholders, and plan potential adjustments for the following year.

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<sup>39</sup> available in Spanish at <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/20-mgas-version-0/file>

Following previous procedures and agreements in the preparation of the ENCCRV and project formulation phase, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process will be undertaken for all activities that will directly involve local communities and indigenous peoples in order to (i) engage with them and utilize materials in their relevant language (s); (ii) clarify that benefits accrued under the project are shared with all participants and community members; and (iii) take the opportunity to re-confirm their respectively preferred Grievance Redress Mechanisms. More details are presented in the following section.

The ENCCRV ESMF also clearly indicates roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders during the implementation of REDD+ activities and actions (especially in its sections 1.3, 1.5 and 4). While details can be found in the mentioned document, CONAF will act as executive actor and will coordinate actions, including making sure all relevant stakeholders are actively engaged. The implementation of actions will be undertaken also in collaboration and dialogue with regional units and with one or more of the stakeholders indicated in Table 22, with details to be specified for each action/activity at the time of the inception.

### 5.3.1. Consultation and engagement in indigenous peoples' territories

Section 3.3.4. (Land tenure aspects) highlighted some potential challenges and conflicts while addressing indigenous peoples and their lands, particularly in areas where conflicts among indigenous peoples, governmental agencies and the state exist. In order to avoid and/or to reduce potential conflicts related to the project and the implementation of REDD+ activities, this project contemplates specific measures and actions to consult and engage with indigenous peoples. In fact, specific activities have been carried out in the framework of the ENCCRV, particularly during the consultation process.

During this consultation process, indigenous peoples analyzed institutional, environmental, social and cultural, benefit sharing (monetary and non-monetary benefits) and capacity building issues. At the national level, a total of 94 workshops / meetings were held in 10 regions of the country with a total participation of 1,813 key indigenous representatives, 48% of them being women<sup>40</sup>. It should be noted that in the Araucanía region a total of 30 communal workshops/meetings were organized, representing 49% of the total participants at national level. The following table presents a summary of participants per region.

**Table 24. Participants by region and number of workshops/meetings, highlighting the regions where the project will operate**

No.	Region	No. of meetings/ workshops	Participants
1	Arica y Parinacota	15	212
2	Tarapacá	1	14
3	Antofagasta	11	52
4	Atacama	4	42
5	<b>Biobío</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>189</b>
6	<b>La Araucanía</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>892</b>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.encrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/382-informacionaldedialogoyparticipacionindigena/file>

7	<b>Los Ríos</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>181</b>
8	<b>Los Lagos</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>79</b>
9	Aysén	6	101
10	Magallanes	4	31
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1.813</b>

The analysis of the proposed activities from the regional reports, resulted in the generation of different topics that were categorized in cluster “themes” that were analyzed based to the frequency they were identified and mentioned. The higher the frequency and percentage, the higher the importance and level of concern they arise from the indigenous peoples’ point of view. The ranking of this topics and themes will constitute in valuable inputs to be taken into account to address potential associated risks during the project’s implementation phase. The following table presents the main topics based on the ENCCRV work streams.

**Table 25. Classification of the main topics and common themes identified during the consultation workshops with indigenous communities**

<b>ENCCRV workstreams</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Frequency (%)</b>
Governance and management capacities (government institutions)	<b>Improve legislation and policy tools related to vegetation resources and Indigenous Peoples</b>	<b>5.9</b>
	<b>Better control</b>	<b>4.0</b>
	<b>Improve the compensations for damage from polluting companies</b>	<b>3.8</b>
	<b>Improve the management and institutional coordination</b>	<b>3.2</b>
	Improve the existing forest development tools	2.9
	Management and territorial planning	2.6
	Regularization of water resources and water rights	2.2
	Improve access to public information	2.1
	Regularization of land tenure	1.9
	Lack of presence of CONAF in the territories	1.0
	Management and control of invasive/alien species	0.6
	Take into account regional realities in public policies	0.6
	Include the participation of communities in local decision making	0.2
	Prioritize the protection of local communities in case of forest fires	0.2
	Eliminate the Legislative Decree 701	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31.3</b>
Environmental aspects	<b>Afforestation and reforestation with native forest</b>	<b>7.7</b>
	<b>Promote the management and sustainable use of natural resources</b>	<b>6.0</b>
	<b>Improve water resource availability</b>	<b>5.2</b>
	<b>Protection of ecosystems associated with water streams</b>	<b>3.7</b>
	Measures for fire prevention	2.9
	Livestock management	1.5

ENCCRV workstreams	Categories	Frequency (%)
	Integrate management of agricultural and forest waste	1.3
	Sustainable management of multipurpose species	1.3
	Port-Fire Restoration Program	1.0
	Create a restoration program for degraded lands	0.9
	Restrict the use of pesticides in plantations	0.4
	Seed protection	0.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32.1</b>
Social and cultural aspects	Involvement and participation of key stakeholders	3.8
	Protection high-value ecological and cultural sites	2.7
	Formal recognition of ancestral use and sovereignty of the territories	2.4
	Recovery and dissemination of indigenous peoples' culture	1.3
	Respect indigenous consultation processes	1.3
	Program for the rescue of Medicinal Herbs	0.8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Education and capacity building for beneficiaries; local organizations and land owners	<b>Environmental education and training</b>	<b>3.3</b>
	Training	2.1
	Technical assistance	1.8
	Knowledge generation	1.8
	Capacity building and technology transfer for the management of natural resources	1.0
	Exchange of experiences	0.3
	Valuation of natural resources	0.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Financial mechanisms and benefit sharing (monetary and non-monetary)	<b>Incentives for environmental protection</b>	<b>3.2</b>
	Create subsidies	2.1
	Provide incentives for reforestations	1.0
	Access to benefits	1.0
	Develop associative value chains	0.7
	Employment generation	0.7
	Payment for environmental services associated with forest conservation	0.5
	Afforestation subsidies for indigenous communities	0.4
	Delivery of fruit trees to communities	0.3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Other proposals/ requests	Incentivize agricultural production	1.2
	Use of alternative management techniques and practices	0.7
	Development and promotion of tourism	0.4
	Compensation to indigenous communities for damages caused by Legislative Decree 701	0.3
	Reduce large forestry companies	0.3
	Construction of energy-efficient housing	0.2
	Others*	0.8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.9</b>

\* Includes categories/topics with little representation such as biodiversity conservation, improve roads, firewood certification schemes, etc.

In order to address the specific needs and concerns of indigenous peoples and local communities towards the implementation of the ENCCRV, the government of Chile, through the leadership of the National Forestry Corporation, developed an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) for the process of Dialogue and Participation of Indigenous Peoples (see annex 2,). This plan provides a series of recommendations and guidelines to incorporate indigenous peoples' perspectives and considerations for the implementation of result-based payment activities. Therefore, this project will build on this process and will incorporate, if needed, additional specificities according to the FAO's environmental and social safeguard for indigenous peoples.

#### **5.4. Disclosure**

According to GCF and FAO policies on access to information, all safeguard instruments under this project, including the ESMF and Gender Action Plan must be disclosed online in the English and Spanish as well as in the local languages presented in the region at least 30 days prior to GCF board meeting and approval of the project. Access to the documents must be possible for any locals (i.e. it must be disclosed locally in an accessible place) in a form and language understandable to key stakeholders. Such disclosure of relevant project information helps stakeholders effectively participate. FAO is committed to disclosing information in a timely manner and in a way that is accessible and culturally appropriate, placing due attention to the specific needs of community groups which may be affected by project implementation (e.g. literacy, gender, differences in language or accessibility of technical information or connectivity).

For moderate risk projects like this one, FAO releases the applicable information as early as possible, as and no later than 30 days prior to project approval. The 30 day period commences only when all relevant information requested from the project has been provided and is available to the public. FAO undertakes disclosure for all moderate risk projects, using a disclosure portal to publicly disclose all of the projects' documentation related to environmental and social safeguards (e.g. Environmental and Social Management Frameworks and other relevant documents). The website is: <http://www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/disclosure-portal/en/>

In order to ensure the widest dissemination and disclosure of project information, including any details related to applicable environmental and social safeguards, local and accessible disclosure tools including audiovisual materials (e.g. flyers, brochures, community radio broadcasts) will be utilized in addition to the standard portal disclosure tool. Furthermore, particular attention will be paid to farmers, indigenous peoples, illiterate or technological illiterate people, people with hearing or visual disabilities, those with limited or no access to internet and other groups with special needs.

#### **5.5. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is an integral project management element that intends to seek feedback from beneficiaries and resolve of complaints on project activities and performance. The mechanism is based on FAO requirements and most importantly, it is based on existing, community specific grievance redress mechanisms preferred by the local beneficiaries.



## **FAO's Approach to the GRM**

FAO is committed to ensuring that its programs are implemented in accordance with the Organization's environmental and social obligations. In order to better achieve these goals, and to ensure that beneficiaries of FAO programs have access to an effective and timely mechanism to address their concerns about non-compliance with these obligations, the Organization, in order to supplement measures for receiving, reviewing and acting as appropriate on these concerns at the program management level, has entrusted the Office of the Inspector-General with the mandate to independently review the complaints that cannot be resolved at that level.

FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries of FAO programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns may be communicated in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards, which applies to all FAO programs and projects.

Concerns must be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e. at the project management/technical level, and if necessary at the Regional Office level. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through consultations and measures at the project management level, a complaint requesting a Compliance Review may be filed with the Office of the Inspector-General (OIG) in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the focal point. The principles to be followed during the complaint resolution process include: impartiality, respect for human rights, including those pertaining to indigenous peoples, compliance of national norms, and coherence with the norms, equality, transparency, honesty, and mutual respect.

## **Project-Level GRM**

The reception, management and the way how to approach potential claims and /or suggestions related with the project implementation will be managed through the Citizen Attention Information System (SIAC, in its Spanish acronym), specifically, by the Complaints and Suggestions Offices<sup>41</sup> (OIRS in its Spanish acronym) that will receive the complaints. This system also allows the access to any public information on governance structures and forest and environmental management matters for the implementation of the ENCCRV. . Each public institution, including CONAF and its regional offices, has its own OIRS operational through face-to-face, telephone and/or online platform. The OIRS were created through Decree No. 680 of 1990, of the Ministry of Interior and Public Security, with the purpose of assisting citizens in their right to submit requests, suggestions or complaints related to public institutions and in the framework of the Law No. 20,285 on access to public information.

It should be highlighted that after the analysis on how the SIAC operates through the OIRS, it was determined that the OIRS meets all the parameters required by international organizations to operate as a formal Grievance Redress Mechanism. Therefore, for the purpose of the project, the OIRS will be the mechanism through which the beneficiaries, and civil society in general, will channelized their claims, observations and suggestions for any issue related to the project and

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<sup>41</sup><http://oirs.conaf.cl/>

ENCCRV, especially on the potential risks and impacts that could bring negative impacts, in particular for indigenous peoples and local communities.

In order to better understand and meet the standards required for a proper GRM for the ENCCRV, a consultancy was developed to identify the areas of the current OIRS that need improvements and hence incorporate new elements to demonstrate the SIAC and OIRS' compliance as an operational GRM in the framework of the ENCCRV and the project implementation<sup>42</sup>. The main findings and improvements were:

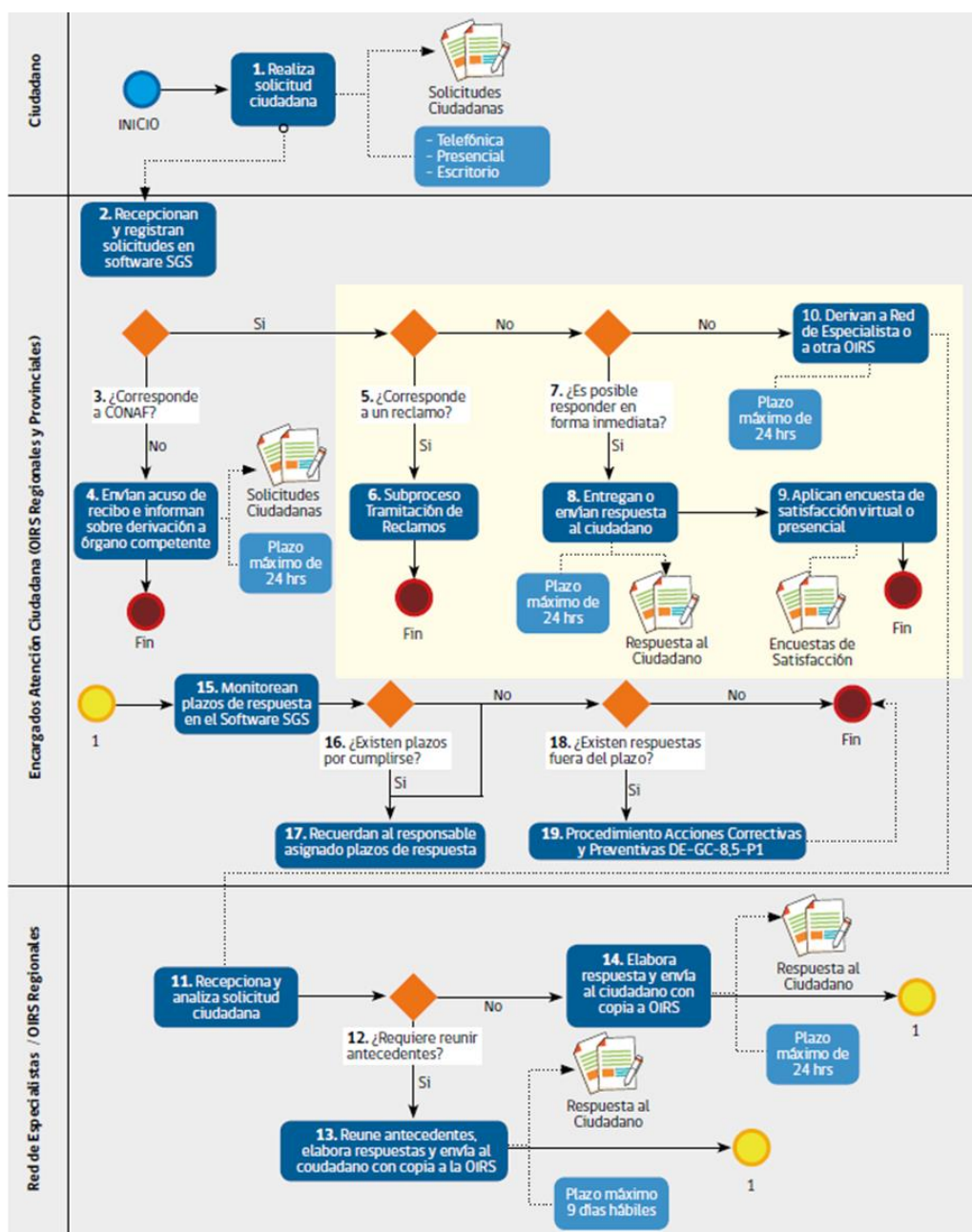
- There is evidence that the physical offices, and their virtual platforms, of both CONAF and MINAGRI (Ministry of Agriculture) have relevant geographical coverage at national level, with presence at regional and provincial level.
- In January 2018, the item "climate change" was added to the platform available on the website <http://oirs.conaf.cl/>. This implies that all claim requests under this category are associated with the ENCCRV and its projects, and therefore, will be attended by the corresponding professional and the Unit Project Coordination in order to address the issue according with SIS. This improvement will also be available for the different ways to present a submission/request: electronically, face-to-face and paper-based (written).
- In January 2018, the category of "Indigenous Peoples" user was added to the application submission form available in the website <http://oirs.conaf.cl/>. This incorporation will also be available for the different ways to present a submission/request: electronic, face-to-face and written

Is important to remember that according to the Law No. 19,880, which is related to the access of public information and transparency, all request made to CONAF and OIRS should follow a specific process as identified in the Figure 15.

**Figure 15. Flowchart on the public information and attention process, according to the Law 19,880.**

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<sup>42</sup> More information about GRM of the ENCCRV and the consultancy carried out, in the link: <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/notas-informativas/item/487-nota-informativa-n-22>



The sections highlighted in yellow present the process of submissions/requests related to climate change in the framework of the ENCCRV. The OIRS works through an internal CONAF system, which receives request from the different platforms: face-to-face, telephone and/or virtual, which can be accessed by any citizen. The system has defined forms (Figure 16 a and b), which allow registering the request<sup>43</sup> facilitate its processing (through the “consultation topics”). In addition, it is possible obtain information about users to send the response and generate statistical data on the use of system (age, gender, whether or not ir belongs to an indigenous people, among others). The user must indicate the type of request and the consultation topic. The request made through the website (<http://oirs.conaf.cl>) enter directly into the system. Those made in person or by phone, are entered by a CONAF official, located in each of the CONAF regional offices (OIRS regional manager).

<sup>43</sup> It will be understood as a request to: consultation, complaint, suggestion, request, opinion and congratulations

Once the request has been entered, and according to the consultation topic, the OIRS manager derives the request to the competent professional of the corresponding region or province to prepare the response. The administrators of the national system maintain the list of designated professionals to prepare constantly updated responses to ensure the operation of the system.

By law, the deadline to respond is 10 business days. The response is sent to the users by the means indicated to be delivered. In this way, the system records all the request that CONAF receives, in its different service platforms. .

To strengthen the operation of the OIRS within the framework of the ENCCRV, currently the CONAF regional teams that have pilot projects, deliver information on the OIRS in their field visits to ensure that the beneficiaries are informed about the system. In addition, in the case of isolated areas or population with difficulty accessing the OIRS in any of its routes (for example, adult population from remote areas), CONAF officials carry the forms to collect applications, which are subsequently entered into the system in the corresponding regional offices, to be answered within the established deadlines. For the purposes of this project, regional teams must incorporate information from the OIRS in all informative, dissemination and / or participation activities, in addition to including the forms in their field visits, to ensure the operation of the system.

Currently, through the item "climate change" only general requests have been received, mainly information requirements, and no complaints or specific requests attributed to the development of an activity or project under the ENCCRV have been received. In the event that this occurs, the regional technical teams will address these requests to assess whether such request requires the application of any prevention and / or mitigation measure and the corresponding safeguards analysis. The measures taken and the corresponding safeguards analysis will be reported in the project reports.

Once the Safeguards Information System (SIS, currently under development) has been implemented, all applications entered into the OIRS through the item "climate change", both general and those that may be linked to a specific project / activity of The ENCCRV, will be contained in the SIS, with its respective analysis, regarding the measures and safeguards that have been analyzed.



Enviar Solicitud	
Las consultas que usted realice a través de esta plataforma serán respondidas en horario hábil, de lunes a viernes entre las 9:00 a 17:30 hrs. Agradecemos su comprensión.	
Tipo de solicitud*	Felicitaciones ▼
Tema*	[Seleccione] ▼
Dirigido a*	[Seleccione] ▼
Nombres*	<input type="text"/>
Apellido Paterno*	<input type="text"/>
Apellido Materno	<input type="text"/>
Nacionalidad*	[Seleccione] ▼
Correo Electrónico*	<input type="text"/>
Categoría de Usuario*	[Seleccione] ▼
Rango de edad*	[Seleccione] ▼
Género*	<input type="radio"/> Masculino <input type="radio"/> Femenino
Contenido de la solicitud*	<div><div></div></div>
Anexos	<div> <div>Archivo</div> <div>  <span>Agregar archivo</span> </div> </div>
<div>Enviar</div>	

Figure 16 a. OIRS web page form (<http://oirs.conaf.cl/>)

	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Formulario de Reclamos, Sugerencias o Felicitaciones</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">Código: SC-01-7.2.3-P1-R2 Versión: 0 Fecha Versión: 03/09/2013</p>
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FECHA: \_\_\_\_\_

Lugar donde presenta la solicitud

Oficina Central <input type="checkbox"/>	Oficina Provincial <input type="checkbox"/> ¿Cuál? _____
Oficina Regional <input type="checkbox"/> ¿Cuál? _____	Área Silvestres Protegida <input type="checkbox"/> ¿Cuál? _____

### ANTECEDENTES DEL USUARIO/A

Nombre y Apellido: \_\_\_\_\_

Dirección: \_\_\_\_\_

Comuna: \_\_\_\_\_ Región: \_\_\_\_\_

Teléfono: \_\_\_\_\_ Correo Electrónico: \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBA SU SOLICITUD

Reclamo ☐

Sugerencia ☐

Felicitación ☐

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¿Adjunta documentación? Si ☐ No ☐

\_\_\_\_\_  
Firma Funcionario/a Responsable

\_\_\_\_\_  
Firma del Usuario/a



*Uso interno: Antes de recibir éste formulario revise que esté completo y legible. Luego imprima 2 copias, deje una para su registro y la otra entréguela al usuario/a, debidamente firmada y timbrada.*

Figure 17 b. OIRS form in person

In instances whereby the claimant would prefer to have the grievance addressed directly through FAO, the concerned person(s) will express the grievance (either orally or in writing) to the local implementation teams. The project staff at local level who receives the complaint will be responsible for presenting/filing those complaints to the Safeguards Specialist based in the Project Management Unit in Santiago. The process of filing a complaint will duly consider anonymity as well as any existing traditional or ethnic dispute resolution mechanisms and it will not interfere with the community's self-governance system. Contact information will also be given for processing a grievance directly to the Safeguards Specialist within the PMU by phone.

Eligible complaints will be addressed by the PMU. The PMU Project Coordinator will be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed, if a resolution was agreed. If the situation is too complex, or the complainer does not accept the resolution, the complaint must be sent to a higher level, until a solution or acceptance is reached. For every complaint received, a written proof will be sent within ten (10) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) working days.

#### Internal Process:



#### Resolution:

Upon acceptance of a resolution by the complainant, a document with the agreement should be signed, clearly indicating the terms of the resolution.

RECIPIENT OF GREIVANCE	ACTIONS REQUIRED
Safeguards Specialist	Must register the complaint and send eligible complaints to the PMU within 2 working days.
Project Management Unit	Must respond within 5 working days of receipt.
Project Oversight Committee (POC)	If the case is accepted, then the receiver must send all of the information to all of the Project Oversight Committee members and call for a meeting to find a resolution. The response must be sent within 5 working days after the meeting of the Project Oversight Committee.
FAO Representative in Chile	Must respond within 5 working days, in consultation with POC. FAO Representative: Eve Crowley <a href="mailto:FAO-CHL@fao.org">FAO-CHL@fao.org</a> Tel. +56 2 29232304
FAO Regional Office for LAC	Must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO's Representation. FAO Representative: Julio Berdegue <a href="mailto:FAO-RLC@fao.org">FAO-RLC@fao.org</a> Tel.: +56 2 29232302
Office of the Inspector General	To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550 By e-mail: <a href="mailto:Investigations-hotline@fao.org">Investigations-hotline@fao.org</a> By confidential hotline: (+ 39) 06 570 52333

## 6. POTENTIAL SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

The table below summarizes the key potential social and environmental risks and impacts identified through application of the FAO's Environmental and Social Risk Identification – Screening Checklist- as well as the ESFM elaborated during the preparation of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV). This table will serve as the basis for further assessment to be undertaken during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). References to specific, thematic management plans (stakeholder engagement, indigenous peoples' biodiversity, and livelihood action plans, etc.) are included in the mitigation measures.



**Table 26. Risk matrix and mitigation measures**

<b>Project activities</b>	<b>Risk description</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Applicable FAO safeguards</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4); Strengthening the ecological restoration in communes / prioritized areas (MT.5); Restoration program of degraded ecosystems affected by forest fires (IF.2); Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3); Strengthening the forest and environmental law enforcement (MT.7)	Lack of coherence and discrepancies between policies aimed at supporting sustainable forest management and conservation and policies that direct/ indirectly support agricultural expansion	It has been identified that one of the main drivers of deforestation and degradation are land change use due to agricultural-related activities. The lack of coherence between forestry-related activities and agricultural policies might create institutional clashes due to loopholes and discrepancies in policy regulations at ground level.	ESS2, ESS3, ESS9	<p>Chile has a well-defined set of sustainable forest management policies that support the project implementations and specific mandates for governmental institutions in charge of forestry and agricultural sectoral activities.( Section 4 of ESMF))</p> <p>To reduce potential risks, institutional capacities will be strengthened, through education and dissemination of forest regulations, the promotion of good management practices and the consequences of degradation and deforestation of native vegetation resources among public officials and small holders.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project will enhance inter-institutional coordination and dialogues with participation of not only governmental agencies but also private sector, farmers unions, women groups, indigenous peoples and civil society organizations that at some extent are involved in the forestry and agricultural sector.</p>

		Particular attention will be given to traditional farming practices and small farmers that at some extent could be labeled as direct/indirect driver of deforestation and from which small farmers and rural poor depend for their livelihoods.		
2. Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4); Strengthening the ecological restoration in communes / prioritized areas (MT.5)	Uncertainty in the ownership of land that might constitute a limitation or accessing result-base payments and related activities/ benefits	The project will promote reforestation, land restoration, sustainable management and conservation of natural forest and other related	ESS7, ESS9	<p>Chile has different laws and decrees that regulate the land ownership and the country has been addressing some problems related to land tenure (see section 3.3.4).</p> <p>Following legal framework, the project and the government will establish a process that guarantees the effective protection of the rights to land tenure and possession that recognizes the traditions, customs of indigenous peoples regarding to land tenure and territorial planning in order to effectively participate in the different stages of the project and enjoy fair benefit sharing.</p>

		<p>activities in prioritized areas. Small landowners and holders as well as indigenous territories will take part of the activities. However, and due to uncertainties regarding to land ownership, there is a potential risk that certain groups of people might not have access to direct benefits since they would not be able prove ownership of the land, particularly those living in indigenous lands</p>	<p>The procedures to provide incentives to smallholders will include those that are in regularization process as long as they sign sustainability agreements of the activities.</p> <p>In addressing the risk, Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests will be used.</p>
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Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3); Strengthening the forest and environmental law enforcement (MT.7); Institutional forest management program focused on public and private lands (US.1); Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4)	The strengthening and implementation of policies to address the underlying and main drivers of deforestation and degradation might threaten the livelihood of most vulnerable people and have negative impacts on their traditional farming systems	To avoid this risk, It was decided to include in the exclusion list project's activities that may cause direct economic and social negative effects for the following causes: i) involuntary land deprivation, which results in displacement or housing loss; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of sources of income or livelihoods	ESS2, ESS7, ESS8, ESS9	<p>The project will address the legal and policy loopholes that limit the participation of vulnerable groups such as indigenous groups, local communities, peasant families and women in the decision-making process and policy implementation related to land-use and forestry</p> <p>Develop FPIC process in areas where indigenous groups and local communities exists and operates in order to integrate their knowledge and perspectives into the project implementation</p> <p>Promote sectoral coordination for the management of natural resources in balance with the local economy, ensuring that families and groups in the territories are part of the direct beneficiaries of REDD + activities following the guidance of the benefit sharing plan.</p> <p>Train the most vulnerable populations and prioritize those initiatives that promote the development of alternative productive activities and inclusive value chains to support income generation and improve livelihoods, particularly of indigenous communities and women</p> <p>Fully integrate traditional practices and local knowledge to implement REDD+ activities and for benefit sharing so that vulnerable populations and indigenous groups have an effective participation</p> <p>Ongoing consultations/participatory M&amp;E will continue throughout the project as a means of providing a feedback loop</p>
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Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3); Strengthening the forest and environmental law enforcement (MT.7); Institutional forest management program focused on public and private lands (US.1); Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4)	Potential negative impacts/effects on the local economy	This risk is closely related to the previous one. The law enforcement to reduce illegal logging and forest fires from agricultural activities as well as the protection of natural forest could result in the application of possible legal actions forest-dependent people and small farmers who operate in the informal sector	ESS7, ESS9	<p>The project implementation must integrate a strong educational component with emphasis on forestry regulations, the promotion of sustainable forest management practices, the consequences of degradation and deforestation of native vegetation resources, and the promotion of legal practices of the formal production market and commercialization of firewood. The above, considering a traditional knowledge of indigenous communities, as well as gender consideration to improve the voluntary participation of local actors and people who operate in the informal / illegal sector.</p> <p>Inclusive plans and activities that balance nature / forest conservation and productive practices to support livelihoods and income generation for the poorest and rural poor will be developed and implemented.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the government and the project will identify and disseminate alternative economic opportunities and incentives to facilitate the access of people and groups operating in the informal / illegal sector to the formal / legal economy, mainly in the forestry sector and the agricultural sector.</p>
Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4); Strengthening the ecological	Exclusion or limited participation of relevant local actors,	There is the risk that during the implementation of on-ground	ESS7, ESS8, ESS9	Given that it can be considered a positive practice for social inclusion and participation, the project will utilize Free, Prior, and Informed Consent as sub-activities are identified, and participatory monitoring

<p>restoration in communes / prioritized areas (MT.5); Restoration program of degraded ecosystems affected by forest fires (IF.2); Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3); Restoration program of degraded ecosystems affected by forest fires (IF.2); Environmental Education and Dissemination Program (MT.6); Technological transfer program on alternatives for the management and use of forestry and agricultural waste 2017 (IF.6)</p>	<p>Including women, in forest-related activities.</p>	<p>activities and benefit distributions, groups or individuals might be excluded or will have limited participation, especially women since the sector is male-dominated</p>		<p>and evaluation will be practiced, thus feeding into ongoing improvement of the project activities.</p> <p>To mitigate and reduce this risk, the project and government will establish a close coordination arrangement with local authorities (including indigenous and women leaders) for the implementation of on-ground activities such as reforestation, forest fires prevention, nature conservation, among others, and hence assure equal participation of community members, following the national regulation, internal procedures of CONAF and ESS of FAO.</p> <p>The project will develop gender-sensitive trainings and programs in order to secure the active participation of women not only during the implementation of activities but for decision-making processes</p> <p>It will carry out comprehensive map of actors in order to identify the most vulnerable groups that might not have representation and voice are traditionally excluded in the different governance groups and. This will help to develop more inclusive process and facilitate equal participation and fair benefit distributions</p>
<p>Adaptation programme for the management of vegetative resources in the context of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought (GA.1); Technological transfer</p>	<p>Substitution of traditional forest monitoring practices by new technologies and processes promoted by the</p>	<p>The project has a strong component oriented to monitor forestry</p>	<p>ESS8, ESS9</p>	<p>The project will strengthen local forest governance institutions and coordinate with local authorities in activities that will be carried out in indigenous lands and territories.</p>

<p>program on alternatives for the management and use of forestry and agricultural waste 2017 (IF.6); Strengthening the forest and environmental law enforcement (MT.7)</p>	<p>project in indigenous territories</p>	<p>activities and the reduction of illegal practices. New forestry monitoring practices and techniques in indigenous lands and territories might threaten and substitute traditional monitoring and local-law enforcement customary practices, creating conflicts between formal (State) and social embedded regulations/norms</p>		<p>It will develop cultural-sensitive trainings in order to integrate local practices and regulations into the on-ground activities, particularly those related to forest monitoring</p> <p>It will also develop trainings and workshops with participation of indigenous leaders in order to strengthen their capacities and increase participation in forest management and monitoring, especially in the use of new technologies (for example, the use of drones).</p>
<p>Strengthening the forest and environmental law enforcement (MT.7); Environmental Education and Dissemination Program</p>	<p>Displacement or leakage of emissions</p>	<p>The law enforcement and implementation</p>	<p>ESS2, ESS3</p>	<p>Chile has demonstrated important improvements in its FREL and MRV programs to monitor and avoid emissions' displacement and</p>

(MT.6); Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3); Preventive forestry program in urban-rural interface (IF.3); Strengthening the ecological restoration in communes / prioritized areas (MT.5); Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4)	to other areas or regions	n of activities oriented to halt deforestation and degradation in the area of intervention might result in the displacement/leakage of emissions in neighboring areas that are not addressed by the project		<p>leakages. To mitigate potential negative effects in areas that are not part of the project, the project will:</p> <p>a) Strengthen the capacity of the different actors in areas where weak governance exists in order to avoid the increase of illegal activities and unsustainable forest practices;</p> <p>b) mainstream successful practices and cases in order to replicate them in areas that are not part of the project;</p> <p>c) Ensure the equal implementation of law enforcement practices, with participation of main stakeholders, across the regions and country in order to avoid areas with weak law enforcement and governance that might become areas of illegal activities.</p>
Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4); Strengthening the ecological restoration in communes / prioritized areas (MT.5); Restoration program of degraded ecosystems affected by forest fires (IF.2); Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3); Strengthening the forest and environmental law enforcement (MT.7)	Resettlements and/or limitations on the access and use of land and natural resources	The implementation of sustainable management forest activities, forest conservation, reforestation and land restoration are eligible as long as those will not lead involuntary	ESS7, ESS8, ESS9	<p>The project does not contemplate resettlements and evictions, but the risk of limiting the access of marginalized and vulnerable groups to land and natural resources might exist. To reduce and mitigate this risk, the project will:</p> <p>a) Address the legal and policy loopholes that limit the participation of vulnerable groups such as indigenous groups, local communities, peasant families and women in the decision-making process and policy implementation related to land-use and forestry</p> <p>b) Develop FPIC process in areas where indigenous groups and local communities exist and operate in order to integrate their knowledge and perspectives into the project implementation</p>



		<p>resettlement affecting the beneficiaries and/or population in the area of influence of such actions. Therefore, it was included in the exclusion list project's activities in the frame of the ENCCRV that may lead involuntary resettlement.</p>		<p>c) Implement a fair and equitable benefit sharing (monetary and non-monetary) paying special attention to traditionally vulnerable and marginalized groups</p> <p>d) Incorporate local norms, regulations and practices in the different planning and implementing activities concerning with the project</p> <p>e) Promote the participation of institutions and organization that work directly with vulnerable groups, such as CONADI</p> <p>f) Promote the inter-instructional coordination in order to address the different angles and issues that limit the participation of vulnerable groups and sectors into the project area intervention</p>
<p>Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4); Strengthening the ecological restoration in communes / prioritized areas (MT.5); Restoration program of degraded ecosystems affected by forest fires (IF.2); Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3); Strengthening the forest and</p>	<p>Lack alternative income generating activities and loss of economic opportunities for local communities and indigenous peoples due to changes in the territorial planning</p>	<p>Some activities such as landscape restoration, reforestation and enforcement of protected areas might result potential economic loss for local actors due to the</p>	<p>ESS7, ESS9</p>	<p>To reduce and mitigate this potential risk, the project will implement the following actions:</p> <p>a) FPIC process in order to socialize and inform local population the aim and scope of the planned activities and receive recommendations and feedback from local actors in order to reduce negative risks and impacts</p> <p>b) Together with the territorial planning and implementation of on-ground activities, develop socialization and sensitization process with participation of local actors in order to promote the dialogue and facilitate the access and information to avoid misinformation about the project</p>

environmental law enforcement (MT.7)		incompatibility of traditional practices and the project activity		<p>c) Provide capacity building and training services to the different groups in order to develop alternative and complementary income generating activities that are compatible with the project intervention</p> <p>d) Inclusive plans and activities that balance nature / forest conservation and productive practices to support livelihoods and income generation for the poorest and rural poor will be developed and implemented.</p> <p>e) In addition to the above, the government and the project will identify and disseminate alternative economic opportunities and incentives to facilitate the access of people and groups operating in the informal / illegal sector to the formal / legal economy, mainly in the forestry sector and the agricultural sector.</p> <p>f) Assure adequate and fair monetary and non-monetary benefit sharing among local stakeholders, particularly for indigenous peoples and women groups.</p>
Strengthening the forest and environmental law enforcement (MT.7); Environmental Education and Dissemination Program (MT.6); Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3); Institutional forest management program focused on public and private lands (US.1)	Lack of recognition of collective and individual indigenous land rights	There is the risk that indigenous (individual and collective) land rights are not well recognized in the planning and implementing phases of the project, especially in areas where	ESS8, ESS9	<p>To diminish this risk, the following actions will be included:</p> <p>Early identification of potential conflict: It is important that during the planning phase, the areas where current land conflict exists are identified in order to implement adequate FPIC process and identify if those lands claims are related with the project and the feasibility to implement on-ground practices.</p> <p>Incorporation of local governments and leaders: Integrate and incorporate local governance structures and leaders into the</p>

		disputes between indigenous groups and the government		<p>planning, implementing and monitoring process in order to safeguard not only land rights but to assure effective participation and full enjoyment of monetary and non-monetary benefits.</p> <p>Integration of local knowledge and traditional practices in the implementation of on-ground activities (reforestations, land restoration, forest management, control of illegal logging, etc.)</p> <p>Development of cultural and gender-sensitive training materials implemented in order to enhance and facilitate the participation of local and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>The established grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be conducted in line with the requests from community consultations and will be sensitive to the needs of indigenous people.</p> <p>The project will follow Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests.</p>
Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4); Strengthening the ecological restoration in communes / prioritized areas (MT.5); Institutional forest management	Inadequate and/or unfair benefit sharing, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women	The involvement of cash transfer/payments as well as other non-monetary	ESS7, ESS8, ESS9	A gender-responsive environmental and social impact will further examine these risks, supported by comprehensive gender analysis to assess relevant gender and indigenous communities' dynamics and inequalities with attention to the differences across the highly diverse groups of beneficiaries. It will also focus on the collection of additional baseline data on gender and local groups (e.g. on land

<p>program focused on public and private lands (US.1); Environmental Education and Dissemination Program (MT.6)</p>		<p>benefits might result in conflicts due to unfair distribution among community members, women and smallholders. Additionally, due to lack of land titles, certain groups of peoples might be excluded from the benefits/activities, particularly the most vulnerable groups such as women and indigenous peoples</p>		<p>tenure, women's involvement in decision-making at local/community levels, etc.).</p> <p>Additionally, the stakeholder consultation and engagement plans will ensure that efforts are designed and undertaken using inclusive approaches to assure equal opportunities and participation from more marginalized groups, including indigenous peoples, women, youth, etc.</p>
<p>Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4); Strengthening the ecological restoration in communes /</p>	<p>Strengthening and/ or resurgence of conflicts associated with weak and non-transparent internal governance</p>	<p>There might be local internal conflicts that could be exacerbated</p>	<p>ESS8, ESS9</p>	<p>Make sure that benefit-sharing mechanisms (monetary and non-monetary) are established in accordance with transparent and inclusive approaches that allow accountability and audit processes as well as clear grievance mechanisms.</p>

<p>prioritized areas (MT.5); Institutional forest management program focused on public and private lands (US.1); Environmental Education and Dissemination Program (MT.6); Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3)</p>	<p>structures regarding access to benefits.</p>	<p>due to inadequate benefit sharing mechanisms. Additionally, inadequate benefit sharing might cause internal conflicts in communities and groups with poor governance and or for reinforcing non-transparent process resulted from undemocratic leadership</p>	<p>In addition, with respect to vulnerable people, FPIC will be used and ongoing consultations/participatory M&amp;E will continue throughout the project as a means of providing a feedback loop</p> <p>Promote and improve the capacities of the different beneficiaries on their rights and obligations to access and participate in the project implementation, including any kind of incentives/benefits they might receive.</p> <p>Incorporate local and customary practices regarding to incentives for internal collaboration/communal services into the benefit sharing mechanisms/schemes in order to avoid internal conflicts resulted from the introduction of new practices that clash with local norms and rules.</p> <p>Design and promote alternative benefit sharing for vulnerable groups such as women, elderly and youth in order to avoid exclusion and marginalization in the enjoyment of benefits.</p> <p>In regards to the identification and prioritization of areas to be included into the project implementation and in order to avoid the exclusion of vulnerable groups in the distribution of benefits, design and implement strict safeguard processes in order to guarantee the effective protection and rights of indigenous peoples on their</p>
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				territories and lands. Special attention should be placed in the areas where existing claims on land rights exists
Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4); Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3)	Risk of land and forest conversion into plantations and monocultures	There is the risk that the promotion of forest plantation and restoration activities might result in the decrease of farming lands for food production and reduction of natural forests for major incentives for monocultures and plantation	ESS2, ESS3, ESS4	<p>Strengthen law enforcement implementation in order to avoid land change use incentives and conversion of natural forests into plantations.</p> <p>Strengthen the policies that prioritize the conservation of natural forests and fragile ecosystems and biological diversity</p> <p>Prioritize the use of native tree species in reforestation and restoration practices over exotic and fast-growing species</p> <p>Strengthen the implementation of policies oriented to regularize, respect and protect indigenous lands and territories</p> <p>Only use native species and/or locally developed varieties that are aligned with native forest definition of the Law 20.283 ; and exclude any species that match with the definition of the exotics species of the conservation, recovery fund regulations and sustainable management of the native forest</p>
Reforestation and revegetation program in communes and prioritized areas (MT.4); Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3)	Negative impacts on sensitive ecosystems and protected areas for the introduction of exotic/alien species	There is the risk that the excessive use of exotic/alien species for reforestation/land restoration practices might cause negative		

		effects on fragile ecosystems and in the increase in the area of monocultures		
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To address some of the identified risks, CONAF has advanced in the elaboration of supporting materials and protocols for the implementation of the ESMF as part of the ENCCRV. The most important documents and guidelines in the frame of the project are the following:

- Considerations for the evaluation and environmental management of projects <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/718-anexo-2-pdf/file>
- Protocol for addressing Natural Forests and Habitats <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/719-anexo-3-pdf/file>
- Protocol on control of pests and diseases <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/1322-anexo-4/file>
- Planning Framework for Indigenous Peoples <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/720-anexo-5-pdf/file>
- Procedural rules for activities in areas of cultural heritage <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/721-anexo-6-pdf/file>
- Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), see annex 2
- Gender Action Plan

During the first year of implementation, the project will work on the development of a full ESMF in order to align and harmonize these existing materials and guides in order to better integrate

and articulate the Result-Based Payment Project into the framework of the ENCCRV, since previous work on ESMF are in line with the IFC safeguard policies.



## **7. PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES TO MITIGATE IMPACTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

This ESMF is not being used solely as a compliance process. It goes beyond compliance and takes a proactive approach in design. Similarly, the grievance redress mechanism included in this document is not just about being a last-resort mechanism; rather, the GRM is about creating a project culture of transparency with built-in feedback systems. Both the ESMF and the Gender Action Plan are taken as positive aspects that help the project implementation units in identifying and developing activities for greater environmental and social co-benefits. In order to ensure that the environmental and social issues are addressed properly in accordance and in compliance with the FAO and GCF Policies, all project activities shall undergo screening, assessment, review, and clearance process before execution of the project activities.

### **7.1. Defining Sub-Activities**

By design, the project is expected to have far greater environmental benefits than adverse environmental impacts. The potential adverse environmental impacts from the project are likely to be small and limited. However, it is recognized that such impacts can accrue into larger impacts if they are not identified early during the planning cycle and their mitigation measures integrated into the project planning and implementation. Sub-activities constitute a valid tool to identify expected impacts and mitigation and monitoring measures.

In this context, sub-activities will be identified during the inception phase in Year 1. For each sub-activity, implementing sites will be identified along with activities, including capacity building/training and stakeholder engagement information specific to each site.

### **7.2. Environmental and Social Risk Screening of Sub-Activities**

FAO's environmental and social screening checklist (Annex 3) will determine if a sub-activity will require an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). While the nature, magnitude, reversibility, and location of impacts are main elements in the screening of sub-activities, expert judgment will be a main factor in deciding whether an ESMP is required for a sub-activity or not. For a sub-activity that requires an ESMP, the proposal must include a set of mitigation measures with monitoring and institutional arrangements to be taken during the implementation phase to correctly manage any potential adverse environmental and social impacts that may have been identified.

FAO will undertake environmental and social screening following FAO's Environmental and Social Screening Checklist. The results of the screening checklists will be aggregated by the safeguards specialist. This document will be sent to ESM unit in FAO for endorsement. Screening of sub-activities involves:

- Checking that the activities involved are permissible (as per the legal and regulatory requirements of the project);
- Determining the level of environmental assessment required based on the level of expected impacts.

The E&S screening checklist will result in the following screening outcomes: (i) determine the category for further assessment; and (ii) determine which environmental assessment instrument to be applied. The E&S screening checklist will be included as part of the process of identification and implementation of sub projects that will be systematically screened in order to identify potentially high risk and modified to lower the risk classification to low or moderate. Where sub-projects are classified as moderate, FAO will require Environmental and Social Analysis (ESA) and will take into account relevant procedures and templates as established in the ESMF of the ENCCRV. In the annex 4 is included an indicative outline of the ESA.

For moderate risk sub projects an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) will be prepared during inception phase to set out the measures and actions required for the project to manage and effectively mitigate environmental and social risks and achieve compliance with ESS over a specified timeframe. The ESCP will incorporate the mitigation recommendations of the ESA, as well as the results of the stakeholder engagement process.

### **7.3. Environmental and Social Risk Management (Monitoring and Reporting)**

Sub-activities classified as medium risk based on the environmental and social risks identified during the screening process will then be required to develop ESMPs that include information on the mitigation actions, the indicators and timeframe where the completion of such mitigation actions are expected. The ESMP should include:

- **Mitigation Measures:** Based on the environmental and social impacts identified from the checklist, the ESMP should describe with technical details each mitigation measure, together with designs, equipment descriptions and operating procedures as appropriate.
- **Monitoring:** Environmental and social monitoring during the implementation of the sub activities, in order to measure the success of the mitigation measures.
- **Institutional arrangements:** The ESMP should also provide a specific description of institutional arrangements, i.e. who is responsible for carrying out the mitigating and monitoring measures (for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting and staff training). Additionally, the ESMP should include an estimate of the costs of the measures and activities recommended so that the necessary funds are included. The mitigation and monitoring measures recommended in the ESMP should be developed in consultation with all affected groups to incorporate their concerns and views in the design of the ESMP.

Once the pre-implementation documents with ESMPs are endorsed by the ESM unit in FAO Headquarters, the safeguards specialist from the PMU will ensure ESMPs are included and reported upon, along with stakeholder engagement in the context of the monitoring plan. In this context, field staff will be responsible for monitoring the progress, as relevant, in the monitoring plan, as well as to identify any potential risks that may emerge through the implementation phase. This information will be compiled in progress reports and templates will include a section on E&S risk management, where the above information will be reported upon.

## **8. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

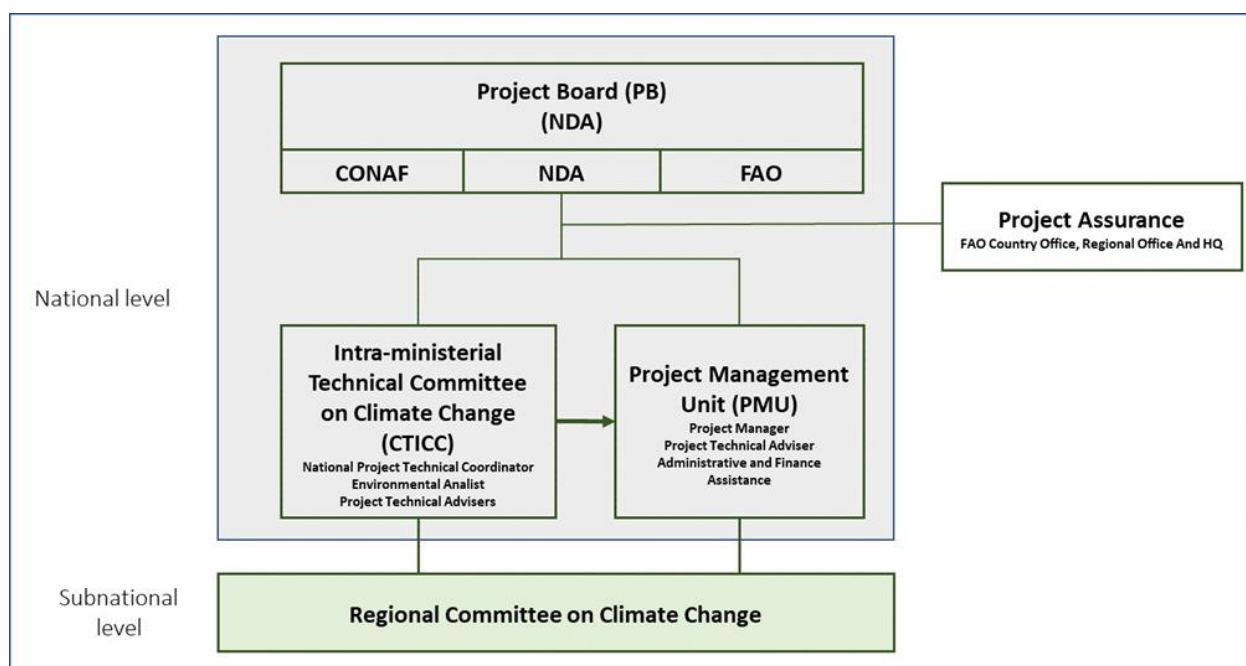
The Government of Chile, through CONAF has requested FAO' technical assistance for the design and implementation of the REDD plus Result Based Payments. It has also specifically requested that FAO act as executing entity for this project. Responding to this request, FAO will serve both as Accredited Entity and Executing Entity. The implementation of the environmental and social safeguards will follow the project implementation arrangement seen in Figure 16. FAO Chile will take the overall responsibility for fulfilling the Executing Entity functions on this project. In this context, the FAO Chile office in Santiago will host a Project Management Unit comprising project-recruited staff.

As an accredited entity of the GCF, FAO's overall role is to provide oversight and quality assurance through its Headquarter, Chile Regional Hub and Chilean Country Office. FAO will carry out both operational and administrative support activities, as well as advisory and technical support functions during the implementation of the Project. As Executing Entity, FAO will carry out operational and administrative support activities which include the provision of the following services:

- Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions
- Recruitment of staff, project personnel, and consultants
- Procurement of services and equipment, including disposal
- Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships
- Travel authorization, visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements
- Shipment, custom clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation, among others

FAO will act in close coordination with CONAF as the technical entity responsible for forest public policies and the ENCCRV, in addition to its status as a National Focal Point at the UNCCD, and the UNFCCC's REDD+ approach. CONAF will also support technical oversight and management through its role on the Project Board, as well as for its participation in the Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change; through the representatives of the Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA). The UCCSA, which was validated by CONAF's Board of Directors through Resolution No. 581 of December 24, 2014, has a multidisciplinary technical team of professionals on different specialties for the ENCCRV implementation.

Figure 16. Project management structure



#### a) Project Board

The Project Board is responsible for management decisions by consensus or majority. To ensure FAO's ultimate accountability, Project Board's decisions should be made in accordance with standards related to best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the final decision shall rest with the FAO Programme Manager. The Board shall be composed by FAO, the National Designated Authority (NDA) and CONAF. The Board may be enlarged by agreement between the Parties. FAO will represent the main executing agency of the project, chairing and organizing its meetings at least once a year or at the request of some Board member. The specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project's risks, and agree on possible management and mitigation actions to address specific risks;
- Analyze and discuss the development of Project's activities and recommend changes as required based on project monitoring and evaluation processes and products and in line with FAO policies;
- Discuss and approve the Annual Work Plans ensuring that required resources are committed;

- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the work plan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded; and
- Discuss and approve the Progress Reports and Final Report of the Project;
- Analyze Project achievements and assure these are used for performance improvement, accountability and learning; and
- Settle controversies arbitrating on any conflicts within the project or negotiating a solution to any problems with external bodies.

#### **b) Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC)**

The CTICC will be the Technical reviewer of the Project and will have within its functions the following tasks: i) the strategic and technical orientation of the project; and ii) the review of the final version of progress reports. The CTICC is composed of all MINAGRI services.

#### **c) Project Management Unit (PMU)**

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for overseeing the day-to-day execution of Project activities. The PMU will have responsibility for, among others: (i) operational planning, managing and executing the project including the direct supervision of project activities subcontracted to specialists and other institutions; (ii) coordinating the management of financial resources and procurement; (iii) reporting on the application of resources and results achieved; (iv) preparing management reports for the Project Board, Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change, GCF, NDA and FAO including annual reports and any proposals for the adaptive management of the Project, if required and based on inputs from the Project M&E plan; (v) promoting inter-institutional linkages; and (vi) disseminating project results.

Before designation of Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) or project coordinator involved, FAO will require certification that the identified persons have completed the Environmental and Social Risk Management training Module<sup>44</sup>. This with the aim of ensuring project staff capacity to identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and to promote improved environmental and social performance of the project.

#### **Regional Committees of Climate Change (CORECC)**

The CORECCs are decentralized working groups created at the regional level in each of the 16 regions of the country. These Committees are chaired by the highest regional authority (intendente) and will lead a multi-stakeholder engagement body 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.

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<sup>44</sup> FAO has developed an e-learning on Environmental and Social risk Management to support the implementation of the guidelines by building the capacity of staff on the risk management process in FAO

### **8.1. ESMF implementation arrangements**

The ESMF implementation will be nested in the CONAF's organizational structure as established in the ESFM elaborated as part of the ENCRV. Therefore, for this specific project, during the first year of implementation, FAO will build on the overall system and work on a harmonization and articulation process in order to strengthening institutional capacities of CONAF to oversee the ESMF implementation process.

Considering the CONAF structure, the ESFM operation will be carried out through the following Units and Departments, whose functions regarding the procedures are described below:

#### **a) Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA)**

It will have the responsibility of analyzing the feasibility of the projects that are carried out within the framework of the ENCCRV and the project implementation. It will also be the unit in charge of reviewing, sharing and validating the annual monitoring projects and reports, and managing all those documents associated with the ENCCRV and to be presented to the GCF and FAO.

This team will have the following specific responsibilities:

- Perform the technical, economic, environmental and social feasibility analysis of the projects presented by the regional teams and by CONAF HQ and determine the corresponding environmental and social category. If necessary and depending on the scope of activities of the project, this unit will coordinate with the Prosecutor's Office, GEDEFF, UAIS and other CONAF entities
- Provide technical support in environmental matters to the regional CONAF teams that will implement activities at the local level
- Perform periodic evaluations of safeguards' compliance and provide feedback and recommendations when needed. This will include the identification based on the information generated in the field during the execution, of any possible gaps or regulatory gaps that may arise and the proposal for amendment or correction.
- Systematization of monitoring safeguard's reports in order to enrich the Safeguards Information System (SIS) and Safeguards Report, respectively.
- Develop support material for the application of safeguards such as guidelines and minimum content for each environmental and social management instrument.

#### **b) Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit (UAIS)**

This unit depends administratively on the Executive Secretariat of CONAF. The UAIS is dedicated to supporting activities, projects, plans and requirements both national and international in matters of social participation and management of Indigenous Peoples related-issues. This unit has technical staff at central and regional levels.

The UAIS will be the unit that, upon request and in coordination with the UCCSA and the regional implementation teams, will advise on the proper application of social safeguards through

compliance with the provisions of this ESMF, including compliance with the national legal framework and the rights of Indigenous Peoples. This unit will have the following activities:

- Supervise the social component of regional projects, considering the analysis of identified risks and social safeguards.
- Provide technical support to regional CONAF teams in social matters related to the project implementation, particularly for the implementation of social management measures.
- Review the periodic evaluations of compliance with social safeguards each activities, providing feedback and recommendations when necessary. This will include the identification of eventual gaps or regulatory gaps that arise from the information generated on the ground during execution and modification/mitigation proposals.
- Review of follow-up reports and preparation of safeguards compliance reports to be submitted to FAO and GCF.
- Develop supporting material for the application of social and environmental safeguards, such as categorization forms, guides and minimum content for each social management instrument, among others
- Overall supervision for follow-up the dialogue and participation of Indigenous Peoples (annex 2)

#### **c) Prosecutor's Office**

Central advisory unit of the CONAF's Executive Directorate. This unit has various functions, being the main one, to ensure compliance with the principle of legality of the activities carried out by CONAF. Its functions include issuing opinions or pronouncements in those matters of competence of CONAF and which are submitted for consideration. In this sense, the Office of the Prosecutor will be in charge of evaluating the legal procedure of the projects that are formulated within the framework of the ENCCRV and the project.

#### **d) Department of Environmental Control and Evaluation (DEF)**

This department depends technically on the Environmental Control and Evaluation Management Unit (GEF) and administratively on the Regional Directorate. Both the Department of Environmental Assessment (DEVA) of the central office, and the Section of Environmental Assessment at the regional level, will be responsible of supporting the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment instrument in the cases where regulatory policies, plans and activities require it.

#### **e) Regional Implementation Teams**

It includes the group of professionals dependent on CONAF led by the CCCSA under the Department of Forestry (DEFOR) in each region where the ENCCRV and the project will be implemented. These teams must follow the guidelines generated by the UCCSA and corresponding instances (for example, UAIS and their respective regional managers, Environmental Assessment Section and Department of Protected Wild Areas). The regional team will also be responsible for preparing the Project Design Sheet for different activities contemplated in the ENCCRV.

## ANNEX 1. List of non-eligible activities

Scope	Key elements
Non-eligible environmental aspects	<p>Afforestation (plantation on land that did not have forests in the last twenty years) of dense monocultures with fast-growing introduced forest species in continuous stands of more than 10 hectares (continuity means that between stands there is a buffer of at least 5 times the area that was planted).</p> <p>Afforestation with introduced colonizing species (with potential spontaneous naturalization and invasiveness) or that are resilient to their substitution, once the function for which they were incorporated is finished (e.g. typical cases are: i) that of some eucalyptus species whose elimination from the strain It becomes expensive on the one hand and environmentally very aggressive towards soils or other associated vegetables and ii) some aggressive propagation legumes such as Acacia).</p>



Scope	Key elements
	<p>Planting of vegetal species (trees or shrubs) that have not passed the reliable proof of not being invasive, proof that should be done by CONAF's own centers for this purpose (typically exotic species fall into this category, but may eventually include native species that are introduced from one biome to another even within the same country).</p> <p>Patches of clone-based forest plantations with (one clone or very few clones) of tree or shrub species introduced either in areas without previous forest / scrubland or in areas with forest / scrubland that are reforested.</p> <p>Use of agrochemicals that are on the list of prohibited products or that are not on the list of authorized products that periodically updates the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), but that have a dangerous or high-risk for the environment or human populations. There may be new undesirable products that enter the market irregularly and that their commercialization expands before the SAG issues any alert (this should be forbidden, until the product receives the respective rating and approval).</p> <p>Elimination, reduction or complete replacement of natural vegetative cover in headwaters of micro-basins and natural slopes.</p> <p>Access to major and medium-size livestock grazing in: i) headwaters of micro-basins, ii) natural slopes and, iii) margins of smaller water channels.</p> <p>.</p>
Non-eligible social aspects	<p>Actions that may generate the following significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples: a) cultural disruptions that seriously affect traditional practices and ways of life, such as the physical displacement of these populations without their prior, free and informed consent and without benefiting from the project; b) negative impacts on community lands and natural resources of traditional use with irreversibly impacts on the livelihoods of indigenous populations, and; c) severe and / or irreversible effects on resources and ancestral practices of cultural or spiritual value, among other issues</p> <p>Actions that generate impacts related to Involuntary Resettlement (IR), direct economic and social negative effects resulting from the project's activities for the following causes: i) involuntary land deprivation, which results in displacement or housing loss; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of sources of income or livelihoods; or ii ) The involuntary restriction for accessing to areas classified by the Law as parks or protected areas, with the consequent adverse effects on the subsistence of displaced peoples. Any action in the frame of the ENCCRV that may lead involuntary resettlement affecting the beneficiaries and/or population in the area of influence of such actions.</p>

## **ANNEX 2 . Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)**

## **ANNEX 2 . Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)**

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## 1. Introduction

Chile's National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetable Resources (ENCCRV) is considered as a set of Direct Measures (MD) and Facilitating Measures (MF) based on a national technical and participatory formulation process, focused on tackling climate change, biodiversity conservation, desertification, land degradation and drought through adequate management of vegetational resources in order to avoid or reduce historical rates of deforestation, vegetation loss and degradation of native forests, xerophytic formations and other vegetational formations, as well as promoting the recovery, afforestation, revegetation and sustainable management of these native Chilean resources.

A large part of the actions considered by ENCCRV involves participatory work with Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in their territories, which requires the implementation of specific measures and strategies for working together with these communities. The first measure implemented to address this need was the development of an Environmental and Social Strategic Assessment (SESA) during the ENCCRV formulation process that included the participation of indigenous communities throughout the country, generating relevant inputs for the design of the strategy with respect to potential risks, impacts and applicable management measures, as described below.

During the evaluation process of the ENCCRV by the World Bank (WB), the activation of the Operational Policy OP/BM 4.10 for Indigenous Peoples has been determined. This policy establishes the elaboration and implementation of Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) to establish the principles, criteria and instruments to be applied to address the specific impacts that may be generated during the implementation of the ENCCRV once the specific actions and locations for the implementation of each MDA are defined.

The objective of this IPPF is to provide guidance to units and organizations participating in the implementation of the ENCCRV and its MDA on how to avoid negative impacts, maximize potential benefits and ensure full respect for the rights related to Indigenous Peoples, ensuring compliance with OP 4.10, as well as the Cancun safeguards related to the issue and current regulations.

Finally, it should be noted that the IPPF is part of the ENCCRV's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMS) which applies to all actions contemplated in it. Its scope is in accordance with that of the ENCCRV, which will be implemented throughout the national continental territory, including all the different existing vegetational resources and integrating different key actors, including continental indigenous populations.

## 2. Indigenous Peoples in the Framework of the ENCCRV

According to the National Socio-economic Characterization Surveys (CASEN), indigenous peoples in Chile have been showing a gradual increase in their representation, which has meant going from 15.6% in 2006 to 18.5% in 2013 for rural areas, and from 5.2% in 2006 to 7.7% in 2013 for urban areas. However, since the survey is based on self-identification as belonging to one of the eight indigenous peoples living in the country and recognized by current legislation, it is not necessarily due to a real increase in the population in the country, but could rather be due to a greater awareness and appreciation of self-recognition as indigenous.

### 2.1. Demographic aspects

With respect to the area of influence, the ENCCRV extends to the continental territory, so it will be applicable to the Indigenous Peoples who live in that territory. The State officially recognizes the existence of eight indigenous peoples at the continental level: Mapuche, Aymara, Diaguita, Atacameño, Quechua, Rapanui, Kolla, Kawésqar and Yagán. According to information from the 2002 Census, 4.58 per cent of the total Chilean population identified themselves as belonging to one of these groups.

The majority ethnic group at the national level is the Mapuche, who constitute 81.9 per cent of the indigenous population located in the country's urban area. The national percentage of indigenous population in rural areas at the country level is 9.1 per cent of the total population. The 2013 National Socio-economic Characterization Survey (CASEN) indicates that indigenous populations are concentrated in Araucanía (32.0 per cent), Los Lagos (24.8 per cent) and Biobío (5.2 per cent).

### 3. Regulations and Institutionality

#### 3.1. National legislation

In Chile, indigenous peoples are formally recognized and legally protected under Act No. 19.253, Indigenous Act, article 1 of which establishes that "the State recognizes that the indigenous peoples of Chile are the descendants of the human groups that have existed in the national territory since pre-Columbian times, who preserve their own ethnic and cultural manifestations, the land being for them the main foundation of their existence and culture", including the following as the main indigenous ethnic groups of Chile: Mapuche, Aymará, Rapa Nui or Pascuenses, that of the Atacameñas, Quechuas, Collas and Diaguita communities in the north of the country and the Kawashkar or Alacalufe and Yámana or Yagán communities in the southern channels.

In addition, the State of Chile has ratified Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries of the International Labour Organization (ILO), which entered into force in September 2009: i) collective rights, ii) rights to be consulted and to participate in the decisions that the State takes on their development, iii) customary rights over the administration of justice, iv) rights to ownership and possession of the land they inhabit, v) rights to access, use and administration of the natural resources of their territories, vi) rights not to be transferred from the lands and territories they occupy, vii) rights to enjoy social security and health, among other recognitions and rights that fall within the scope of culture, cosmovision and its relationship with nature, vii) rights to enjoy social security and health, among other recognitions and rights that fall within the scope of culture, world view and its relationship with nature, vii) rights to access, use and administration of the natural resources of their territories, vi) rights not to be transferred from the lands and territories they occupy, vii) rights to enjoy social security and health, among other recognitions and rights that fall within the scope of culture, world view and their relationship with nature.

With regard to the organization and institutionality of indigenous peoples in Chile, the State, through Act No. 19.253 and ILO Convention No. 169, recognizes the existence of persons with the status of indigenous peoples, indigenous communities, indigenous associations and traditional indigenous authorities. Thus, for both participatory and consultative processes, these are the subjects who, because of their indigenous status, must be considered when implementing any administrative, legal, economic or any other type of measure that the State intends to promote and that certainly affects them directly or indirectly. If there are communities that have not been regularized and are therefore not recognized by the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI), their inclusion in the processes must be evaluated in accordance with the local reality and the importance they represent in the territory.

#### 3.2. Indigenous consultation

Indigenous consultation is regulated in Chile by Supreme Decree No. 66 of 2013 of the Ministry of Social Development (MDS) and Supreme Decree No. 40 of 2013 of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) on Indigenous Consultation for Investment Projects. The first one, in force since March 2014, is the regulation that regulates the implementation of the consultation of indigenous peoples in Chile, for the legislative and administrative measures that are implemented by the ENCCRV, interpreting the general concepts established in article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2 of ILO Convention No. 169. Thus, article 2 of D.S N°66 states that "Consultation is a duty of the organs of the State Administration and a right of indigenous peoples that may be directly affected by the adoption of legislative or administrative measures, which is materialized through an

appropriate procedure and in good faith, with the aim of reaching an agreement or obtaining consent regarding the measures that may directly affect them and which must be carried out in accordance with the principles contained in the (...) regulations".

### **3.3. Indigenous participation**

For those MDAs of the ENCCRV that are not administrative and legislative, a process of indigenous dialogue and participation should be conducted in order to comply with Article 7 of the ILO Convention and give rise to broad support and seek such free, prior and informed agreements.

It should be noted that prior to the implementation of the ENCCRV, a process of dialogue and indigenous participation was carried out throughout the national territory, the methodology of which is available at the following link:

<https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/382-informenacionaldedialogoyparticipacionindigena/file>

The objective of ENCCRV's dialogue and indigenous participation process was based on "informing, dialoguing and involving the continental Indigenous Peoples of the country in the formulation of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetable Resources, so that, based on the vision, suggestions, opinions and proposals that they submit, to obtain their support and strengthen the "action measures" that the initiative proposes to be implemented in the future, in order to face the degradation, deforestation and increase of forests and vegetational resources, also identifying the risks and benefits that could potentially be generated in their territories".

For the implementation of the ENCCRV, Indigenous Peoples will be involved in all the phases of those projects that are defined to be executed as part of the MDA in their territories, for which, relevant methodological tools will be considered that will be defined in the Indigenous Peoples Plans designed in the framework of OP 4.10.

### **3.4. Indigenous land tenure**

The registration of indigenous lands is the responsibility of CONADI and their regime was updated by Law No. 19,253, which recognized a series of historical titles of ownership of the indigenous peoples over the territories they inhabited, these being the titles of commissioner, grant titles and various free title assignments made by the State through the historical relationship with Indigenous Peoples.

### **3.5. Institutional framework**

Given the legal framework that regulates, protects and establishes the recognition of indigenous peoples and their rights, CONADI, which reports to the Ministry of Social Development, is the institution whose mission is "to promote, coordinate and implement State action in favor of the comprehensive development of indigenous individuals and communities, especially in the economic, social and cultural spheres, and to promote their participation in national life through intersectoral coordination, the financing of investment initiatives and the provision of services...". The division is responsible for taking part in conflict resolution, the implementation of consultation processes, safeguarding legal and customary rights, and also advising and participating in projects that relate to or affect the indigenous population in any of its spheres. It is also the institution responsible for accompanying consultation processes under ILO Convention No. 169.

## **4. Operational Policy 4.10 of the World Bank on Indigenous Peoples**

OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples establishes a set of procedures and criteria for all projects proposed for financing by the Bank that affect Indigenous Peoples, and these are applicable to all its components, regardless of the source of financing. To this end, Bank-financed projects include measures to avoid possible adverse effects on indigenous communities, or where these cannot be avoided, reduced as much as possible, mitigated or compensated. Bank-financed projects should also be designed so that Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, intergenerational and gender inclusive.

All projects proposed for financing by the Bank in whose area of influence indigenous peoples exist require a process of free, prior and informed consultation with the indigenous communities concerned, on the understanding that this is not what Chilean legislation calls consultation, but rather a collective and culturally relevant decision-making process that considers the development of good faith consultations and informed participation in the preparation and implementation of the project. The purpose of the project is to ascertain clearly the views of IPs on the project in question and to determine whether there is broad community support for the project.

In addition to the consultation process, each project requires:

- a. A preliminary study to determine the presence of Indigenous Peoples in the project area or the existence of a collective attachment to that area;
- b. A social evaluation;
- c. A free, prior and informed consultation process with the identified indigenous communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during the preparation of the project, in order to have a clear understanding of their views and to determine whether there is broad support for the project on the part of the indigenous communities;
- d. The development of a Plan for Indigenous Peoples. Dissemination of the Plan for Indigenous Peoples.

If IPs provide broad community support to the project, UCCSA with UAIS support will prepare a detailed report to document the results of the social assessment; the consultation process; additional measures, including modifications to the project design, that may be necessary to address adverse effects on IPs and for the project to provide them with culturally appropriate benefits; recommendations for free, prior and informed consultations with indigenous communities, and for their participation during project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and any formal agreements reached with indigenous communities or IPs' organizations.

## 5. Social evaluation in the ENCCRV

### 5.1. Analysis of the benefits, risks, impacts and actions on biodiversity identified by Indigenous Peoples

As part of the ENCCRV preparation process, a Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA) was developed to identify and evaluate, through the participation of key stakeholders, the risks and potential impacts of the MDAs of the strategic activities, and determine mechanisms to avoid or mitigate such risks and adverse impacts. This process was designed and led by CONAF and included workshops and focus groups with key stakeholders, including IPs.

The evaluation incorporated 1,266 people belonging to diverse social groups, achieving a multi-sector, multi-level and multi-actor, broad and representative approach. This process was carried out under the terms established in the Political Constitution of the State, in Law No. 20,500 on Associations and Citizen Participation in Public Management, which amended Law No. 18,575, Constitutional Organic Law on General

Bases of State Administration, in article 7 of ILO Convention No. 169, in Presidential Instruction No. 7 of 2014 for Citizen Participation, and OP/BM 4.10 of the World Bank in the case of Indigenous Peoples, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, among other normative pillars of a legal nature that underpins the full, effective and transparent participation of civil society.

For the evaluation, a process was designed focused on the identification and participation of key actors, who, through participatory instances of information gathering, provided the basic inputs on the causes of deforestation, degradation and difficulties in increasing carbon stocks, the MDA proposals, the risks and adverse impacts, the potential benefits of each MDA, and the proposals for the maintenance and/or increase of biodiversity. To this end, 15 workshops were held in all regions of the country with the participation of people from the following Indigenous Peoples: Aymará, Atacameño, Kolla, Diaguita, Mapuche, Kawéskar and Yagan, which were grouped into focus groups (FG), as shown in the following table:



**Table 1. SESA workshop participants by region and category**

N° GF	Name GF <sup>45</sup>	Women		Men		Total	
		N°	%	N°	%	N°	%
1	Indigenous Peoples	29	24,8	88	75,2	117	9,2
2	Academic	22	28,9	54	71,1	76	6
3	Institutional	79	34,5	150	65,5	229	18,1
4	Consultants / Extensionists	22	19,3	92	80,7	114	9
5	ONG'S	37	43	49	57	86	6,8
6	Women's Organizations	73	100	0	0	73	5,8
7	Private sector	14	20,6	54	79,4	68	5,4
8	Small and medium sized owners	13	7,7	155	92,3	168	13,3
9	Indigenous women, small and medium owners	127	95,5	6	4,5	133	10,5
9. A	Collas indigenous women	7	100	0	0	7	0,6
9. B	Diaguita indigenous women	6	100	0	0	6	0,5
10	CONAF <sup>46</sup>	21	14,7	122	85,3	143	11,5
11	Irrigators and water tables	4	80	1	20	5	0,4
12	Political actors	2	33,3	4	66,7	6	0,5
13	Trade associations	2	18,2	9	81,8	11	0,9
14	Private Protected Areas	0	0	4	100	4	0,3
15	Coal producers	2	40	3	60	5	0,4
16	Cattle breeders' associations	7	58,3	5	41,7	12	0,9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>468</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1.266</b>	<b>100</b>

The evaluation resulted in 475 proposals for possible risks during the implementation of the ENCCRV that were homologated in 44 socio-environmental risks along with their respective potential impacts. These risks were grouped into five risk categories or axes:

- i. Governance and operational management capacities for the design and implementation of the ENCCRV
- ii. **Effects on the environment**
- iii. **Social and cultural effects**
- iv. **Limitations on the amounts and scope of existing financing mechanisms and non-monetary compensation of benefits**
- v. **Education and capacity-building.**

The same process was carried out to identify the potential benefits associated with the implementation of the ENCCRV.

<sup>45</sup> It considers specific focus groups, not originally contemplated in the Safeguard Plan, but which were formed taking into account the particular territorial realities of some regions.

<sup>46</sup> It includes the participation of 116 CONAF professionals through the application of surveys that included the guiding questions.

In addition, the process included the development of Focus Groups (FG) with indigenous peoples from all over the national territory, which allowed the collection of differentiated information by type of key actor, which was complemented from the MGAS validation process, as can be seen in Table 5, where the participants identified the following benefits, impacts and risks associated with the axes mentioned and that could be generated during the implementation of the ENCCRV.

### **5.2. Analysis of the identified risks for the MDA of the ENCCRV and the activation of OP/BM 4.10**

The SESA process also included an analysis regarding the activation of OP/BM 4.10 for each MDA of the ENCCRV, as well as the identification of risks directly associated with indigenous communities where the main aspects identified are related to the need to incorporate communities in the design process of plans, policies and programs that may affect them, especially those that may involve changes in land use, land tenure and access to resources within protected areas.

### **5.3. Culturally relevant methodological approaches for the elaboration of Indigenous Peoples' Plans**

CONAF has two intercultural instruments as methodological tools for planning in indigenous territories, both for the indigenous peoples of the northern zone and the indigenous peoples of the southern zone of the country, which aim to enable indigenous communities to improve the quality of life, monetary income and the natural components of the territory through activities based on ancestral knowledge and contributions of current technical knowledge, as well as revaluation of the ancestral and customary use of community and territorial spaces. Both planning instruments, with a cultural focus, will be the tools that will allow the risks and impacts identified during the SESA to be addressed in the Indigenous Peoples Plans.

#### *5.3.1. Andean Intercultural Environmental Model - MAIA*

The instrument used for the indigenous peoples of the northern part of the country is the Plan for the Andean Indigenous Peoples, Andean Intercultural Environmental Model (MAIA)<sup>47</sup>. The MAIA is mainly aimed at the Aymara, Kollas, Diaguitas, Quechuas and Likan Antai cultures that occupy large territories, to which they have been assigned uses and meanings different from those of Western culture.

#### *5.3.2. Mapuche Intercultural Forest Model - MOFIM*

In the case of the indigenous peoples of the southern zone, the Plan for Mapuche Indigenous Peoples, the Mapuche Intercultural Forest Model (MOFIM)<sup>48</sup>, operates. In the Mapuche world natural components such as land, forest, water, fauna and biodiversity have an important value in culture. The relationship between people and nature helps to meet religious, spiritual, medicinal, economic and cultural needs. However, both components and Mapuche knowledge of nature have been deteriorating. It is therefore necessary to support the restoration, conservation, preservation and development of Lof mapu, Nature and Ixofil mongen, understood as the biodiversity of Mapuche community lands.

The Mapuche Indigenous Peoples Plan, Intercultural Mapuche Forest Model (MOFIM), through its project development lines, allows communities to improve the quality of life, monetary income and natural components of the territory through activities and investments based on ancestral Mapuche knowledge (Kimün) and contributions of current technical knowledge. That is to say, by means of the approach and methodology of territorial planning MOFIM.

The MOFIM is a form of community work that proposes to approach the management of natural resources through a territorial approach and a supra-predial diagnosis to find solutions applicable to the local reality and

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<sup>47</sup> Available in the following link: [http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/GEF-BM/Marco-participacion-pindigena-PUTRE/Anexo\\_5-Plan\\_Pueblos\\_Indigenas-Putre-MAIA.pdf](http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/GEF-BM/Marco-participacion-pindigena-PUTRE/Anexo_5-Plan_Pueblos_Indigenas-Putre-MAIA.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> Available in the following link: [http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/GEF-BM/Marco-participacion-pindigena-CARAHUE-PTOSAAVEDRA/Anexo\\_5-Plan\\_Pueblos\\_Indigenas-Carahue-Puerto\\_Saavedra-MOFIM.pdf](http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/GEF-BM/Marco-participacion-pindigena-CARAHUE-PTOSAAVEDRA/Anexo_5-Plan_Pueblos_Indigenas-Carahue-Puerto_Saavedra-MOFIM.pdf)

to improve the Ñuke Mapu (mother earth), the Ixofil mongen (biodiversity), proposing alternatives of use and management of natural resources in a sustainable way and according to the Mapuche form. It is also a way of planning community work that can be projected over several years, and in essence, requires joint planning processes, participatory and consensual decisions, the recovery of ancestral knowledge and the adaptation of technical options to local reality, adding an efficient public and private investment.

The basis of the planning and the ordering of the territory under a MOFIM approach are given by the ancestral knowledge, the vision of the territory that those who inhabit it have the feasible technical possibilities to implement and the empowerment of those who apply it.

### *5.3.3 Other existing national mechanisms*

Indigenous Territorial Development Programme (INDAP, MINAGRI)

The objective of the program is to facilitate the development process of indigenous families belonging to Indigenous Communities, Indigenous Associations and de facto Groups, through participatory intervention methods, which allow them to increase production and productivity in a sustainable way of their productive systems and the development of management capacities, to market their products more advantageously in the market.

To this end, the programme considers actions to support indigenous communities and families belonging to them, through a special policy of productive promotion made up of technical and educational advisory components, as well as a sustainable investment plan that, incorporating elements of their cosmovision, allows them to strengthen the processes of productive undertakings, associated not only with food security, but also with links to businesses and markets. In all these processes, indigenous communities participate in these decisions.

In addition to the instruments and mechanisms contemplated in this document, the implementation of the ENCCRV will also require a training process for permanent technical field teams (Technical Management) and institutions, on topics such as: interculturality for areas with an indigenous presence, history of local traditions for non-indigenous areas, and legal matters applicable to land tenure, in order to guarantee the correct execution of the ENCCRV in line with OP/BM 4.10. The process will also require a training process for the permanent technical field teams (Technical Management) and institutions, on topics such as: interculturality for areas with an indigenous presence, history of local traditions for non-indigenous areas, and legal matters applicable to land tenure, in order to guarantee the correct execution of the ENCCRV in line with OP/BM 4.10. In the case of those MDAs that are managed through a bidding process involving indigenous communities, it must be guaranteed that the teams that are awarded their execution have professionals specialized in working with indigenous communities for the application of the guidelines described here.

## **6. Institutional Arrangements and Management Structure of the IPPM**

The Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA) of CONAF will be responsible for compliance with this MPPI, with advice from CONAF's Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit (UAIS), as the Unit responsible for the implementation of this MGAS.

The UAIS reports to the Executive Secretariat of CONAF, where it was formally established in the institutional organization chart under the Ministry of Agriculture. The Unit was created by Resolution No. 167 of 23 April 2014.

As an advisory unit, the UAIS has a structure made up of a team of multidisciplinary professionals who are dedicated to supporting the various activities, projects or plans required by the various departments of the Corporation from the Unit on issues relating to indigenous peoples, through technical and methodological aspects, in addition to other requirements from national and international bodies. This team is made up of

regional indigenous and social affairs officers and dedicated CONAF professionals, whose main function is to act as a link between the Regional Directorate, UAIS and CONAF's regional offices<sup>49</sup>. Within the functions, they are directly linked to local management with territorial relevance of the various projects and initiatives developed and implemented at the regional level, being a key pillar of intercultural technical and methodological advice on sustainable management of native forests, xerophytic formations and other vegetational resources, natural resources, climate change, conservation of biological diversity, and forest and environmental monitoring, for the protection of the rights and inclusion of indigenous peoples.

The objective of the UAIS is "to link the Corporation's guidelines and policies with the reality of the country's indigenous peoples and communities, with a view to implementing plans, programmes and projects that promote local development with an intercultural identity, ensure the protection of their rights and contribute to the improvement of their quality of life".

The implementation of the MPPI will also count on the participation of the UCCSA, as the unit responsible for the ENCCRV, with the advice of the UAIS who will have to provide all the necessary technical information regarding the MDA or projects to be implemented, whose main function will be the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Plans (PPI) to be developed.

In the case of facilitating and direct MDAs managed by CONAF, the social evaluation, consultation processes, participation and the design and implementation of the PPIs will be carried out by the project executors (regardless of their nature) with technical advice from the UAIS and integrated as part of the environmental evaluations carried out on the MDA or project, if there is an indigenous peoples' presence in its area of influence. The facilitators and direct MDAs implemented via bidding will be implemented by the executing organization, with support from UAIS for the participatory or consultation process, under the guidelines established here, which will be incorporated in the bidding TORs, considering also a budget line for its development.

## 7. Follow-up and periodic reports

The evaluation of the implementation of the MPPI will be in charge of the UCCSA, with the support of the UAIS for the case of the MDA implemented via bidding. For this purpose, the UCCSA will evaluate, through the biannual reception of UAIS reports and field verification visits, the following elements:

- a. Existence of an adequate team for the implementation of the different components of the IPPM, considering that there is an adequate number of professionals with training and capacities for working with IP, including specific training in safeguards, conflict management and other aspects to be required.
- b. Adequacy of the identification and convocation of interested parties to the participatory process or consultation, as appropriate, considering that it is as exhaustive and representative as possible.
- c. Level of participation of local organizations, government representatives and traditional authorities throughout the IPP design and implementation process.
- d. Level of participation of Indigenous Peoples (including participation by gender and age groups) in the process and support to the initiatives to be implemented in the framework of the ENCCRV, according to existing registers and minutes.

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<sup>49</sup> The regions where indigenous and social affairs officers are present are those with rural indigenous peoples, such as Arica-Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos and Magallanes and Chilean Antarctica.

- e. Level of knowledge of the communities regarding the participatory or consultative bodies, agreements obtained management measures to be implemented, timetables and activities.
- f. Evaluation of the functioning of the processes implemented through the channels of communication, MRS, disclosure and conflict resolution used by Indigenous Peoples.
- g. Levels of ownership and participation of the beneficiaries in the different stages of the project.
- h. Levels of satisfaction and well-being in the community regarding mitigation measures and other initiatives associated with the MDA or Project.
- i. Verification of broad community support by the Indigenous Peoples involved.

## ANNEX 3. FAO's environmental and social screening checklist

### Environmental and Social Risk Identification – Screening Checklist

#### Annex 1: Trigger questions

	Question	YES	NO
1	Would this project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• result in the degradation (biological or physical) of soils or undermine sustainable land management practices; or</li> <li>• include the development of a large irrigation scheme, dam construction, use of waste water or affect the quality of water; or</li> <li>• reduce the adaptive capacity to climate change or increase GHG emissions significantly; or</li> <li>• result in any changes to existing tenure rights<sup>50</sup> (formal and informal<sup>51</sup>) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources?</li> </ul>		X
2	Would this project be executed in or around protected areas or natural habitats, decrease the biodiversity or alter the ecosystem functionality, use alien species, or use genetic resources?	X	
3	Would this project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce crops and varieties previously not grown, and/or;</li> <li>• Provide seeds/planting material for cultivation, and/or;</li> <li>• Involve the importing or transfer of seeds and or planting material for cultivation <u>or</u> research and development;</li> <li>• Supply or use modern biotechnologies or their products in crop production, and/or</li> <li>• Establish or manage planted forests?</li> </ul>		X
4	Would this project introduce non-native or non-locally adapted species, breeds, genotypes or other genetic material to an area or production system, or modify in any way the surrounding habitat or production system used by existing genetic resources?		X
5	Would this project:		X

<sup>50</sup> Tenure rights are rights to own, use or benefit from natural resources such as land, water bodies or forests

<sup>51</sup> Socially or traditionally recognized tenure rights that are not defined in law may still be considered to be 'legitimate tenure rights'.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>result in the direct or indirect procurement, supply or use of pesticides<sup>52</sup>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on crops, livestock, aquaculture, forestry, household; or</li> <li>as seed/crop treatment in field or storage; or</li> <li>through input supply programmes including voucher schemes; or</li> <li>for small demonstration and research purposes; or</li> <li>for strategic stocks (locust) and emergencies; or</li> <li>causing adverse effects to health and/or environment; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>result in an increased use of pesticides in the project area as a result of production intensification; or</li> <li>result in the management or disposal of pesticide waste and pesticide contaminated materials; or</li> <li>result in violations of the Code of Conduct?</li> </ul>		
6	Would this project permanently or temporarily remove people from their homes or means of production/livelihood or restrict their access to their means of livelihood?		X
7	Would this project affect the current or future employment situation of the rural poor, and in particular the labour productivity, employability, labour conditions and rights at work of self-employed rural producers and other rural workers?		X
8	Could this project risk overlooking existing gender inequalities in access to productive resources, goods, services, markets, decent employment and decision-making? For example, by not addressing existing discrimination against women and girls, or by not taking into account the different needs of men and women.	X	
9	<p>Would this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have indigenous peoples* living outside the project area<sup>1</sup> where activities will take place; or</li> <li>have indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place; or</li> <li>adversely or seriously affect on indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (physical<sup>2</sup> and non-physical or intangible<sup>3</sup>) inside and/or outside the project area; or</li> <li>be located in an area where cultural resources exist?</li> </ul> <p>* FAO considers the following criteria to identify indigenous peoples: priority in time with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory; the voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness (e.g. languages, laws and institutions); self-identification; an experience of</p>	X	

<sup>52</sup> Pesticide means any substance, or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or regulating plant growth.

	<p>subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination (whether or not these conditions persist).</p> <p><sup>1</sup>The phrase "Outside the project area" should be read taking into consideration the likelihood of project activities to influence the livelihoods, land access and/or rights of Indigenous Peoples' irrespective of physical distance. In example: If an indigenous community is living 100 km away from a project area where fishing activities will affect the river yield which is also accessed by this community, then the user should answer "YES" to the question.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Physical defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, group of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance located in urban or rural settings, ground, underground or underwater.</p> <p><sup>3</sup>Non-physical or intangible defined as "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith that communities, groups, and in some cases individuals, recognize as part of their spiritual and/or cultural heritage"</p>		
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### Annex 3: Second Level Questions

#### SAFEGUARD 1 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Question	Management of soil and land resources	No	Yes	Comments
1.1	Would this project result in the degradation (biological or physical) of soils	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Demonstrate how the project applies and adheres to the principles of the <a href="#">World Soil Charter</a>	The programme will promote the maintenance of ecosystem services benefitting the biological and physical characteristics of soils in the area of influence
1.2	Would this project undermine sustainable land management practices?	LOW RISK	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	The programme supports sustainable land management

	Management of water resources and small dams	No	Yes	Comments
1.3	Would this project develop an irrigation scheme that is more than <b>20 hectares</b> or withdraws more than <b>1000 m3/day</b> of water?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Specify the following information: a) implementation of appropriate efficiency principles and options to enhance productivity, b) technically feasible water conservation measures, c) alternative water supplies, d) resource contamination mitigation or/and avoidance, e) potential impact on water users downstream, f) water use offsets and demand management options to maintain total demand for water resources within the available supply.	The programme will not involve any irrigation scheme nor it will finance the construction of dams

			<p>g) The <b>ICID-checklist</b> will be included, as well as appropriate action within the project to mitigate identified potential negative impacts.</p> <p>h) Projects aiming at improving water efficiency <b><u>will carry out thorough water accounting</u></b> in order to avoid possible negative impacts such as waterlogging, salinity or reduction of water availability downstream.</p>	
1.4	Would this project develop an irrigation scheme that is more than <b>100 hectares</b> or withdraws more than <b>5000 m3/day</b> of water?	LOW RISK	<p><b>HIGH RISK</b></p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	The project will not entail development of irrigation schemes
1.5	Would this project aim at improving an irrigation scheme (without expansion)?	LOW RISK	<p><b>MODERATE RISK</b></p> <p>The <b>ICID-checklist</b> will be included, as well as appropriate action within the project to mitigate identified potential negative impacts.</p> <p>Projects aiming at improving water efficiency <b><u>will carry out thorough water accounting</u></b> in order to avoid possible negative impacts such as waterlogging, salinity or reduction of water availability downstream.</p>	No irrigation is expected as part of this programme
1.6	Would this project affect the quality of water either by the release of pollutants or by its use, thus affecting its characteristics (such as temperature, pH, DO, TSS or any other)?	LOW RISK	<p><b>HIGH RISK</b></p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	No affectation water quality will be part of the programme

1.7	Would this project include the usage of wastewater?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Demonstrate how the project applies and adheres to applicable national guidelines or, if not available, the <a href="#">WHO/FAO/UNEP Guidelines on Safe Usage of Waste Water in Agriculture</a>	No waste water will be used as part of the programme
1.8	Would this project involve the construction or financing of a dam that is more than <b>15 m.</b> in height?	LOW RISK	<b>CANNOT PROCEED</b>	No dam construction is included in this programme
1.9	Would this project involve the construction or financing of a dam that is more than <b>5 m.</b> in height?	LOW RISK	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No dam construction is included in this programme

	Tenure	No	Yes	Comments
1.10	<p>Would this project permanently or temporarily deny or restrict access to natural resources to which they have rights of access or use? Could this project result in any changes to existing <i>tenure rights</i><sup>1</sup> (<i>formal and informal</i><sup>2</sup>) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources?</p> <p><sup>1</sup>Tenure rights are rights to own, use or benefit from natural resources such as land, water bodies or forests</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Socially or traditionally recognized tenure rights that are not defined in law may still be considered to be 'legitimate tenure rights'.</p>	LOW RISK	PROCEED TO NEXT Q	No

	1.10.1	Could this project result in a negative change to existing legitimate tenure rights?	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Demonstrate how the project applies and adheres to the principles/framework of the <a href="#">Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)</a>	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No
	<b>Climate</b>		<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1.11	Could this project result in a reduction of the adaptive capacity to climate change for any stakeholders in the project area?		<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	The project aims to improve resilience in the short terms and adaptive capacity in the long run
1.12	Could this project result in a reduction of resilience against extreme weather events?		<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	The project aims to improve resilience in the short terms and adaptive capacity in the long run
1.13	Could this project result in a net increase of GHG emissions beyond those expected from increased production?		<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>PROCEED TO NEXT Q</b>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is an effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.
	1.13.1	Is the expected increase below the level specified by FAO guidance or national	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.	<b>LOW RISK</b>	No

		policy/law (whichever is more stringent)?	Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.		
	1.13.2	Is the expected increase above the level specified by FAO guidance or national policy/law (whichever is more stringent)?	LOW RISK	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No

## SAFEGUARD 2 BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL HABITATS

	Protected areas, buffer zones or natural habitats	No	Yes	Comments
2.1	Would this project be implemented within a legally designated protected area or its buffer zone?	LOW RISK	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	There are a number of protected areas in the regions selected to participate in the programme. However, the nature of the programme is to improve/increase natural forests

	Biodiversity Conservation	No	Yes	Comments
2.2	Would this project change a natural ecosystem to an agricultural/aquacultural/forestry production unit with a reduced diversity of flora and fauna?	LOW RISK	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	The programme will not change any natural ecosystem but improve them
2.3	Would this project increase the current impact on the surrounding environment for example by using more water, chemicals or machinery than previously?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Demonstrate in the project document what measures will be taken to minimize adverse impacts on the environment and ensure that implementation of these measures is reported in the risk log during progress reports.	The programme will not support the increase in the use of resources nor it will bring any machinery

	Use of alien species	No	Yes	Comments
2.4	Would this project use an alien species which has exhibited an invasive* behavior in the country or in other parts of the world or a species with unknown behavior? *An invasive alien species is defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity as "an alien	LOW RISK	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	The programme support the conservation of native species and will not bring alien species

	species whose introduction and/or spread threaten biological diversity” (see <a href="https://www.cbd.int/invasive/terms.shtml">https://www.cbd.int/invasive/terms.shtml</a> ).			
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	Access and benefit sharing for genetic resources	No	Yes	Comments
2.5	Would this project involve access to genetic resources for their utilization and/or access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous, local communities and/or farmers?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Ensure that the following issues are considered and appropriate action is taken. The issues identified and the action taken to address them must be included in the project document and reported on in progress reports.  For <b>plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) falling under the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing (MLS)</b> of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Treaty), ensure that Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA) has been signed and comply with SMTA provisions.  For <b>genetic resources, other than PGRFA falling under the MLS of the Treaty:</b> 1. Ensure that, subject to domestic access and	No

			<p>benefit-sharing legislation or other regulatory requirements, prior informed consent has been granted by the country providing the genetic resources that is the country of origin of the resources or that has acquired the resources in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, unless otherwise determined by that country; and</p> <p>2. Ensure that benefits arising from the utilization of the genetic resources as well as subsequent applications and commercialization are shared in a fair and equitable way with the country providing the genetic resources that is the country of origin of the resources or that has acquired the resources in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity; and</p> <p>3. Ensure that, in accordance with domestic law, prior informed consent or approval and involvements of indigenous and local communities is obtained for access to genetic resources where the indigenous and local communities have the</p>	
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			<p>established right to grant such resources; and</p> <p>4. Ensure that, in accordance with domestic legislation regarding the established rights of these indigenous and local communities over the genetic resources, are shared in a fair and equitable way with the communities concerned, based on mutually agreed terms.</p> <p>For <b>traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources</b> that is held by indigenous and local communities:</p> <p>1. Ensure, in accordance with applicable domestic law, that knowledge is accessed with the prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of these indigenous and local communities, and that mutually agreed terms have been established; and</p> <p>2. Ensure that, in accordance with domestic law, benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared, upon mutually agreed terms, in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local</p>	
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			<p>communities holding such knowledge.</p> <p>Ensure that the project is aligned with the Elements to Facilitate Domestic Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing for Different Subsectors of Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture when it is the case</p>	
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### SAFEGUARD 3 PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

	Introduce new crops and varieties	No	Yes	Comments
3.1	Would this project introduce crops and varieties previously not grown?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow appropriate phytosanitary protocols in accordance with IPPC</li> <li>Take measures to ensure that displaced varieties and/or crops, if any, are included in the national or international <i>ex situ</i> conservation programmes</li> </ul>	No

	Provision of seeds and planting materials	No	Yes	Comments
3.2	Would this project provide seeds/planting material for cultivation?	LOW RISK	PROCEED TO NEXT Q	No
	3.2.1 Would this project involve the importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for cultivation?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid undermining local seed &amp; planting material production and supply systems through the use of seed voucher schemes, for instance</li> <li>Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are from locally adapted crops and varieties that are accepted by farmers and consumers</li> <li>Ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms, especially the IPPC</li> <li>Internal clearance from AGPMG is required for all procurement of seeds and planting materials. Clearance from AGPMC is required for chemical treatment of seeds and planting materials</li> <li>Clarify that the seed or planting material can be legally used in the country to which it is being imported</li> </ul>	No

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarify whether seed saving is permitted under the country's existing laws and/or regulations and advise the counterparts accordingly.</li> <li>Ensure, according to applicable national laws and/or regulations, that farmers' rights to PGRFA and over associated traditional knowledge are respected in the access to PGRFA and the sharing of the benefits accruing from their use. Refer to ESS9: Indigenous peoples and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>	
	3.2.2	Would this project involve the importing or transfer of seeds and/or planting materials for research and development?	LOW RISK	<p><b>MODERATE RISK</b></p> <p>Ensure compliance with Access and Benefit Sharing norms as stipulated in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Nagoya Protocol of the Convention on Biodiversity as may be applicable. Refer also to ESS2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats.</p>	No

	Modern biotechnologies and the deployment of their products in crop production	No	Yes	Comments
3.3	Would this project supply or use modern plant biotechnologies and their products?	LOW RISK	<p><b>MODERATE RISK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adhere to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of the Convention on Biological Diversity to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health.</li> <li>Adhere to biosafety requirements in the handling of Genetically Modified Organisms</li> </ul>	No

			(GMOs) or Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) according to national legislation or <sup>53</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take measures to prevent gene flow from the introduced varieties to existing ones and/or wild relatives</li> </ul>	
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	Planted forests	No	Yes	Comments
3.4	Would this project establish or manage planted forests?	<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adhere to existing national forest policies, forest programmes or equivalent strategies.</li> <li>The observance of principles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests suffice for indigenous forests but must be read in full compliance with ESS 9- Indigenous People and Cultural Heritage.</li> <li>Planners and managers must incorporate conservation of biological diversity as fundamental in their planning, management, utilization and monitoring of planted forest resources.</li> <li>In order to reduce the environmental risk, incidence and impact of abiotic and biotic damaging agents and to maintain and improve planted forest health and productivity, FAO will work together with stakeholders to develop and derive appropriate and efficient response options in planted forest management.</li> </ul>	

<sup>53</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2011. Biosafety Resource Book. Rome, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1905e/i1905e00.htm>

**SAFEGUARD 4 ANIMAL (LIVESTOCK AND AQUATIC) GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

	<b>Introduce new species/breeds and change in the production system of locally adapted breeds</b>		<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>4.1</b>	Would this project introduce non-native or non-locally adapted species, breeds, genotypes or other genetic material to an area or production system?		<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>PROCEED TO NEXT Q</b>	The programme supports the conservation of native forests
	<b>4.1.1</b>	Would this project foresee an increase in production by at least 30% (due to the introduction) relative to currently available locally adapted breeds and can monitor production performance?	<b>CANNOT PROCEED</b>	<b>LOW RISK</b>	Not applicable
	<b>4.1.2</b>	Would this project introduce genetically altered organisms, e.g. through selective breeding,	<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	Not applicable

		chromosome set manipulation, hybridization, genome editing or gene transfer and/or introduce or use experimental genetic technologies, e.g. genetic engineering and gene transfer, or the products of those technologies?			
4.2	Would this project introduce a non-native or non-locally adapted species or breed for the first time into a country or production system?	LOW RISK	<p><b>MODERATE RISK</b></p> <p>A genetic impact assessment should be conducted prior to granting permission to import ( cover the animal identification, performance recording and capacity development that allow monitoring of the introduced species/ breeds' productivity, health and economic sustainability over several production cycles)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0970e/i0970e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0970e/i0970e00.htm</a></li> <li>• <a href="ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/012/i0970e/i0970e03.pdf">ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/012/i0970e/i0970e03.pdf</a></li> </ul>	REDD supports the conservation of natural ecosystems no introduction of new species will be supported by the programme	
4.3	Would this project introduce a non-native or non-locally adapted species or breed, independent whether it already exists in the country?	LOW RISK	<p><b>MODERATE RISK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the project imports or promotes species/breeds with higher performance than locally adapted ones, ensure: feed resources, health management, farm management capacity, input supply and</li> </ul>	The programme does not support the introduction of nonnative species	

			<p>farmer organization to allow the new species/breeds to express their genetic potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow the OIE terrestrial or aquatic code to ensure the introduced species/breed does not carry different diseases than the local ones</li> <li>• Include a health risk assessment and farmer/veterinary capacity development in the project to ensure the introduced species/breed do not have different susceptibility to local diseases including ecto-and endo-parasites than the locally adapted/native species/breeds.</li> </ul>	
4.4	<p>Would this project ensure there is no spread of the introduced genetic material into other production systems (i.e. indiscriminate crossbreeding with locally adapted species/breeds)?</p>	<p><b>MODERATE RISK</b></p> <p>Introduce a) animal identification and recording mechanism in the project and b) develop new or amend existing livestock policy and National Strategy and Action Plan for AnGR</p>	<p><b>LOW RISK</b></p>	<p>No introduced genetic material is considered in the programme</p>





	<b>Collection of wild genetic resources for farming systems</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>4.5</b>	Would this project collect living material from the wild, e.g. for breeding, or juveniles and eggs for on-growing?	<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Guidance to be provided	No

	Modification of habitats		No	Yes	Comments
4.6	Would this project modify the surrounding habitat or production system used by existing genetic resources?		LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	No
4.7	Would this project be located in or near an internationally recognized conservation area e.g. Ramsar or World Heritage Site, or other nationally important habitat, e.g. national park or high nature value farmland?		LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	Yes. However the programme supports the conservation of natural forests
4.8	A Q G R	Would this project block or create migration routes for aquatic species?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	No
4.9		Would this project change the water quality and quantity in the project area or areas connected to it?	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK Guidance to be provided	No

4.10	Would this project cause major habitat / production system changes that promote new or unknown chances for gene flow, e.g. connecting geographically distinct ecosystems or water bodies; or would it disrupt habitats or migration routes and the genetic structure of valuable or locally adapted species/stocks/breeds?	LOW RISK	<b>HIGH RISK</b>  A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No
4.11	Would this project involve the intensification of production systems that leads to land- use changes (e.g. deforestation), higher nutrient inputs leading to soil or water pollution, changes of water regimes (drainage, irrigation)?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Guidance to be provided	The programme does not support land use changes

#### **SAFEGUARD 5 PEST AND PESTICIDES MANAGEMENT**

	Supply of pesticides by FAO	No	Yes	Comments
5.1	Would this project procure, supply and/or result in the use of pesticides on crops, livestock, aquaculture or forestry?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preference must always be given to sustainable pest management approaches such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the use of</li> </ul>	No pesticide use is foreseen in the programme

			<p>ecological pest management approaches and the use of mechanical/cultural/physical or biological pest control tools in favour of synthetic chemicals; and preventive measures and monitoring,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When no viable alternative to the use of chemical pesticides exists, the selection and procurement of pesticides is subject to an internal clearance procedure  <a href="http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf">http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf</a></li> <li>• The criteria specified in FAO's ESM Guidelines under ESS5 must be adhered to and should be included or referenced in the project document.</li> <li>• If large volumes (above 1,000 litres of kg) of pesticides will be supplied or used throughout the duration of the project, a Pest Management Plan must be prepared to demonstrate how IPM will be promoted to reduce reliance on pesticides, and what measures will be taken to minimize risks of pesticide use.</li> <li>• It must be clarified, which person(s) within (executing) involved institution/s, will be responsible and liable for the proper storage, transport, distribution and use of the products concerned in compliance with the requirements.</li> </ul>	
<b>5.2</b>	Would this project provide seeds or other materials	<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>MODERATE RISK</b>	No

	treated with pesticides (in the field and/or in storage) ?		<p>The use of chemical pesticides for seed treatment or storage of harvested produce is subject to an internal clearance procedure</p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agp_home/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf">[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agp_home/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SS5_pesticide_checklist.pdf]</a>. The criteria specified in FAO's ESM Guidelines under ESS5 for both pesticide supply and seed treatment must be adhered to and should be included or referenced in the project document.</p>	
5.3	Would this project provide inputs to farmers directly or through voucher schemes?	LOW RISK	<p><b>MODERATE RISK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO projects must not be responsible for exposing people or the environment to risks from pesticides. The types and quantities of pesticides and the associated application and protective equipment that users of a voucher scheme are provided with must always comply with the conditions laid out in ESS5 and be subject to the internal clearance procedure [link]. These must be included or referenced in the project document.</li> <li>Preference must always be given to sustainable pest management approaches such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the use of ecological pest management approaches and the use of mechanical or biological pest control tools in favour of synthetic chemicals</li> </ul>	Monies will be managed by the government directly and the government who will be in charge of the distribution of any benefits

5.4	Would this project lead to increased use of pesticides through intensification or expansion of production?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Encourage stakeholders to develop a Pest Management Plan to demonstrate how IPM will be promoted to reduce reliance on pesticides, and what measures will be taken to minimize risks of pesticide use. This should be part of the sustainability plan for the project to prevent or mitigate other adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from production intensification.	The project will not support the introduction of pesticides
5.5	Would this project manage or dispose of waste pesticides, obsolete pesticides or pesticide contaminated waste materials?	LOW RISK	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	Not applicable

#### SAFEGUARD 6 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

		No	Yes	Comments
6.1	Would this removal* be voluntary?  *temporary or permanent removal of people from their homes or means of production/livelihood or restrict their access to their means of livelihoods	<b>CANNOT PROCEED</b>	<b>HIGH RISK</b>  A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	The programme does not consider any removals as part of future activities

## SAFEGUARD 7 DECENT WORK

		No	Yes	Comments
7.1	Would this project displace jobs? (e.g. because of sectoral restructuring or occupational shifts)	LOW RISK	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No
7.2	Would this project operate in sectors or value chains that are dominated by subsistence producers and other vulnerable informal agricultural workers, and more generally characterized by high levels "working poverty"?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Take action to anticipate the likely risk of perpetuating poverty and inequality in socially unsustainable agriculture and food systems. Decent work and productive employment should appear among the priorities of the project or, alternatively, the project should establish synergies with specific employment and social protection programmes e.g. favouring access to some social protection scheme or form of social insurance. Specific measures and mechanisms should be introduced to empower in particular the most vulnerable /disadvantaged categories of rural workers such as small-scale producers, contributing family workers, subsistence farmers, agricultural informal wage workers, with a special attention to women and youth who are predominantly found in these employment statuses. An age- and gender-sensitive social value chain analysis or livelihoods/employment assessment is needed for large-scale projects.	Yes. However, the programme will support livelihoods of smallholders and has also an extensive consultation process
7.3	Would this project operate in situations where youth work mostly as unpaid contributing family workers, lack access to decent jobs and are increasingly abandoning agriculture and rural areas?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Take action to anticipate likely risk of unsustainably ageing agriculture and food systems by integrating specific measures to support youth empowerment and employment in agriculture. A youth livelihoods/employment assessment is needed. Complementary measures should be included aiming at training youth, engaging them and their	The programme will facilitate the inclusion of gender youth and minorities.



			associations in the value chain, facilitating their access to productive resources, credit and markets, and stimulating youth- friendly business development services.	
<b>7.4</b>	Would this project operate in situations where major gender inequality in the labour market prevails? (e.g. where women tend to work predominantly as unpaid contributing family members or subsistence farmers, have lower skills and qualifications, lower productivity and wages, less representation and voice in producers' and workers' organizations, more precarious contracts and higher informality rates, etc.)	<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Take action to anticipate likely risk of socially unsustainable agriculture and food systems by integrating specific measures to reduce gender inequalities and promote rural women's social and economic empowerment. A specific social value chain analysis or livelihoods/employment assessment is needed for large-scale projects. Facilitation should be provided for women of all ages to access productive resources (including land), credit, markets and marketing channels, education and TVET, technology, collective action or mentorship. Provisions for maternity protection, including child care facilities, should be foreseen to favour women participation and anticipate potential negative effects on child labour, increased workloads for women, and health related risks for pregnant and breastfeeding women.	The programme will support gender mainstreaming
<b>7.5</b>	Would this project operate in areas or value chains with presence of labour migrants or that could potentially attract labour migrants?	<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Take action to anticipate potential discrimination against migrant workers, and to ensure their rights are adequately protected, with specific attention to different groups like youth, women and men.	No. The programme will work with local/rural communities

		<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>7.6</b>	Would this project directly employ workers?	<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> FAO projects will supposedly guarantee employees' rights as per UN/FAO standards as regards information on workers' rights, regularity of payments, etc. Decisions relating to the recruitment of project workers are supposed to	Yes, the programme will work with locals

			follow standard UN practices and therefore not be made on the basis of personal characteristics unrelated to inherent job requirements. The employment of project workers will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment, and there will be no discrimination with respect to any aspects of the employment relationship, such as recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, promotion, termination of employment or retirement, etc.	
7.7	Would this project involve sub-contracting?	<b>LOW RISK</b>	<p><b>MODERATE RISK</b></p> <p>Take action to anticipate likely risk of perpetuating inequality and labour rights violations by introducing complementary measures. FAO projects involving sub-contracting should promote, to the extent possible, subcontracting to local entrepreneurs – particularly to rural women and youth – to maximize employment creation under decent working conditions. Also, FAO should monitor and eventually support contractors to fulfil the standards of performance and quality, taking into account national and international social and labour standards.</p>	No

		No	Yes	Comments
7.8	Would this project operate in a sector, area or value chain where producers and other agricultural workers are typically exposed to significant occupational and safety risks <sup>54</sup> ?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Take action to anticipate likely OSH risks by introducing complementary provisions on OSH within the project. Project should ensure all workers' safety and health by adopting minimum OSH measures and contributing to improve capacities and mechanisms in place for OSH in informal agriculture and related occupations. For example, by undertaking a simple health and safety risk assessment, and supporting implementation of the identified risk control measures. Awareness raising and capacity development activities on the needed gender-responsive OSH measures should be included in project design to ensure workers' safety and health, including for informal workers. Complementary measures can include measures to reduce risks and protect workers, as well as children working or playing on the farm, such as alternatives to pesticides, improved handling and storage of pesticides, etc. Specific provisions for OSH for pregnant and breastfeeding women should be introduced. FAO will undertake periodic inspections and a multistakeholder mechanism for monitoring should be put in place.	No
7.9	Would this project provide or promote technologies or practices that pose occupational safety and health (OSH) risks for farmers, other rural workers	LOW RISK	<b>HIGH RISK</b> A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.	No

<sup>54</sup> Major OSH risks in agriculture include: dangerous machinery and tools; hazardous chemicals; toxic or allergenic agents; carcinogenic substances or agents; parasitic diseases; transmissible animal diseases; confined spaces; ergonomic hazards; extreme temperatures; and contact with dangerous and poisonous animals, reptiles and insects.

	or rural populations in general?			
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		No	Yes	Comments
7.10	Would this project foresee that children <u>below</u> the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 14 or 15 years old) will be involved in project-supported activities?	LOW RISK	<b>CANNOT PROCEED</b>	No
7.11	Would this project foresee that children <u>above</u> the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 14 or 15 years old), but under the age of 18 will be involved in project-supported activities?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Take action to anticipate likely risk of engaging young people aged 14-17 in child labour <sup>55</sup> by changing design or introducing complementary measures. For children of 14 to 17 years, the possibility to complement education with skills-training and work is certainly important for facilitating their integration in the rural labour market. Yet, children under the age of 18 should not be engaged in work-related activities in connection with the project in a manner that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with their compulsory child's education or be harmful to the child's health, safety or morals. Where children under the age of 18 may be engaged in work-related activities in	No

<sup>55</sup> Child labour is defined as work that is inappropriate for a child's age, affects children's education, or is likely to harm their health, safety or morals. Child labour refers to working children below the nationally-defined minimum employment age, or children of any age engaging in hazardous work. Hazardous work is work that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of a child. This work is dangerous or occurs under unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed, or injured and/or made ill as a consequence of poor health and safety standards and working arrangements. Some injuries or ill health may result in permanent disability. Countries that have ratified ILO Convention No.182 are obligated to develop National lists of hazardous child labour under Article 4.

			connection with the project, an appropriate risk assessment will be conducted, together with regular monitoring of health, working conditions and hours of work, in addition to the other requirement of this ESS. Specific protection measures should be undertaken to prevent any form of sexual harassment or exploitation at work place (including on the way to and from), particularly those more vulnerable, i.e. girls.	
7.12	Would this project operate in a value chain where there have been reports of child labour?	LOW RISK	<p><b>HIGH RISK</b></p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	No

		No	Yes	Comments
7.13	Would this project operate in a value chain or sector where there have been reports of forced labour <sup>56</sup> ?	LOW RISK	<p><b>HIGH RISK</b></p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required. Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	No?

<sup>56</sup> Forced labour is employed, consists of any work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty. It includes men, women and children in situations of debt bondage, suffering slavery-like conditions or who have been trafficked. "In many countries, agricultural work is largely informal, and legal protection of workers is weak. In South Asia, there is still evidence of bonded labour in agriculture, resulting in labour arrangements where landless workers are trapped into exploitative and coercive working conditions in exchange for a loan. The low wages associated with high interest rates make it quite difficult for whole families to escape this vicious circle. In Africa, the traditional forms of "vestiges of slavery" are still prevalent in some countries, leading to situations where whole families (adults and children, men and women) are forced to work the fields of landowners in exchange for food and housing. In Latin America, the case of workers recruited in poor areas and sent to work on plantations or in logging camps has been widely documented by national inspection services and other actors." (ILO, Profits and poverty: the economics of forced labour / International Labour Office. - Geneva: ILO, 2014)

## SAFEGUARD 8 GENDER EQUALITY

		No	Yes	Comments
8.1	Could this project risk reinforcing existing gender-based discrimination, by not taking into account the specific needs and priorities of women and girls?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Take action to anticipate likely risk of perpetuating or reinforcing inequality by conducting a gender analysis to identify specific measures to avoid doing harm, provide equal opportunities to men and women, and promote the empowerment of women and girls.	The programme will support gender studies and mainstreaming in the activities
8.2	Could this project not target the different needs and priorities of women and men in terms of access to services, assets, resources, markets, and decent employment and decision-making?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> Take action to anticipate likely risk of socially unsustainable agriculture practices and food systems by conducting a gender analysis to identify the specific needs and priorities of men and women, and the constraints they may face to fully participate in or benefit from project activities, and design specific measures to ensure women and men have equitable access to productive resources and inputs.	The programme will include women and youth priorities based on consultations in the areas of work

## SAFEGUARD 9 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

		No	Yes	Comments
9.1	Are there <i>indigenous peoples</i> * living outside the project area** where activities will take place? <sup>57</sup> ?	LOW RISK	GO TO NEXT QUESTION	Yes. FPIC and consultation process will be part of the programme
	9.1.1 Do the project activities influence the Indigenous Peoples living outside the project area?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> A Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process is required Project activities should outline actions to address and mitigate any potential impact Please contact the ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance.	No
9.2	Are there indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> A Free Prior and Informed Consent process is required. <b>If the project is for indigenous peoples</b> , an Indigenous Peoples' Plan is required in addition to the Free Prior and Informed Consent process. Please contact the ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance. <b>In cases where the project is for both, indigenous and non-indigenous peoples</b> , an Indigenous Peoples' Plan	Yes and they will be part of the programme

<sup>57</sup>\* FAO considers the following criteria to identify indigenous peoples: priority in time with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory; the voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness (e.g. languages, laws and institutions); self-identification; an experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination (whether or not these conditions persist).

\*\* The phrase "Outside the project area" should be read taking into consideration the likelihood of project activities to influence the livelihoods, land access and/or rights of Indigenous Peoples' irrespective of *physical distance*. In example: If an indigenous community is living 100 km away from a project area where fishing activities will affect the river yield which is also accessed by this community, then the user should answer "YES" to the question

			<p>will be required only if a substantial number of beneficiaries are Indigenous Peoples. project activities should outline actions to address and mitigate any potential impact.</p> <p>Please contact ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance.</p> <p>A Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process is required</p>	
9.3	<p>Would this project adversely or seriously affect on indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (<i>physical*</i> and <i>non-physical or intangible**</i>) inside and/or outside the project area?</p> <p><i>*Physical defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, group of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance located in urban or rural settings, ground, underground or underwater.</i></p> <p><i>**Non-physical or intangible defined as "the</i></p>	LOW RISK	<p><b>HIGH RISK</b></p> <p>A full environmental and social impact assessment is required.</p> <p>Please contact the ESM unit for further guidance.</p>	No, the programme will respect indigenous peoples rights



	<i>practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith that communities, groups, and in some cases individuals, recognize as part of their spiritual and/or cultural heritage"</i>			
9.4	Would this project be located in an area where cultural resources exist?	LOW RISK	<b>MODERATE RISK</b> To preserve cultural resources (when existing in the project area) and to avoid their destruction or damage, due diligence must be undertaken to: a) <input type="checkbox"/> verify that provisions of the normative framework, which is usually under the oversight of a national institution responsible for protection of historical and archaeological sites/intangible cultural heritage; and b) through collaboration and communication with indigenous peoples' own governance institutions/leadership, verifying the probability of the existence of sites/intangible cultural heritage that are significant to indigenous peoples. In cases where there is a high chance of encountering physical cultural resources, the bidding documents and contract for any civil works must refer to the need to include recovery of "chance findings" in line with national procedures and rules.	Yes?



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	YES	NO
Is there any other potential environmental and/or social risk of this project that has not been captured in the screening checklist?		X
Is the proposed project considered potentially controversial?		X

Safeguard Policies	Risk Classification	ENCCRV frameworks that apply to the specific actions supported by the RBP
ESS 1 – Natural Resources Management	Low	
ESS2 – Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Natural Habitats	Moderate	Protocol for addressing Natural Forests and Habitats
ESS3 – Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Moderate	Procedural rules for activities in areas of cultural heritage
ESS4 – Animal – Livestock and Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Low	
ESS5 – Pest and Pesticide Management	Low	
ESS6 – Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	Low	
ESS7 – Decent Work	Moderate	FAO will guarantee employees' rights as per UN/FAO standards
ESS8 – Gender Equality	Moderate	Gender Action Plan
ESS9 – Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	Moderate	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

- Considerations for the evaluation and environmental management of projects <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/718-anexo-2-pdf/file>
- Protocol for addressing Natural Forests and Habitats <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/719-anexo-3-pdf/file>
- Protocol on control of pests and diseases <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/1322-anexo-4/file>

- Planning Framework for Indigenous Peoples <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/720-anexo-5-pdf/file>
- Procedural rules for activities in areas of cultural heritage <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/721-anexo-6-pdf/file>
- Gender Action Plan

## Annex 4: Indicative Outline

### Environmental and Social Analysis for Moderate Risk Projects<sup>70</sup>

#### **Executive summary**

- a. Project description
- b. Significant risks/impacts
- c. Stakeholder engagement
- d. Mitigation

#### **Introduction**

- a. Project overview and justification
- b. E&S process

#### **1. Project description**

- 1.1 Project location and siting
- 1.2 Description of project activities
- 1.3 Identification of stakeholders/beneficiaries

#### **2. E&S baseline**

- 2.1 Current state of the environment and current socio-economic conditions in the project site area
- 2.2 Potential future changes foreseen as a result of the planned activities

#### **3. Impact assessment**

- 3.1 Key E&S risks/impacts
- 3.2 Rank E&S risks/impacts by significance
- 3.3 Alternatives to project to avoid/minimize impacts

#### **4. Mitigation**

- 4.1 Identify applicable recognized good management and/or pollution abatement practices
- 4.2 Demonstrate record of the prior successful use of identified good management and/or pollution abatement practices in the project area or other justification
- 4.3 Indicators to monitor mitigation effectiveness
- 4.4 Review of applicable legislation
- 4.5 FAO ESS 1 to 9

#### **5. Stakeholder consultation/engagement**

- 5.1 Stakeholder consultation/engagement
- 5.2 Consultations on E&S mitigation
- 5.3 Grievance mechanism

#### **6. Recommendations**

- 6.1 Proceed/do not proceed with project
- 6.2 Recommendations

<sup>70</sup> The contents of the E&S Analysis (ESA) will significantly vary depending on the specific characteristics of each project. This outline presents a proposal of key elements for the E&S analysis. If host country requirements apply, these should also guide the content of the analysis.

