



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Meeting of the Board
12 – 14 November 2019
Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea
Provisional agenda item 14

GCF/B.24/02/Add.06

22 October 2019

Consideration of funding proposals - Addendum VI

Funding proposal package for FP120

Summary

This addendum contains the following seven parts:

- a) A funding proposal titled “Chile REDD-plus results-based payments for results period 2014-2016”;
- b) No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s);
- c) Environmental and social report(s) disclosure;
- d) Secretariat’s assessment;
- e) Independent Technical Advisory Panel’s assessment;
- f) Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel’s assessment; and
- g) Gender documentation.

Table of Contents

Funding proposal submitted by the accredited entity	3
No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s)	70
Environmental and social report(s) disclosure	71
Secretariat's assessment	74
Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment	110
Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment	141
Gender documentation	143



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Version 1.0

Accredited entities are expected to develop a funding proposal in close consultation with the relevant national designated authority and REDD-plus entity/focal point, in response to the request for proposals for the Pilot Programme for REDD-plus results-based payments (Decision B.18/07). The funding proposal should follow the terms of reference of that Board decision and will be assessed per Stage 2 (sections 2 – 5) of the scorecard annexed to the same Board decision.

Programme Title:	<u>Chile REDD-plus results-based payments for results period 2014-2016</u>
Country:	Chile
Results period in this proposal:	2014 – 2016
National Designated Authority:	Trinidad Lecaros, Ministry of Finance
REDD-plus entity/focal point	José Antonio Prado, National Corporation of Forest (CONAF)
Accredited Entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Date of first submission/ version number:	<u>[2019-06-10]</u>
Date of current submission/ version number	<u>[2019-10-11] [V.4]</u>

A. Proposed and projected REDD-plus results

Please provide the following information:

<p>Total volume of REDD-plus results achieved in the results period as reported in the country's BUR technical annex (tCO₂eq):</p>	<p>6.136.475 tCO₂eq 2014 6.136.475 tCO₂eq 2015 6.136.475 tCO₂eq 2016</p> <p>Total 18.409.425 tCO₂eq</p>
<p>A= Achieved volume of REDD-plus results offered to the pilot programme in this proposal (tCO₂eq):</p>	<p>Between 2014 and 2016, Chile achieved results on reducing emissions from REDD+ totaling 18.409.425 tCO₂e). Chile has not received other REDD+ payments for the results of 2014 - 2016. However, The Nature Conservancy (Los Rios Region) verified a total of 16.724 tCO₂e in the period between November 2013 and November 2014, and SNP Patagonia Sur (Los Lagos Region) verified 17 tCO₂e between 2014 and 2016. These carbon units will be subtracted from the archived ERs to prevent a double payment situation (more details in section B.2.2 viii). Additionally, as a result of the analysis of the reversal risk potential of the ENCCRV, a reserve fund of 21% of the remaining ERs is established as a buffer for reversals (more details in section C.1.1 vi¹), accounting for a total of 3.862.464 tCO₂e.</p> <p>These considerations result in a total volume of REDD+ results offered to the pilot programme of 14.530.220 tCO₂eq.</p>
<p>B= Expected volume of REDD-plus results to be achieved in the following years of the eligibility period (tCO₂eq):</p>	<p>Chile scheduled the second milestone of monitoring for 2021 In order to measure the results for 2018 and 2019 against the current FREL/FRL assessed by the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The results to be achieved in the years of 2017 and 2018 have not been measured. But, during January and February of 2017, Chile suffered the effects of an extraordinary phenomenon called "fire storm", when the center-south zone of Chile (including the regions considered in the FREL/FRL), presented a significant number of forest fires, that were driven by unusual values of air humidity, wind and temperatures. These fires produced an amount of emissions that was several times higher than the average of the country, estimating a total amount of emissions of 72.8 million tCO₂eq for the regions between O'Higgins and Bio Bio, While, only in Maule and Biobio Regions, 64,236 hectares of native forest were burned². These numbers indicate that during the year 2017, and because of these extraordinary phenomena, the country did not generate any ER as expected, so the year 2017 will not be considered for any results-based payment instance.</p>

¹ https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2019/July/FCPF%20Buffer%20Guidelines_2015.pdf

² http://www.conaf.cl/tormenta_de_fuego-2017/DESCRIPCION-Y-EFECTOS-TORMENTA-DE-FUEGO-18-ENERO-AL-5-FEBRERO-2017.pdf

	<p>During the year 2018, Chile presented a number of forest fires that was closer to the historic average, so it is expected to have results of ER similar to what was reported for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 (6.136.475 tCO₂eq)</p> <p>Given the abovementioned considerations, the results of the following years of the eligibility period would be 6.136.475 tCO₂eq (2017 = 0 tCO₂eq and 2018 =6.136.475 tCO₂eq).</p> <p>Regarding the expected ER for 2018, Chile started negotiation of an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) with the World Bank³, and the period considered for the ERPA goes from 2018 to 2025, while the total volume of emission reduction that are being considered for this agreement is 5,200,000 tCO₂eq, therefore the indicative results to be achieved for 2018 would be set aside for the fulfillment of the objectives of the ERPA.</p>
<p>A+B =Total volume expected to be submitted to the pilot programme (tCO₂eq):</p>	<p>14.530.220 tCO₂eq</p>

B. Carbon elements

B.1. Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL)

Please provide link to the FREL/FRL submission:

https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile_mod_sub_final_01032017_english.pdf

Please provide link to the UNFCCC Technical Assessment Report:

<https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/tar/chl.pdf>

B.1.1. UNFCCC Technical Assessment and Analysis process

(i) Consistency of the FREL/FRL: *Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Assessment Report in relation to the consistency of the FREL/FRL with the GHG Inventory, including the definition of forest used. If the report identifies inconsistencies, explain these inconsistencies between the GHG inventory and FREL/FRL, and describe how they will be resolved in the next GHG inventory or FREL/FRL.*

The Technical Assessment Report (TAR) of the modified Forest Reference Emission Level / Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) identifies close consistency between the modified FREL/FRL and the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG-I) submitted with the first BUR and is supported by an entire chapter of the aforementioned document. However, some differences between the FREL/FRL and the GHG-I emissions/removal estimations, which have been duly justified, do exist, however.

For instance, the TAR points out that the emissions from deforestation and forest degradation of the modified FREL/FRL are significantly different from the GHG-I for the same period (2001-2010), this is to say, in the modified FREL/FRL, emissions from deforestation were 3 times higher and emissions from forest degradation were 10 times higher compared with the emissions reported in the GHG-I. Following the Technical Assessment Report release, some editorial mistakes were identified related to the value corresponding to emissions from forest degradation or forest land remaining forest land of the GHG-I. The accurate value is of 15.394.894,00 tons of CO₂ instead of 938.196,57 tons of CO₂, hence the difference is no longer 10 times as was mentioned in

³ LOI Signed with the WB,

<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/Letter%20of%20Intent%20signed%20Chile.pdf>

chapter 9 of the FREL

Chile has provided a detailed explanation of these differences; indicating that the differences in emissions from deforestation were due to better activity data information and a more intensive use of emission factors based on country specific data. As an example, it could be said that activity data is the same in both the modified FREL/FRL and the GHG-I, but in the elaboration of the GHG-I the dates of some Cadastre maps were different from the ones used in the FREL/FRL. See chapter 9 of the FREL/FRL document for more details

Despite the above, it is important to consider that there are certain intrinsic differences between FREL/FRL and GHG-I. The main differences are related to:

- Geographical scope: while the GHG-I scope is national, the FREL/FRL has a subnational scope, covering five regions that represent the 22% of the national territory and contain the 41% of the native forest.
- The treatment of forest plantations: while GHG-I accounts for emissions and removals from forest plantations, these are excluded in the FREL/FRL.

A comparative matrix detailing (based on chapter 9 of FRL/FREL) demonstrating forest land (ha) and emission (tCO₂) distribution by REDD+ activities (deforested areas, degraded areas, areas for conservation and areas for enhancement of forest carbon stock, planted forests, etc.), explaining reasons for differences in FREL and in GHG-I. In the same matrix are also provided definitions for all these four activities considered in FRL and in GHG-I.

With regards to forest degradation, during the FREL/FRL Technical Assessment (TA), Chile explained that the main reason for inconsistencies are related to activity data, the estimation methods (Gain –Loss method in the GHG-I vs Stock –Change method in the FREL/FRL) and the exclusion of carbon stock gains from plantations replacing native forests. Furthermore, in the activity of enhancement of forest carbon stocks, there are significant differences between the FREL/FRL and the GHG-I. In the FREL/FRL the values are 8 times less than in the GHG-I due to the exclusion of removals from forest plantations from the FREL/FRL calculation, which only includes biomass increment from native forests. These differences were explained with detailed and transparent information, taking into consideration that intrinsic differences might exist between the FREL/FRL and the GHG-I, given that the GHG-I has to report all the emissions/removals in the four considered sectors. In the cases where there was no consistency between the FREL/FRL and the GHG-I, Chile provided pertinent reasons, that were considered as well-justified by the TA. It was explained that the FREL/FRL represents an improvement in the use of higher tier methods, enhancing the precision of the estimations. Fundamentally, these differences are generated due to more data availability and the use of more precise methodologies in the FREL/FRL, which were later integrated in the GHG-I submitted with the 3rd Biennial Update Report (BUR).

With regard to the forest definition, the FREL/FRL excluded planted forests, considering only native forests in the definition, while the GHG-I included all types of forests. This exclusion was explained with the fact that more than the 97% of forest plantations have industrial objectives and are composed by single exotic species. More details about the differences in these definitions can be found in paragraphs 34 and 35 of the TAR. The GHG-I and the FREL/FRL have intrinsic differences due to these dissimilar forest definitions, so the results will not be the same. However, to increase the consistency between these two reports the discrepancy between the dates of the Cadaster will be solved in the GHG-I submitted with Chile's fourth BUR in 2020.

As a complement to the aforementioned evaluation, the forest definition to be included in the FREL/FRL was submitted to an evaluation of experts in Chile, through a workshop in which the final adjustments to the forest definition for the purpose of RBPs were agreed. During the FREL/FRL TA Chile stated that plantations will be included in the FREL/FRL once these plantations are used as permanent cover and are consistent with the objectives outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement

In mitigation, Chile has committed to the sustainable development and recovery of 100,000 hectares of forest land, mainly native, which will account for greenhouse gas sequestrations and reductions of an annual equivalent of around 600,000 tCO₂e as of 2030. This commitment is subject to the approval of the Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Promotion Law. Also, Chile has agreed to reforest 100,000 hectares, mostly with native species, which shall represent sequestrations of about 900,000 and 1,200,000 annual equivalent tons of CO₂ as

of 2030. This commitment is conditioned to the extension of Decree Law 701 and the approval of a new Forestry Promotion Law⁴.

(ii.a) Data source of the FREL/FRL: Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Assessment Report in relation to the data used for the construction of the FREL/FRL, specifying whether the FREL/FRL is based on historical data and is equal to or below the average annual historical emissions during the reference period.

The subnational FREL/FRL is based on an annual average emissions/removals of CO₂. The activity data used for its construction was based on a historical reference period drawn from the national land use Cadastre, period 1997 -2012. The Cadastre is a project that started between 1993 and 1997, with periodic updates of the spatial database, and contains information on land use, with special attention to native and planted forests. This data constitutes the baseline of the land use information of the country and is used in several reports and as an input to elaborate public policy. This information was complemented with the use of Landsat time series images to obtain the AD. On the other hand, the information on emission factors were obtained from the Forest National Inventory, established for the period 2001-2010, together with additional national research developed by the Forest Institute (INFOR) and the Universidad Austral de Chile.⁵

During the TA, the TTE noted that the original FREL/FRL was constructed using different reference periods for each region and activity, resulting in a matrix of FREL/FRLs, this was due to the different availability of information, in particular, of different cadastre years. This problem was partially solved by Chile, presenting a modified FREL/FRL that considered two reference periods using interpolation methods: 2001-2013 for activities and sub-activities related to land use change, and 2001-2010 for activities or sub-activities that occur in permanent forest.

(ii.b) If a country is considered HFLD: Please provide the basis/justification for this classification. N/A

(ii.c) FREL/FRL adjustments for a HFLD country: If adjustments made, please provide information that the adjustment does not exceed 0.1% of the carbon stock over the eligibility period in the relevant area and/or exceed 10% of the FREL/FRL to reflect quantified, documented changes in circumstances during the reference period that likely underestimate future rates of deforestation or forest degradation during the eligibility period N/A

(iii) FREL/FRL in accordance with 12/CP.17: Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Assessment Report in relation to the quantified estimate of the FREL/FRL. Include whether the FREL/FRL was constructed in accordance with the guidelines in Decision 12/CP.17; specifically on the modalities for FREL/FRL and whether the raised issues were material or not material to the quantified estimate of the FEEL/FRL.

The FREL/FRL construction was developed using the IPCC 2006 “Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories”. As stated in paragraph 37 of the TAR. The data and information used in the construction of the FREL/FRL for the four REDD+ activities are transparent, complete, consistent, accurate and in accordance with the guidelines for submission of information on FRELS/FRLs, as contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17. Furthermore, the TA highlighted (in paragraph 38 of the TAR) the willingness of Chile to implement a stepwise approach to improve the FREL/FRL in relation with the inclusion of new activities and biomes. Chile is currently making efforts to develop stock charts for different forest types and develop historic and current land use maps for different biomes of the country, such as the Mediterranean region, with the intention of developing a FREL/FRL with an extended geographical coverage and improvements in the methodologies.

(iv) FREL/FRL transparency: Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Assessment Report in relation to the transparency of the FREL/FRL and whether significant issues were raised and resolved. If applicable, provide a plan on how to address and overcome issues

⁴ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Chile%20First/INDC%20Chile%20english%20version.pdf>

⁵ In mitigation, Chile has committed to the sustainable development and recovery of 100,000 hectares of forest land, mainly native, which will account for greenhouse gas sequestrations and reductions of an annual equivalent of around 600,000 of CO₂ as of 2030. This commitment is subject to the approval of the Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Promotion Law. Also, Chile has agreed to reforest 100,000 hectares, mostly with native species, which shall represent sequestrations of about 900,000 and 1,200,000 annual equivalent tons of CO₂ as of 2030. This commitment is conditioned to the extension of Decree Law 701 and the approval of a new Forestry Promotion Law.

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

that were not material to the transparency of the FREL/FRL raised in TA Report that couldn't be resolved due to time and data restrictions.

The TAR of the FREL/FRL indicates, in paragraph 39, that several issues regarding transparency of the information were addressed in the modified FREL/FRL, improving the reproducibility of the calculations. For instance, in the first presentation of the FREL/FRL, most of the relevant methodological information was included in annexes. Though the exchange of opinions between the TTE and Chile, a modified document was elaborated, including detailed methodological descriptions in the main body of the document, which lead to an important improvement with regard to the principle of transparency. Additionally, in the modified FREL/FRL the approach and the values used for the construction of the report were changed, enhancing the transparency and completeness of the information. On the same line, the additional data and information provided by Chile facilitated the TA of the submitted report.

To further improve the transparency of the construction of the FREL/FRL, Chile planned to generate an integrated platform that allows the storage and dissemination of spatial and database information, together with the semi-automated generation of reports and the visualization of results (paragraph 22 (a) of the TAR). This platform is being developed by an external consultant, and the MRV module of the platform is planned to be completely functional by the beginning of 2020.

(v) FREL/FRL completeness: *Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Assessment Report in relation to the understanding of the FREL/FRL and whether significant issues were raised and resolved. If applicable, provide a plan on how to address and overcome issues that were not material to the completeness of the FREL/FRL raised in TA Report that couldn't be resolved due to time and data restrictions. Include information that allows for the reconstruction of the FREL/FRL.*

The modified submission of the FREL/FRL significantly improved the transparency and completeness of the information. Also, the data presentation was improved, and the details of the applied methodology were included in the main body of the document, including the description of methods and data sources enhanced the replicability of the calculated estimations.

In the original submission of the FREL/FRL, the Technical Team of Experts (TTE) indicated that some data was presented in tables that did not allow the assessment completion, the detailed information of the methodology was presented in annexes and also areas of improvement could not be identified. Chile addressed all these issues in the modified submission and after that the TA did not present relevant issues that were not addressed and solved to fulfill the completeness of the FREL/FRL.

(vi) FREL/FRL consistency: *Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Assessment Report in relation to the consistency of the methodology used over the time series used for the construction of the FREL/FRL, and whether significant issues were raised in the report and resolved. If applicable, provide a plan to address and overcome issues that were not material to the consistency of the FREL/FRL raised in TA Report that couldn't be resolved due to time and data restrictions.*

The applied methodology in the FREL/FRL construction is based on the activity data extracted from the historical series data included in the land use Cadastre made by CONAF (period 1997 to 2012). Due to budget and operational limitations, the Cadastre has a database with different base years for Chilean regions. This information is provided for all the activities included in the FREL/FRL. During the AT, the TTE pointed out that Chile could ensure more consistent time series by using the same satellite data sources (e.g. from Landsat or RapidEye), leading to an improved consistency of AD considering spatial and temporal resolution (paragraph 41 of the TAR). This recommendation was considered by Chile, and the new maps of land use and land use change are being developed using Landsat data only, these maps of land use were used in the REDD+ technical annex of results and are based in remote sensing analysis, this maps will allow Chile to increase the consistency of the results by using a single source of information and a common date for all the regions, differing from the current time series of data, that has different years of maps for each region, using several sources of data..

During the TA, a comparison of datasets were carried out between the activity data for deforestation presented by Chile and the datasets from Global Forest Watch (GFW)⁶, that uses Landsat time series analysis. The TAR

⁶ <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/country/CHL>

identified the differences between these results, pointing out that the differences in forest loss for some years were explained in the definition of land use and forest definition that the national Cadastre considers, against the land cover based definition used by GFW, which doesn't consider the same forest definition.

(vii) FREL/FRL accuracy: Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Assessment Report in relation to the accuracy of the FREL/FRL and whether significant issues were raised and resolved. This should include information on whether the data and methodologies used neither over- nor under-estimate emissions and/or removals during the reference period. If applicable, provide a plan to address and overcome issues raised in TA Report that were not material to the accuracy of the FREL/FRL and that couldn't be resolved due to time and data restrictions.

The submitted modified FREL/FRL presents an extensive use of Tier 2 and 3 methods, which increased the precision of the estimations. For the forest degradation, Chile used a tier 3 method consisting mainly on the use of the density graph (stock chart) of the Roble-Rauli-Coihue forest type, developed by Bahamondez et al. (2009)⁷, and in order to improve the accuracy of the estimates, Chile is currently making efforts to achieve a better development in this activity by including density graphs for other forest types. The FREL/FRL represents an improvement in terms of use of higher-tier methods in comparison with the GHG-I included in the first BUR, which leads to a better precision of the emission/removal estimations.

(viii) Sources of emissions: Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Assessment Report in relation to whether all activities listed in paragraph 70 of UNFCCC decision 1/CP.16 ('REDD-plus activities') that are a significant source of emissions were included. If they were not, justify whether activities that are significant sources of emissions were not included due to lack of data and/or whether the omission overestimates emissions or underestimates removals. Provide also a plan to include all data on all REDD-plus activities that are significant sources of emissions in future FREL/FRL submissions.

The Activities indicated in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16 included by Chile in its FRL/FREL are reduced emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, forest conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Chile explained that, in the case of the activity of sustainable management of forests, owing to a lack of geographic data to identify explicitly the areas subject to this activity, Chile decided to include the carbon stock changes resulting from sustainable management of forests under the activity of reducing emissions from forest degradation (if the result is an emission) or under enhancement of forest carbon stocks (if the result is a removal), it means that activities were not omitted. The AT highly commends Chile for increasing the transparency of the information relating to the exclusion of this activity and by including instead the carbon stock changes from this activity in two other selected activities in the modified submission.

However, in order to provide an idea of the scale of the significance of emissions / removals of managed native forest, the following table presents an average of area under management in the 5 regions where the results are achieved:

Region	Average Area 2001-2010 (Ha)
Maule	33,979.6
Biobío	29,508.1
Araucanía	79,149.0
Los Ríos	118,930.0
Los Lagos	130,766.7
Total	392,333.3

Source: CONAF. Legal and Administrative Department

The average annual area under management represents 6.7% of the total area of native forest in the 5 regions (total area of native forest: 5,853,387 hectares)

⁷ Bahamondez C, Martin M, Muller-Using S, Rojas Y and Vergara G. 2009. Case Studies in Measuring and Assessing Forest Degradation: An Operational Approach to Forest Degradation. Forest Resources Assessment Working Paper. Rome: Forestry Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Besides, according to the legislation, the following are the management activities allowed in native forest:

- Thinning, elimination control of invasive alien species, felling forest burned, recovery felling, preparatory felling, regeneration felling, stripped, ecological enrichment, supplementary planting, thinning to waste, reforestation, revegetation, direct sowing.
- Intermediate felling, sanitary felling, trimming, low trimming, trimming for non-timber purposes, thinning, thinning for non-timber purposes, shape trimming and productive thinning.
- Tree banding and thin thinning.

In conclusion, it can be affirmed on the one hand that it is a non-significant activity in terms of emissions or removals since only 6.7% of the total is under management. On the other hand, due to the permitted management activities it is difficult to consider the managed native forest as source of degradation as suggested by the team of experts in paragraph 33 of the technical assessment report.

(ix) Significant pools: Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Assessment Report in relation to the inclusion of the most significant pools. If applicable, justify whether significant pools were not included due to lack of data and/or the omission does not overestimate emissions or underestimate removals. In addition, provide a plan to include all significant pools in future FREL/FRL submissions.

The carbon pools considered in the modified FREL/FRL included the above and below ground biomass for all REDD+ activities. Dead organic matter was considered for conservation, deforestation and degradation activities. This pool was not included in the enhancement of forest carbon stock activity due to the unavailability of information regarding the rate of dead organic (DOM) matter accumulation in areas converted to native forest.

In the original FREL/FRL presentation Chile included the SOC pool, but then it was excluded in the modified submission due to the lack of information at national level and also to guarantee consistency with the GHG-I which also excludes SOC, hence consistency between these two reports is maintained. This exclusion is due to the lack of accuracy of existing information at continental level sources, leaving this pool out of the FREL/FRL. This omission of the SOC pool was justified by the TTE due to the lack of national data to describe the rates of changes in this pool (paragraph 42 of the TAR). Another difference between the original and the modified submission of the FREL/FRL occurred in the dead organic matter (DOM) pool, that was included in the estimation of the enhancement of forest carbon stock activity in the original submission, but then, in the modified FREL/FRL, Chile decided to exclude this pool because significant changes are not expected in the activity of forest carbon stock enhancement during the reference period.

Despite the TA comments that emissions from SOC could be significant when forest lands are converted to other land uses, the exclusion of SOC was considered as conservative in the case of enhancement of forest carbon stocks, because this pool is not expected to decrease in this activity. In order to support this decision, an estimation of the emissions from soil organic carbon (SOC) for deforestation was done using Tier 1 methodology which determined that emissions from SOC were 128.005 tCO₂e/year, compared with the 1.653.819 tCO₂e/year emitted from the living biomass and dead organic matter pools. representing 7,7 % of the total emissions. In addition to that, the exclusion of this pool is in compliance with criteria n° 4 of the Carbon Fund Methodological Framework, of which Chile is a participant, that highlights the fact that the exclusion of this pool can underestimate the estimation of emission reductions.

In summary, there is a recognition for the efforts made to have better information regarding DOM and SOC, with the aim to include these pools in a stepwise process and in future submissions or exclude them if there is evidence that changes in these pools are not significant. An improvement area has been identified and Chile stated that continuous efforts are underway in order to include emissions factors and activity data related to SOC fluxes.

(x) Emissions from gases: Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained

in the Technical Assessment Report in relation to the inclusion of all gases that are significant sources of emissions. If not all of the gases were included, justify whether gases that are significant sources of emissions were not included due to lack of data and/or whether the omission overestimates emissions or underestimates removals. Provide also a plan to include all significant pools in future FREL/FRL submissions.

The GHG gases included in the FREL/FRL are emissions/removals of CO₂ for the four selected REDD+ activities, and additionally, an estimation of non-CO₂ (CH₄ and N₂O) from forest fires was included and was considered as a sub-activity of the forest degradation activity. The inclusion of non-CO₂ GHG was done by using the appropriate equations and factors of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. In the case of gases, the TTE noted that significant emissions were not excluded.

(xi) IPCC guidance for FREL/FRL: Please indicate if the whether the construction of the FREL/FRL (data, methodologies and estimates) was guided by 2003 GPGs or 2006 GLs.

The IPCC 2006 guidelines were applied for the construction of the FREL/FRL as a basis for the estimation of emissions and removals resulting from the four REDD+ activities.

(xii) Issues related to applying IPCC guidance: Please mention any significant issues related to the application of IPCC GLs/GPGs as raised in the TA report. Include any significant issues that are material to the alignment with the methodologies of the IPCC GLs/GPGs that were raised in the TA report and whether significant issues were raised and resolved. If applicable, provide a plan to address and overcome issues raised in TA Report that were not material to the application of IPCC guidance and that couldn't be resolved due to time and data restrictions.

The TAR of the FREL/FRL mentions, in paragraph 11, that Chile used the guidelines and guidance provided in the IPCC Guidelines for National GHG-I as a basis for the estimation of changes in carbon stocks and non-CO₂ emissions, regarding the four reported activities.

One of the main aspects discussed during the original FREL/FRL submission was the possibility of using the same reference period for all REDD+ activities in the selected regions. This is because historical data availability is different for the different activities in each region, which resulted in a FRL/FREL matrix. Due to this complexity, the TTE suggested that Chile could use the same reference period by using the tools described in the IPCC Guidelines. In response to that, Chile presented a modified version with two reference periods: 2001-2013 for activities and sub activities that are due to land use changes, and 2001-2010 for activities in permanent forest (forest land remaining forest land), this was possible by using the IPCC 2006 guidelines regarding interpolation of data, allowing to have a single reference period (2001-2013) for activities that are due to land use changes. The modified submission standardized the historical reference period and reduced the number of references periods, but in future submissions Chile could present a single common reference period for all REDD+ selected activities.

With regard to the SOC, even though the TA commends Chile's efforts to obtain better information, the TA noted that the IPCC 2006 Guidelines include a method for estimating changes in carbon stocks using default emission factors, although the exclusion of the SOC was justified by the high uncertainty of the default emission factors and because of the lack of national information on the rate of changes in this pool, identifying this issue as an area for future improvement (paragraphs 31 and 42 of the TAR).

B.1.2. Additional criteria related to FREL/FRL

(xiii) Reference period for the FREL/FRL: Please indicate the reference period (number of years) applied for the construction of the FREL/FRL.

The subnational NREF/NRF presented by Chile considers two reference periods, that use different interpolation methods:

1. 2001-2013 (13 years) for activities and sub activities related to changes in land use (deforestation, substitution, increase in forest area and restitution): The interpolation was performed using the following equation, that allowed to obtain an annual area of change for the activities:

$$A_i = \frac{A_{p1} - A_{p1} \left(\frac{b_{p1}}{t_{p1}} \right) + A_{p2} - A_{p2} \left(\frac{b_{p2}}{t_{p2}} \right)}{t_{p1} + t_{p2} - b_{p1} - b_{p2}}$$

Where:

A_i = Annual area of change (ha)

A_p = Area of change in period p (ha)

b = Interpolation time

t = Period time p (years)

2. 2001-2010 (10 years) for activities that occur in permanent forest (conservation, degradation in permanent forest and recovery of degraded forests): In this case the activity data was estimated by dividing the total emissions/removals by the number of years of the reference period (10), obtaining an annual estimate.

(xiv) If previous reference level submitted: *Please indicate whether a previous reference level applying to the same area was submitted. If so, describe the difference between the emissions and removals used for the previous one and the current one. Describe any adjustments made to the current FREL/FRL compared to the previous one, if applicable.*

(xv) **Uncertainties:** *Please indicate whether the country has provided information on aggregated uncertainties of the emissions or removals estimate, taking into account national capabilities and circumstances, and if so, indicate the percentage of aggregate uncertainties and provide information on assumptions and sources. If applicable, indicate the process implemented to minimize systematic and random errors.*

The FRL/FREL submitted by Chile presents an aggregated uncertainty of 33.4%. This analysis uses non-weighted error propagation when the parameters are multiplied directly to estimate the final result (i.e. in order to estimate the emissions from deforestation a direct multiplication between the loss of forest lands with the emission factor of the land use change); while the weighted error propagation was applied when the parameters were added to estimate the final result i.e. removals due to carbon increment resulting from the direct sum of increases from non-forest land to forest land and increment in forest land remaining as forest lands (IPCC Guidelines 2006, equations 3.1 and 3.2). The uncertainty calculation was presented separated by activity, subactivity, region, carbon pool, and parameters utilized to estimate emissions and removals of carbon pools. The aggregated uncertainty (33.4%) was calculated by performing an error propagation through each individual activity and weighting the uncertainties.

Among the assumptions considered for the uncertainty calculation, the FREL/FRL considers, for instance, that for the annual mean increment for the adult Alerce forest type, the highest error of the mean annual increment was used in order to be conservative. The same criterion was applied with the annual mean increment of the young Alerce forests and all Araucaria forest types. These assumptions were taken into account to consider a conservative scenario regarding uncertainty, taking into consideration the highest possible value of error. As another example, for the mixed forest type it is assumed that the mean annual increment is the average of all forest types due to the lack of specific information.

(xvi) Please indicate whether different FREL/FRLs have been used for different funding sources or other purposes, and if so, list and describe them.

Chile has not used different FREL/FRL for different funding sources or for other purposes. The same FREL/FRL was used as reference level to participate in the REDD+ approach of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

(FCPF)

B.2. REDD-plus Results reporting

Please provide link to the BUR technical annex containing REDD+ results:
<https://unfccc.int/documents/185269>

Please provide link to the UNFCCC Technical Analysis Report: <https://unfccc.int/documents/199734>

B.2.1. UNFCCC Technical Analysis

(i) Consistency of results with FREL/FRL: *Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Analysis Report in relation to the consistency of the reported results in the technical annex to the BUR with the FREL/FRL (including the inclusion of same pools, activities and gases).*

Chile reported the results of the implementation of the four activities (for the periods 2014–2016 for activities resulting in a land-use change and 2011–2015 for activities occurring in forests remaining forests), which amount to a total reduction of emissions of 6,136,475 t CO₂eq per year and were measured against the assessed FRELs/FRLs for the activities during the corresponding reference periods, 2001–2013 when there is a land-use change and 2001–2010 when there is no land-use change.

The data and information provided in the technical annex are in overall accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to decision 14/CP.19. The TA concluded that the data and information provided by Chile in the technical annex are transparent and, to the extent possible, consistent with the assessed FRELs/FRLs established in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71(b), and decision 12/CP.17.

During the technical analysis process of the technical annex (TA), the technical team of experts (TTE) noted that Chile was using different emission factors for the activities that involve land use change when comparing the FREL/FRL with the Technical Annex. These emission factors were used because of the new availability of data coming from the National Forest Inventory (NFI). Despite the existence of updated data, the experts considered that this could compromise the consistency with the assessed FREL/FRL. In response to that, Chile made recalculations using the same emission factor as in the FREL/FRL, this recalculated data was submitted in a revised technical annex on August the 9th of 2019, the revised TA presented updated results consistent with the assessed FREL/FRL.

The experts noted that, with the revised version of the technical annex, Chile ensured consistency to the extent possible with its assessed FREL/FRL. Furthermore, Chile ensured overall consistency between its assessed FREL and estimation of results by: the inclusion of the same gases, the same areas, the same forest definition, the inclusion of the same carbon pools and activities and using consistent emission factors for above and below-ground biomass for deforestation and forest degradation by substitution, these EF were derived from the same source: the first cycle of the National Forest Inventory.

The experts also noted that Chile used consistent methodologies to estimate carbon stocks, using a mixture of IPCC tier 2 and 3 approaches. To determine the degradation activity, Chile used a consistent tier 3 method defined by stock chart of the Roble-Rauli-Coihue forest type. Despite the fact that currently Chile has stock charts for other forest types, the country decided to use a single stock chart for the estimation of results in order to maintain the consistency with the FREL/FRL.

Other issues regarding the consistency of the AD were raised during the TA, this topic and the ways Chile plans to overcome them are elaborated in the following points (iv and v)

A summary of the Reduced Emission by REDD+ Activity can be seen in the following table:

REDUCED EMISSIONS BY REDD+ ACTIVITY					
Region	ER for Deforestation (tCO ₂ e year ⁻¹)	ER by Degradation (tCO ₂ e year ⁻¹)	ER for enhancement of stocks (tCO ₂ e year ⁻¹)	ER for Conservation (tCO ₂ e year ⁻¹)	ER Total (tCO ₂ e year ⁻¹)
Maule	64,219	31,374	-474,953	-30,897	-410,257
Biobío	259,242	-2,264,554	-618,607	-548,398	-3,172,317
La Araucanía	225,686	-1,104,070	-310,795	-553,755	-1,742,935
Los Ríos	412,770	-71,952	210,818	-411,847	139,789
Los Lagos	-813,405	-1,121,530	10,192,463	3,064,667	11,322,194
Total	148,513	-4,530,732	8,998,925	1,519,769	6,136,475

(ii) **Transparency of the data:** *Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Analysis Report in relation to the transparency of the data and information provided in the technical annex (i.e. whether information has been provided to provide an understanding of how UNFCCC guidance on results reporting has been addressed). Include information on significant issues raised in the Technical Analysis Report and whether these were raised and resolved. If applicable, provide a plan on how to address and overcome issues raised in the Technical Analysis Report, that were not material to the transparency of the data on results and that could not be resolved due to time and data restrictions.*

The Technical Annex submitted by Chile provides all the spreadsheets with the necessary data and formulas for the reconstruction of the results for all the activities, along with the calculation for the uncertainty. In addition, each section of the technical annex provides a detailed explanation of the methodology and the considered assumptions, while additional technical information can be found in the footnotes of the document, that contain details of the calculation of the REDD+ results for all the activities, increasing the transparency of the methods and AD used (TATR, paragraph 18).

During the Technical Analysis of the Technical Annex Chile provided additional information, particularly regarding uncertainty analysis, the data from the national forest inventory, and the cadastre and land use change maps. The technical team of experts commended Chile for its efforts to increase the transparency. The experts also commended Chile for making the maps used in the Annex publicly available, via weblinks in the footnotes of the document or in the webpage of CONAF's Territorial Information System⁸. Giving these considerations, the TTE stated that the data and information provided by the party was considered transparent to the extent possible

(iii) **Completeness of the data:** *Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Analysis Report in relation to the completeness of the data and information provided in the technical annex (i.e. whether information has been provided that allows for the reconstruction of the results). Include information on significant issues raised in the Technical Analysis Report and whether these were raised and resolved. If applicable, provide a plan on how to address and overcome issues raised in the Technical Analysis Report, that were not material to the completeness of the data on results and that could not be resolved due to time and data restrictions.*

The Technical Annex provided by Chile contains all the necessary data to reproduce the calculation of the REDD+ results. During the process of technical analysis, the Technical Team of Experts was able to reproduce the same results presented by Chile in all of the REDD+ activities. During the Technical Analysis, the Technical Team of Experts asked for additional information regarding the details of the re-measurements and sampling design of the National Forest Inventory. Chile responded by sending the documents with all the requested details. In addition, details about the uncertainty calculations were asked and the worksheets with the calculations were delivered. The LULUCF commended Chile for its efforts to ensure the completeness of the data and information provided, that included all the necessary information for the reconstruction of the results

⁸ <http://sit.conaf.cl>

(iv) **Consistency of the data:** *Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Analysis Report in relation to the consistency of the data and information provided in the technical annex (i.e. data and methodologies were applied consistently over the results time series). Include information on significant issues raised in the Technical Analysis Report and whether these were raised and resolved. If applicable, provide a plan on how to address and overcome issues raised in the Technical Analysis Report, that were not material to the consistency of the data on results and that could not be resolved due to time and data restrictions.*

The data used for the construction of the Technical Annex of REDD+ results comes, in the case of the Emission Factors (EF), from the National Forest Inventory, and in the case of the Activity data (AD) related to land use changes, from the cadastre maps and the maps of land use change.

In the case of the EF, the experts noted that, Chile used different emission factors in the FREL/FRL and the Technical Annex, that were derived from the first and the second cycle of the National Forest Inventory respectively. After the Technical Assessment week, Chile decided, in order to maintain consistency with the FREL/FRL, to resolve the issue delivering a revised version of the technical annex, that was recalculated using the same emission factor used in the FREL/FRL for the results estimation. With these changes, the experts noted that Chile ensured consistency with the EFs applied.

In regard to the activity data, the experts noted that Chile used an alternative methodology to gather the information regarding land use changes for the estimation of results. The methodology that was used for the FREL/FRL was based on the data of the “Cadastre and evaluation of vegetation resources of Chile” project, while for the estimation of the results, land use change maps were derived from spectral classification. During the technical assessment, Chile explained that the polygons from the cadastre were used as a base map on which the land use changes were detected. Additionally, the collection of imagery for both the cadastre and the land use change maps used for the technical annex is also consistent during the dry period months (from November to March). This approach was used because it was not possible for Chile to generate AD biennially using the cadastre methodology, mainly because of the higher costs that it presents, the view of these considerations, the technical experts considered that the results presented by Chile were consistent to the extent possible with the FREL/FRL, and according with the current national capacities and capabilities. See section (v) below on how Chile plans to implement and improve the second FREL/FRL regarding this issue.

(v) **Accuracy of the data:** *Please provide any additional information that supplements the information contained in the Technical Analysis Report in relation to the accuracy of the data and information provided in the technical annex (i.e. whether it neither over- nor under-estimates emissions and/or removals). Include information on significant issues raised in the Technical Analysis Report and whether these were raised and resolved. If applicable, provide a plan on how to address and overcome issues raised in the Technical Analysis Report, that were not material to the accuracy of the data on results and that could not be resolved due to time and data restrictions.*

The Technical Analysis Report showed that Chile has made several efforts to increase the accuracy of the data used for the construction of the Technical Annex of REDD+ results. These efforts are reflected in the National Forest Monitoring system that, via an intersectoral institutional arrangement, is able to produce and deliver transparent and accurate information and data on activities that involve land use change and activities in permanent forest, together with emission factors extracted from the National Forest Inventory. The experts commended Chile for these efforts, acknowledging the long-term efforts of Chile to build a robust NFMS.

Regarding the accuracy of the Activity data, the experts noted that the methodologies for estimating land use changes were different. In response to that, Chile clarified that, the methodology used to estimate land use change in the results period is an update of the methodology used in the reference period AD estimated for the FREL/FRL that is based on high and medium resolution imagery. The AD estimation for the FREL/FRL has three steps: 1) estimate land used applying visual interpretation and establishing a 0,5 ha minimum map unit 2) land use maps are intersected to identify land use change areas without setting a minimum map unit 3) activity data is derived from the initial and final land uses of the land use changes maps.

To estimate AD for the results period medium resolution imagery is used on (i.e. 30 m Landsat imagery) with a spectral index combination to identify land use changes. The minimum map unit was 0,27 ha (3 pixels of Landsat) to ensure the exclusion of potential artefacts. The thresholds chosen to define land use change for the spectral index were set using the ground truth data and high-resolution imagery for the training phase, to

ensure the AD was reliable and accurate. These land use change maps are based on the information and the geometry of the polygons contained in the cadaster, detecting the land use changes and modifying (e.g. splitting or changing the attributes) of the existing polygons, hence decreasing the chance of falling in an under or over estimation. Then, the changes in land use of the maps used in the results period are validated using high resolution data, ensuring the accuracy of the results. Furthermore, AD estimated in both (FREL/FRL and Results period) share common criteria, and the same land use categories.

The experts noted, as an area for future technical improvement, that Chile might want to consider recalculating the entire set of AD using satellite imagery with the same classification approach to enhance the accuracy in future submissions of the FREL/FRL.

To address this issue, Chile is currently calling, via public tender, for a consultant to develop land use change maps for the period 2001-2013, that will allow to have a consistent reference period (not using interpolation) and to have a complete time series made of spectral-based land use change maps. The name of the consultancy is "Update of Historical Maps of Land Use and Land Use Change for the update and expansion of the FREL / FRL, period 2001-2013". Once these new maps are elaborated, this Activity Data will be included in the updated FREL/FRL, following the stepwise approach suggested by the Technical Team of Experts.

(vi) Indicate the number of years that took place between the last year of the FREL/FRL period, and the year corresponding to the results being proposed for payments:

The last year of the FREL is 2013, and the years corresponding to REDD-plus results submitted to the GCF for payments are 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively 1, 2, and 3 years from the last year of the FREL.

B.2.2. Additional criteria related to the achieved results

(vii) **Uncertainties:** *Explain whether the country has provided information on aggregate uncertainties of the results, taking into account national capabilities and circumstances. Include the percentage of aggregate uncertainties and provide information on assumptions and sources. If applicable, indicate the process implemented to minimize systematic and random errors.*

Chile presented an aggregated uncertainty of the results of 38.43%, just as in the FREL/FRL, this analysis was performed using weighted error propagation when the parameters were added to estimate the final result, while non-weighted error propagation was used when the parameters were multiplied directly to estimate the final result. For these calculations, the equations 3.1 and 3.2 of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines were applied.

The uncertainty calculation was presented separated by activity, sub activity, carbon pool and region, including the and parameters utilized to estimate emissions and removals of carbon pools. The aggregated uncertainty was calculated by performing an error propagation through each individual activity and weighting the uncertainties.

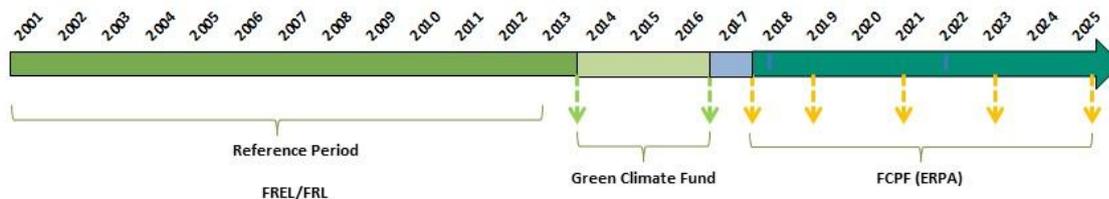
(viii) **Preventing double payments:**

- *Provide information on payments that have been, or are expected to be received from other sources of funding for results recognized by the country for the same area for the same period, for which the country is applying for payments from the GCF.*
- *Include relevant information regarding the payments paid or expected to be paid, including the year(s), results volume in tCO₂e, quantities for which payments were received/are expected to be received, and entity/entities paying for the results as well as any type of agreement involved.*
- *Provide sufficient assurances that the results that have been paid, or are expected to be paid for by other sources (or are under any type of analogous agreement) been excluded from the volume offered to the GCF.*
- *Provide a description of measures to ensure that the results paid by the GCF will not be transferred, offered for future payment or otherwise used (for example for offsets) and information on how the results proposed for payment by the GCF will be treated or used.*

- Provide information on how different financing contributed to the achieved results.

The years included in the period considered for the current results-based payments from the GCF (2014, 2015 and 2016), are not being offered to other instances of results-based payments and are neither going to be offered in the future. This will be ensured given the official designation of CONAF as the national agency in charge to manage REDD+ RBP, and the legal and institutional arrangements established at regional and local level with relevant counterparts through bilateral agreements, might be considered as relevant measures to mitigate the risk of competing ER title among different agencies. As an additional measure to avoid any risk of competing ER title among different agencies or any other arrangement, CONAF has agreed with the FCPF of the WB that the negotiation of an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) will take into account mitigation results ulterior to 2017.

After the submission of the ER Program to the FCPF's Carbon Fund, Chile started the negotiation of and Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) with the World Bank. This ERPA considers the same area as the GCF results-based payments (Maule to Los Lagos Regions) but different periods. The total volume of emission reduction that are being considered for this agreement is 5,000,000 tCO₂eq. The periods considered for the ERPA goes from 2018 to 2025. The details of the periods for the different funds can be found in the following figure:



Regarding the private voluntary market, CONAF, as focal point for REDD in Chile, has to be informed when a private organization or NGO has the intention of participating in the private carbon market. This is in the process of being formalized as a requirement for projects through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Additionally, CONAF is continuously monitoring platforms as the IHS Markit Environmental Registry. There are two recorded private initiatives that matched the period and area considered for GCF results-based payments. The first one is the project called "Avoiding planned deforestation and degradation in the Valdivian Coastal Reserve, Chile (ID: 103000000003275)", developed by The Nature Conservancy and registered in IHS Markit's Environmental Registry⁹. There are no other projects identified outside the 5 regions. According to the verification reports under the VCS standard, this project has verified emission reductions from November 4, 2013 to November 3, 2014, that corresponds to 16,724 tCO₂eq, that were validated as GHG credits eligible for issuance as VCU (Verified Carbon Units). The second one is the project called "Reforestation of degraded lands in the Valle California of Patagonia, Chile (ID: 100000000001189)" with a total of 17 tCO₂eq for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016, these ERs were also registered in the IHS Markit's Environmental Registry¹⁰. These credits were subtracted from the total volume of the archived REDD-plus results and considered in the calculation of the achieved volume of REDD-plus results offered to the pilot programme (section A of the FP).

The archived results presented in this proposal were made possible mainly using national resources, focused on the budget of CONAF, as well as with support from other international funds. Currently, this institution has offices all across the country's Regions and Provinces and it manages a total of 101 State-Protected Wilderness Areas among National Reserves, National Parks and Natural Monuments, which add up to 14.56 million hectares. More than 1,800 employees, including professionals, technical and administrative workers, forest rangers and janitors work in the promotion of forest activities, protected wilderness-area centers, prevention and combat of forest fires, environmental education, management and supervision of forest legislations and general management.

The budget of CONAF is continuously increasing, giving it the capability to enforce the forestry laws and

⁹ Weblink: https://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/project.jsp?project_id=103000000003275

¹⁰ Weblink: https://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/project.jsp?project_id=100000000001189

prevent deforestation and degradation, producing the results presented in this proposal. In 2014, at the beginning of the monitoring period, the budget of CONAF summed a total of 105.023.262 USD, increasing to 122.985.511 USD in 2016 (the last year of the results period). Of the total budget, 24% is used for institution management, 31% for the Fire Management Program, 21% for management of Protected Wilderness-Areas, 22% for Forest Management (administration of regulatory development legislation) and 2% for the Urban Tree Planting Program.

(ix) Tracking emissions reductions: Indicate whether the achieved results are included in a registry or similar system that tracks emissions reductions and corresponding payments, and ensures that there is no past or future double payment or use of such results, including information to identify the area where the results were achieved, the entity eligible to receive payment, year(s) generated, source(s) of payments received, and identifying code, where possible. Provide the link or information where to find the registry or similar system

The emission reductions submitted to the GCF are currently not in a public registry, but a tracking system called "Emission Reduction Registry System" is being developed and tested by a consortium formed by IHS Markit and Santiago Climate Exchange, in a consultancy for CONAF (Financed by the FCPF Readiness program). This Registry System is currently being tested and the expected result is to have a public platform where the emission reductions generated by Chile and by private organizations can be available for potential buyers, avoiding double payment situations and increasing transparency. After the end of the consultancy, this national alternative will be evaluated by Chile, along with other alternative registry/tracking systems provided by the interested international organizations. This decision is still pending review of the international platforms available.

Despite these considerations, the ERs achieved by Chile and submitted to the GCF will be registered in the Lima REDD+ Information Hub (Infohub), allowing the public registry of Chile's results. As stated in the decision 9/CP.19, the information on this public registry will include, among other elements: the FREL/FRL and the results for each relevant period expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year, together with links to the technical reports, the national strategy of Chile (ENCCRV), information on the addressing and respect of safeguards and the national forest monitoring system. The information provided to the Infohub will also include the quantity of results for which payments are being received, and the entity paying for results (in this case, the GCF). This information will allow the public and interested buyers to be informed on the details of the results-based payments received by Chile, increasing the transparency and avoiding double payment situations.

While this work is proceeding, Chile is operating an interim procedure whereby every two months the Monitoring Measurement System (MMS) monitors existing public registries under existing forest carbon standards (including Verified Carbon Standard, Gold Standard, Plan Vivo, Climate Action Reserve, American Carbon Registry). Any REDD+ Project found in the registries will be uploaded to the database. It will facilitate future tracking and ensure that there is no past or future double payment.

The current status of the interim registry publicly available at <https://www.enccrv.cl/medicion-y-monitoreo>, this database is linked to the Monitoring Measurement System (MMS).

C. Non-carbon elements

Please provide a link to the summary of information on safeguards:
https://redd.unfccc.int/files/reporte_salvavidas_pc.pdf

C.1. Cancun safeguards

C.1.1. Compliance with Cancun safeguards. *Please provide any additional information that supplements the information included in the "summary of information on safeguards" that allows understanding how each of the safeguards below was addressed and respected in the full period during which results were generated in a way that ensures transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness:*

- (i) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements.

This safeguard refers to the complementarity or compatibility of the action implemented and of the overall National Climate Change and Vegetation Resources Strategy's (ENCCRV) policies and measures, with the objectives of national forest and environmental programmes, and with the Conventions and International Agreements related to forests and vegetation resources ratified by Chile.

The safeguards were applied consistently in a broader context than the pilot projects of the strategy, including activities that led to emission reductions, based on compliance with national legislation and the international agreements ratified by the country, both in the development of pilot projects and in the execution of the activities associated with the ER. The safeguard was addressed and respected throughout the preparation of the ENCCRV and in obtaining the ER results.

For **addressing** the safeguards, complementarity, compatibility and articulation of the actions with the Programmes and National Action Plans on climate change, as well as with International Conventions and Agreements ratified by Chile, and the current national legislation related to forests was analyzed. While a full description of the documents analyzed and generated is available in the "First Summary of Information: Approach, Respect and Compliance with the Safeguards for the Formulation of Chile's National Climate Change and Vegetation Resources Strategy (ENCCRV), Reporting Period 2013- 2017" (hereinafter the Safeguards Summary of Information, SoI) the main international conventions and other relevant instruments to which the ENCCRV contributes to are:

- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2015-2030**, specifically, **goal 13** on climate action and **goal 15 on life on land**.
- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** ratified by Chile on 11 November 1997
- **The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** ratified by Chile on 22 December 1994, and **subsequent Protocol of Kyoto and Paris Agreement** ratified on 26 August 2002 and 10 February 2017 (CONAF is the focal point to the UNFCCC).
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** ratified by Chile on 9 September 1994 and **Aichi Targets (Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020)** coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment, in its capacity as focal point.
- **United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)**, adhering to the UN Strategic Plan for Forests (2030). CONAF fulfills the role of National Focal Point.
- Indirectly, the ENCCRV contributes to other international agreements, such as: the **Ramsar Convention** ratified by Chile on 27 November 1981; **the Man and the Biosphere Program (MaB)**, which is part of the Biosphere Reserve Network of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for which CONAF is the focal point. The **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)** ratified by Chile on 14 February 1975, for which CONAF is the management authorities of forest products.

At the national level, the main legal instruments relevant in the context of the ENCCRV include:

- **Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile (1980)**
- **Law No. 19.300 / 1994**, on General Environmental Provisions
- **Decree No. 40/2013** of the Ministry of the Environment, corresponding to the Regulation of the Environmental Impact Assessment System.
- In the forestry sector, the main regulations are: **DL No. 701/1974, on Forest Development and its Regulation (Decree No. 259/1980)**, the **Law No. 20.283/ 2008, on the Recovery of Forest Native Forest and Forestry Development** and other related decrees, as well as specific decrees related to protect native species (**Decree No. 13/1995, Decree No. 490/1976, Decree No. 43/1990, Decree No. 427/1941, Decree No. 366/1944, Decree No. 4,363/1991**).

In addition, the preparation of the ENCCRV and the achievement of the ER kept in full consideration the following national plans, programmes and policies - all developed through joint efforts of various national and subnational stakeholders (including the Ministry of Environment and other units of the Ministry of Agriculture): **National Biodiversity Strategy (2003)**, **National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC) (2008-2012)**; **Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Silvoagricultural Sector (2013)**, **Climate Change Adaptation Plan in Biodiversity (2014)**, **National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (2014)**; **National Action Plan for Climate Change 2017-2022 (PANCC-II)**; **National Action Program against Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought 2016-2035 (PANCD)**; **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** of Chile, submitted to the UNFCCC on September 2015; **Forest Policy (2015-2035)** in which forest development

guidelines are established under the criteria of economic, social and environmental sustainability; and the **Wood energy Strategy (2015)** of CONAF.

The safeguard was then **fully respected**, by applying the national and international policies, laws and regulations towards the preparation of the ENCCRV and implementation of actions to achieve the ER reported. To further respect and comply with this safeguard special actions have been identified to enhance existing national legislation or establish a new forestry regulation that includes aspects related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. In particular, the reform of Law 20.283/2008 is foreseen to reach a larger number of beneficiaries through its incentive schemes, include payment for environmental services (PES) schemes to implement a sustainable management model linked to vegetation resources. In addition, land holders which do not have yet regular land titles might be included as potential beneficiaries of national programmes aiming to implement the ENCCRV.

the ENCCRV actions focus on resolving the need to enhance the current legislation or establish a new forestry regulation, in the specific: action MT1, Include provisions related to climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought in a new law on forest development; MT2 Modify and strengthen Law No. 20.283/2008 and its regulations; IF5 Include elements of preventive management and restoration after fires in Law N° 20.283/2008 and regulations; RH1, Amendment of Law No. 19,561/1998 that exempts reforestation to agricultural recovery; RH2, Incorporation of forest conservation variables in Law N° 18.450/1985; RH3, Limit the application of Law No. 20.412/2010 in soils with forest preferential capacity. (further details are available in the ENCCRV [document](#), figure 11)

Fully complying with this safeguard, the ENCCRV includes - among others - actions related to forest management plans, which are key instruments for the sustainable management of forest resources.

To date, the following pilot projects, funded by various sources and corresponding to the early implementation phase of the ENCCRV, have been prepared and implemented taking into consideration the key international agreements and national legal framework. CONAF, as executing and coordinating entity of the ENCCRV, ensured compliance with the corresponding safeguards.

The pilot projects that have been completed to date are:

- 4 projects aiming to improve the production chain for sustainable biomass, with an area of 4,337.6 hectares under different types of forest management, in the regions of Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos and Aysén, financed by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).
- 4 projects of hydrological restoration, in the regions of Bío-Bío and Los Ríos, covering an area of 446.8 hectares funded by the UN-REDD Programme Targeted Support.
- 2 preventive silviculture projects, in Valparaíso and Maule regions, covering an area of 843.1 hectares, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

Other projects that support respecting and compliance of safeguards i) and are currently ongoing are:

- 5 projects associated with Sustainable Land Management, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in the regions of Arica-Parinacota, Coquimbo, O'Higgins, Araucanía and Aysén.
- 5 restoration projects in the Regions of Coquimbo, Metropolitana, Araucanía (2) and Magallanes financed by the UN-REDD National Programme.
- 1 water restoration project in Araucanía funded by SDC.
- 2 restoration projects for burned areas of Valparaíso and Metropolitan regions, funded by Mountain GEF

Further information on the actions included in the National REDD+ Strategy (ENCCRV) and that in their implementation support the respect of the safeguards i) (and others) are available at the following link: National Strategy on Climate Change and vegetation Resources (<https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/documentos/item/335-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-y-recursos-vegetacionales-2017-2025>)

Full details on the and in the REDD+ Safeguards Summary of Information: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/sistema_de_informacion_de_salvavidas_enccrv_chile.pdf

- (ii) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.

All the phases of REDD+, throughout the preparation and implementation of the ENCCRV and including the achievement of the ER results, ensured (and will keep on ensuring) the promotion of transparency and effectiveness of national forest and environmental governance structures, and that national legislation and sovereignty is taken into account.

This safeguard, in the national context of Chile, is understood to refer, firstly, to the forest governance structure, defined through the institutional arrangements that were and will be used to implement the emission reductions action. In these terms, the Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), which sits under the *Gerencia de Desarrollo y Fomento Forestal* of CONAF, has the role of executing entity and coordinator of activities carried out within the framework of the ENCCRV. In this role, the UCCSA maintains a permanent technical link with CONAF's Interagency Committee on Climate Change, made up of CONAF's technical managers. Similarly, CONAF maintains its link with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC) led by the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA) of MINAGRI, with the aim of strengthening the technical decisions that are adopted within the framework of the ENCCRV. Finally, the highest decision-making body is the Council of Ministers for Sustainability, which validates multisectoral documents, such as national communications to the UNFCCC, NDCs, and Action Plans on Adaptation, among others. The structure, as described, maintains its transparency through the publication of the advances and agreements reached in the pages of corresponding organizations. In this sense, The Council of Ministers of Sustainability publishes the summary of the sessions, matters discussed and agreements reached (<https://mma.gob.cl/consejo-de-ministros-para-la-sustentabilidad/>).

Transparency of Chile governance structure in this regard is also addressed by national laws and by the ratification of international instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) on 13 September 2006, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption of the American States on 22 September 1998. At national level, the Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile (1980), Law No. 20.285/2008, the Council for Transparency, and Law No. 19.886/2004 are the most relevant instruments aiming to enact transparency measures in the country. To ensure the effectiveness of forest and environmental governance structures, reference is made to Law No. 18.575/1996 and Law 19.880/2003. Detailed information concerning the national and international regulations ratified by Chile can be found in the Safeguards Summary of Information¹¹.

The country fully respects and complied with this safeguard. In light of the international and national legal framework, transparency and access to public information was guaranteed by CONAF, which has a Comprehensive Information and Citizen Service System (SIAC), aiming to provide various fora across the country to bring attention to public requests; these include Information, Claims and Suggestions Offices (OIRS). Regarding the effectiveness of forest governance structures, CONAF also has an Internal Regulation on Order, Hygiene and Safety, which also contributes to compliance with transparency and efficiency.

To ensure compliance with this safeguard, the SIAC and the institutional attention places OIRS were the base for the Mechanism of Complaints and Suggestions (MRS) of the ENCCRV, which comply with all the requirements established by international organizations for an MRS. It serves as a mechanism for citizens to register their claims/grievances and suggestions related to the implementation of the action measures of the ENCCRV (more information in the Information Note N ° 22, Mechanism of Claims and Suggestions of the ENCCRV, available in the link: <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/notas-informativas/item/487-nota-informativa-n-22>)

Between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2017, 93,469 applications were registered at the OIRS at national level, of which 58.81 were made by men and 41.9% by women. Of these, the majority corresponds to queries (74%) and requests (21%). The main topics of the applications refer to protected areas, urban tree planting, native forest and plantations. Regarding the resolution of these queries and requests, 93,227¹² requests received a response over the same period, with an average response time of 1 to 2 days (96%).

¹¹ https://redd.unfccc.int/files/reporte_salvaguardas_pc.pdf

¹² The difference between the number of applications and the number of answers is due the applications on december 2017 were answered in january 2018

To promote transparency of the formulation and validation of the ENCCRV, an official website was created (<https://www.enccrv.cl>), in addition to the institutional website of CONAF (www.conaf.cl). The website contains relevant materials, publications and news about the ENCCRV. In addition, every official document generated within the framework of the ENCCRV, related to the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, has been officially consigned to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, through a formal note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, which acts as Focal Point.

- (iii) Respect for the knowledge and the rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The ENCCRV protects the respect for the knowledge and the rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, complying with international obligations ratified by Chile and the circumstances and national legislation, considering the General Assembly of the United Nations has approved the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which has been ratified by Chile.

ER in the reported period were achieved in full compliance with this safeguard. Further implementation of the ENCCRV will continue addressing and respecting this key safeguard.

National legislation established institutional structures and international agreements in force that allowed to address this safeguard are reported below. For international agreements:

- **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN, 2007)** with Chile voting in favour of the adoption of the proposal on 13 September 2007
- **American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the OAS (2016)**
- **Convention No. 169 of the ILO**, Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries of the International Labor Organization, ratified in Chile by means of Supreme Decree No. 236/2008.
- **Convention on Biological Diversity** promulgated as the Law of the Republic through Supreme Decree No. 1963/1995.
- The Equity and Social Inclusion strategic area of the Chilean Forest Policy (2015-2035) foresees the establishment of a relationship based on Good Faith with indigenous peoples' communities in the forestry sector in order to achieve agreements that allow generating a coherent development with the rights that derive from the pluricultural nature of the country, considering free, prior and informed consultation and participation

Chile's legal instruments that allowed addressing the safeguard:

- **The Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile (1980)**
- **Law No. 19,253 / 1993** on protection, promotion and development of indigenous peoples, which creates the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI).
- **Law No. 19.300 / 1994**, in article 4 referring to citizen participation in environmental evaluation.
- **Law No. 20.249 / 2008**, which creates the marine coastal space of the original peoples.
- **Law No. 17.288/ 1970 on National Monuments, which regulates the protection, conservation and investigation about the cultural heritage of the country.**
- **Decree 236/2008**, which promulgates Convention No. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries of the International Labor Organization.
- **Decree No 40 / 2013** of the Ministry of the Environment, in article 85 referring to Consultation with indigenous people.
- **Decree No.66 / 2013** which approves Regulation Governing the Procedure for Indigenous Consultation under Article 6 No. 1 letter a) and No. 2 of ILO Convention No. 169.

In order to respect the safeguards, and taking into account existing legal framework, Chile generated, through CONAF, specific policies that promote Equity and Social inclusion and seeks, among other aspects, to respect the tradition and culture of the peasant and indigenous communities that depend on forests (Forest Policy 2015-2035).

In addition, CONAF also served to develop territorial management instruments with an eco-cultural approach, based on ancestral knowledge and contributions of current technical knowledge. These include:

- **Andean Intercultural Environmental Model (MAIA)**, a conceptual and practical work model that includes the comprehensive Andean vision that combines production, environment and culture, oriented towards the Aymara, Quechua and Atacameñas (Likán antai) communities of northern Chile (Elaborated on 2011).
- **Mapuche Intercultural Forest Model (MOFIM)**, a model and approach of community work in forestry development, management of natural resources and territorial development according to the Mapuche culture (Elaborated on 2011).

The ENCCRV also manages instruments to ensure respect for the dignity, human rights, economies and cultures of Indigenous Peoples and provide social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, such as the Indigenous People's Participation Framework (MPPI), Annex 5 of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (MGAS) of the ENCCRV (<https://www.enccrv.cl/salvuardas>).

In the formulation process of the ENCCRV, a Dialogue and Participation Process with Indigenous Peoples was developed (2016)¹³ adapting the procedures to the regional context and incorporate the corresponding cultural relevance to each local indigenous town. Likewise, when the Wood Energy Strategy was developed, the characterization of the actors involved the firewood supply chain was carried out, and potential impacts and mitigation measures related to indigenous peoples were identified.

Respect for the indigenous peoples within the framework of the formulation of the ENCCRV, was ensured through the participation of the communities in the SESA workshops, under which the apprehensions, concerns and demands of the indigenous peoples regarding the causes of degradation, deforestation and no increase in forest stocks of vegetative resources were collected. Conforming 4 focus groups that raised information on indigenous peoples: indigenous peoples, indigenous women, small and medium-sized forest landowners, indigenous Colla women and Diaguita indigenous women.

- (iv) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of 1/CP.16.

This safeguard refers to the full and effective participation of stakeholders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities, in the planning, design, implementation and monitoring of the ENCCRV actions.

This safeguard was addressed by stressing the participation of indigenous peoples and women in development and implementation of the ENCCRV, as there has been a strong interest in mainstreaming minorities in the implementation process. Each of these forms of participation have associated national and international legislation and regulations, from which management instruments are derived that allow for "respecting" this safeguard and achieving compliance. The approach to address, respect and comply with this safeguard is detailed below:

Chile has developed appropriate legal instruments which relate to this safeguard, in respect to three identified areas. Regarding Citizen Participation, reference is made to the Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile (1980), Law No. 20,500 / 2011 and Presidential Instruction No. 007 on Citizen Participation (2014) under which the Unit and the Regulation of Citizen Participation was created in CONAF. With respect to the participation of indigenous peoples, the Supreme Decree No. 66/2014 regulates the entry into force of ILO Convention No. 169. Likewise, Law 19.300 / 1994 and its Regulation promote citizen participation and consultation with indigenous people in the process of Environmental Impact Assessment.

In order to mainstream gender equality, the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, was created by Law No. 20,820 / 2015. In addition, the National Women Service was created by Law No. 19.023 / 1991 and is currently operational. The National Women's Service provided guidelines for the constitution of Gender Units by sector to all state agencies, according to which The Gender Equality Unit was created in CONAF...Details concerning the gender legislation and its scope and links with the ENCCRV can be found in the Safeguards Summary of Information.

In addition, the country has ratified a series of international legally binding instruments as well as adopted

¹³ https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/902a1e_ad7345181a2e41a895f0fac5e75eefc8.pdf

guidelines and operational requirements developed by the UN and other international agencies which have supported the formulation of ENCCRV, including the participation of indigenous peoples and women.

Hereby, relevant international instruments are listed:

Indigenous participation and consultation:

- **ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples¹⁴**. In Chile, this instrument entered into force on 15 September 2009, through the promulgation of Decree 236 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which approves the Indigenous Consultation procedure.
- Convention on Biological Diversity, ratified by Chile on 9 September 1994, article 8, letter j) referring to indigenous peoples and other related articles.
- **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)**.

The following guidelines and operational requirements of institutions that have supported activities in the pilot phase of the ENCCRV, and in the achievement of ER, have been consulted and put into practice:

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent Guidelines of the UN-REDD Programme.
- Environmental and Social Standard 9 (ESS 9) of the FAO. This norm recognizes that the traditions and knowledge of indigenous people's present opportunities for many of the challenges that humanity will face in the coming decades.
- Operational Policy 4.10 of the World Bank on Indigenous Peoples.

Participation of Women

Among the international legal instruments ratified by Chile addressing the participation of women, the following stand out:

- Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2011, referring to the **Political Participation of Women (A/RES/66/130)**
- **Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW)**. This was ratified by Chile through Decree No. 789/1989
- Resolution of the UN General Assembly, which established **UN Women (A / RES / 64/289)**.

The **Plan for the Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards for Public and Indigenous Consultation a Self-assessment¹⁵** has been prepared, taking into consideration the guidelines established at international and national level on this matter, (available online at CONAFs site). This document guided the development of the entire participatory formulation process of the ENCCRV, between 2015 and 2016. The Plan included the organization of regional workshops and a national workshop, ensuring local, regional and national representation, considering a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach and including the mainstreaming of the gender approach and pluricultural participation.

In addition, and in an integrated manner with the Plan, a **Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (2016)** has been developed (SESA), incorporating the necessary environmental and social considerations to ensure the sustainable implementation of the action measures. The measures are in line with the national commitments assumed by Chile under the UNFCCC and other international bodies.

In the context of the Safeguards Plan and SESA, between 2013 and 2016, 15 regional workshops were held, involving 1,266 people, 36.4% of women and 9% indigenous peoples. In addition, a national workshop involving 125 people, 31% of women and 8% indigenous peoples, was held. In these workshops, the gender approach was manifested from the gathering of information through the identification of key actors; formation of focus groups, determining a minimum percentage of participation of 30% and when appropriate, specific focus groups for women were formed (additional information can be found in the Information Note N ° 8, on Mainstreaming the gender approach)¹⁶.

¹⁴ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_345065.pdf

¹⁵ <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/documentos/item/352-plan-sis>

¹⁶ <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/notas-informativas/item/427-nota-informativa-nr8>

Other instances of participation were:

- The Process of Dialogue and Participation of Indigenous Peoples, held between June and September 2016, which included the indigenous peoples of the entire territory of continental Chile, focused on rural areas of the 10 regions with the presence of indigenous populations and where their ways of life and customs are directly and indirectly related to forests and vegetation resources (Information Note No. 17. Process of Dialogue and Participation with Indigenous Peoples in the formulation of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV) of Chile)¹⁷.
- Citizen consultation held between June 20 to September 20, 2016, with the participation of 506 people, 41% women (Information Note N° 12, Citizen Consultation Process for Validation and Strengthening of the ENCCRV)¹⁸.
- For the formulation and validation process of the ENCCRV, the Guide for the Evaluation of Programs and Projects with a gender, human rights and intercultural perspective of UN-Women (2014) was used as a guiding document.
- For the stages of implementation of the ENCCRV, there is a Planning Framework for Indigenous Peoples included in the ESMF, which provides guidance to ensure indigenous participation in the activities to be developed by the Strategy.

- (v) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.

This refers to the prevention of ENCCRV action measures from promoting the conversion of native vegetation resources, in addition to promoting their protection and conservation to favor the ecosystem services and co-benefits that these generate. Chile fully addressed and respected this safeguard in the achievement of its ER.

To address this safeguard, the ENCCRV considers the integration of ratified international agreements, conventions and agreements signed by the country, where CONAF participates as a focal point are taken into account. Also integrating with other national coordinating entities; and the current national legislation, in regards of conservation of natural forests and biodiversity. This information is presented in detail in the SoI. The following international agreements ratified by Chile are worth to note:

- **UNCCD ratified by decree 2065/1998** and the **UNFCCC** promulgated by Decree 123/1995 with the **REDD+** approach, in which CONAF is the focal point.
- **CBD and the Aichi Targets** ratified in Decree No. 1.965 / 1995. In 2010, the CBD urged countries to update their National Biodiversity Strategies (NBS) according to the "**Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets**".
- The **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)**, in its "Environmental Perspectives to 2050".
- **Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030**, specifically objective 15
- **United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)**, where CONAF fulfills the role of National Focal Point.
- The **Ramsar Convention**, the **UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program** and the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**

National legislation and regulations regarding the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, preventing the detriment of ecosystems and conversion of natural forests:

- **The Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile (1980).**
- **Law No. 20.283 / 2008**, on Recovery of Native Forest and Forest Development, aims to protect, recover and improve native forests, in order to ensure forest sustainability and environmental policy.
- **Law No. 19.300 / 1993** establishes the right to live in a pollution-free environment, the protection of the environment, the preservation of nature and the conservation of environmental heritage. Under this law, the administration of a National System of Protected Wild Areas of the State (SNASPE) has been regulated.

¹⁷ <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/notas-informativas/item/439-nota-informativa-17>

¹⁸ <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/378-nota-informativa-n-12/file>

Regarding policies, programs and national plans focused on the conservation of forests and biological diversity, the ones listed below are the main ones:

- **National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030**¹⁹ to conserve the country's biodiversity by guaranteeing fair and equitable access to ecosystem goods and services, fostering the capacities to safeguard, restore and sustainably use the heritage and natural heritage.
- **The National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC II) 2017-2022**, within its objective to enhance adaptation, seeks to reduce vulnerability and increase the adaptive capacity of the country's human and natural systems, including a specific action measure on biodiversity.
- **The National Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change (2014)**²⁰ seeks to strengthen Chile's capacity to adapt to climate change through transversal and sectoral action plans in Silvo-agricultural and Biodiversity sectors.
- **Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Silvo-pastoral sector (2008-2012)**, includes the genetic conservation of forest resources and the development of new silvicultural methods to face climate change.
- **Adaptation to Climate Change in Biodiversity Plan (2014)**²¹, seeks to promote the conservation of biodiversity and its adaptation to climate change through research and capacity building, promotion of sustainable practices, incorporation into instruments of territorial planning and strengthening of the System National Wildlife Protected Area.
- **National Action Program against Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought 2016-2035 (PANCD)** aligned with the National Climate Change and Vegetation Resources Strategy (ENCCRV)

Also, the **Forest Policy (2015-2035)** indicates within its strategic axes, the protection and restoration of the forest heritage, for which it seeks to conserve and increase the State's forest heritage, develop environmental goods and services and restore and protect the biodiversity that provide forest resources and ecosystems.

In issues related to ecological restoration, the **National Policy and Strategy for the Ecological Restoration of the National System of Protected Wild Areas of the State (2012)** was elaborated to guide the execution of plans, projects and actions tending to ecologically restore damaged territories within the National System of Protected Wild Areas of the State (SNASPE).

Respect for this safeguard was carried out through the integration of the REDD + policy guidelines of the UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD, and national programs, plans and policies. Together with the input of the participatory process of the ENCCRV, corresponding to the identification by the key actors of the causes of deforestation, devegetation, degradation of vegetation resources and the difficulties to increase the coverage and quality of these. This technical and participatory process resulted in the definition of Forests for REDD + policies, together with definitions of Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Forest Conservation. From which the action measures of the Strategy were developed.

The action measures of the strategy aimed at preventing the conversion of native forest and other vegetation resources correspond to: MT.7. Strengthening of forestry and environmental control programs; RS.1. Targeting restoration and inspection program in areas with substitution risk; RH.1. Modification Law No. 19,561 that exempts agricultural recovery from reforestation; RH.3. Limit the application of Law No. 20,412 on Preferentially Forestry Aptitude soils.

The action measures of the strategy aimed at promoting the protection and conservation of vegetation resources and enhancing ecosystem services are: T.8. Strengthening and updating of Management Plans of SNASPE areas in the context of the ENCCRV; RH.2. Incorporate forest conservation variables into Law No. 18,450; MT.5. Strengthening of ecological restoration program in communes / prioritized areas; IF.2. Program of restoration of ecosystems post Forest Fires; GA.1. Adaptation program for the management of vegetation resources in the framework of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought. For more information, review the Safeguards Summary of Information.

In relation of the compliance, the ENCCRV has a specific strategic objective focusing on conserving biological

¹⁹ https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Estrategia_Nac_Biodiv_2017_30.pdf

²⁰ <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Plan-Nacional-Adaptacion-Cambio-Climatico-version-final.pdf>

²¹ <http://metadatos.mma.gob.cl/sinia/PDF008.pdf>

diversity, for example by strengthening the National System of Protected Wild Areas (SNASPE). Regarding the Protected Wild Areas of the State administered by CONAF, each of them has a Management Plan²². Since 2016, a new methodology has been implemented, incorporating zoning and territorial analysis, cultural conservation and human welfare objects, participation aspects, analysis of vulnerability to climate change, logical framework matrix, operational plans, monitoring, among others. This implementation has been developed in various Protected Areas of the SNASPE in 2016 and 2017, including the Nonguén National Reserve in the Bio Bio Region. There are also preservation management plans oriented to protect the biological diversity of forest resources. It is worth mentioning the execution of the restoration plan for the Malleco National Reserve immediately after the 2002 fire.

In relation to specific terms associated to forest conservation and biological diversity, the **Corporation through the Program for the Conservation of Endangered Flora and Wildlife of Chile (1999)** has executed 28 species conservation plans²³. It also highlights the National Program for the conservation of Wetlands inserted in the National System of Wild Protected Areas of the State (2010).

(vi) Actions to address the risks of reversals.

Actions that allow to face the risks of reversal that could be generated with the implementation of the ENCCRV, as well as those that could affect the planned results, ensuring the permanence of the reduction of emissions.

To address this safeguard, the procedure established in the document "Guidelines for buffering the ER Program" of the FCPF is being applied. This process includes i) the identification of risks of reversals, where four risk factors their description and valuation are analyzed, corresponding to: the lack of broad and sustained support to key actors, the lack of institutional capacities and / or ineffective intersectoral / vertical coordination, the lack of long-term effectiveness in addressing the underlying factors, and exposure and vulnerability to natural disturbances (risks of disturbances and natural disasters). And ii) the elements are defined to prevent and minimize potential reversals. The details of this analysis are presented in the Safeguards Summary of Information.

The Law No. 20,283 / 2008 and Decree Law No. 701/1974 allow addressing some of the risks associated with reversals, favoring the activities leading to the reduction of deforestation and sustainable management of forests.

On the other hand, forest fires are one of the main causes of degradation of vegetation resources, and in Chile, 99.9% of them are anthropogenic. In this case, the national legislation considers the following regulations:

- Decree No. 4363/1931 (text approving the Forest Law), of the Ministry of Lands and Colonization, whose art. N°22 establishes penalties for those who cause forest fires, and Law No. 20.653, of 2013, which amended Art. No. 22 of the Forest Law.
- Supreme Decree 276/1980, Ministry of Agriculture, to prevent the occurrence of forest fires establishes that the use of fire, to eliminate plant waste in agricultural and forestry lands, will only take place in the form of controlled burning and Supreme Decree 100/1990 of the Ministry of Agriculture, which prohibits the use of fire to destroy vegetation in winter.

Reversal Management Mechanisms

The same methodology used to estimate reference levels in the ENCCRV was proposed to be used to monitor the emissions associated with reversals. This safeguard, therefore, will be addressed through the Measurement and Monitoring System (SMM) of the ENCCRV which includes elements of early warning and of Measurement, Reporting and Verification as part of the National Strategy.

As a result of the analysis of reversal risk potential of the Strategy, a reserve fund of 21% of the ERs is established as a buffer for reversals, which will remain in place during the validity of the Strategy. This fund will be generated only from emissions reductions due to deforestation and degradation, since increases in removals due to increased stocks or conservation are exposed to natural and anthropogenic risks that may

²² <http://www.conaf.cl/parques-nacionales/normativa-y-reglamento/planes-de-manejo-parques-nacionales/>

²³ <http://www.conaf.cl/parques-nacionales/conservacion-de-especies/>

affect their permanence over time. The methodology to estimate the buffer is based on the FCPF WB's guidelines²⁴. The details for the buffer estimation are provided in the annex 6.

(vii) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

Those actions that prevent territorial displacement of activities that generate GHG emissions associated with deforestation and forest degradation.

The UNFCCC establishes that the implementation of REDD+ activities might generate a risk if the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation in a specific site would push drivers of deforestation and activities that would generate GHG in a different territory, outside the ENCCRV execution borders. Therefore, although the Strategy has a national scope, there is a risk of displacement of emissions associated with the subnational implementation in five regions of the south of the country.

In terms of regulations, to address this safeguard, the country refers to:

- Decree No. 4363/1931, of the Ministry of Lands and Colonization, which sets the definitive text of the forest law and whose implication with the ENCCRV is that it defines the Preferential Forestry Aptitude (APF) lands to those who because of their soil conditions and climate, should not be plowed permanently, excluding those who, without suffering degradation, can be used for agriculture, fruit growing or intensive livestock. It is also defined that lands classified as APF, in addition to natural and artificial forests, will be subject to the CONAF approved management plans.
- Decree Law No. 2565/1979, which replaces Decree Law No. 701, of 1974. The purpose of this Law is to regulate forest activity in APF soils and degraded soils and encourage afforestation, especially by small forest owners and to foresee the necessary measures for the prevention of the degradation, protection and recovery of the soils of the national territory.
- Law No. 20.283 / 2008, on Recovery of the Native Forest and Forestry Development, a legal instrument whose objectives are the protection, recovery and improvement of native forests, in order to ensure forest sustainability and environmental policy, in line with the ENCCRV. This Law, among other regulations, defines and regulates forest types, management plans, environmental protection norms, the Conservation, Recovery and Sustainable Management Fund of the native forest and the procedures and sanctions in cases of violation of its norms.

In the Summary of Safeguards displacement risks associated with the most relevant deforestation and degradation causes are identified for the ENCCRV, among them:

- Expansion of agricultural-livestock activity and urban and industrial expansion
- Unsustainable use of vegetation resources for production
- Forest fires
- Unsustainable management of forest crops
- Unsustainable use of vegetation resources for livestock

The risks associated with the displacement of emissions are linked to the reduction of the causes and agents of deforestation and forest degradation. Thus, if a territory is suffering from illegal agricultural activities in forested areas, increasing the vigilance and application of regulations can reduce deforestation in the places to which they are directed. In this way, like the previous safeguard, in this case the monitoring will be done through the Measurement and Monitoring System of the ENCCRV, which includes elements of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV).

C.1.2. Stakeholder involvement.

Please describe and provide evidence that the Cancun safeguards information was made transparently available to stakeholders.

The design process of the ENCCRV considered as a priority to ensure the effective and inclusive participation of all groups and key actors linked to vegetation resources, with special emphasis on local communities, indigenous peoples, women and other vulnerable people. Specifically, it was considered small owners, social

²⁴ https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2019/July/FCPF%20Buffer%20Guidelines_2015.pdf

organizations (neighborhood associations, farmers' associations, among others), associations and groups of civil society, universities and study centers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government institutions, local governments and anyone interested in contributing to the formulation and future implementation of the ENCCRV. In order to guide and implement the participatory process, carried out between 2015 and 2017, a Plan for the implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards for Public and Indigenous Consultation and Self-Assessment was created (available at the link: https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/downloads/enccrv_/7-plan-safeguards-enccrv/file).

Once the stakeholders were identified, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) was developed, which allowed obtaining basic information on the causes of deforestation, degradation and difficulties for the increase of carbon stocks. It was also possible to generate proposals for the action measures of the ENCCRV, with their respective risks and adverse impacts, potential benefits, and proposals for the maintenance and / or increase of biodiversity.

The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) allowed to comply with the international guidelines issued by the different agencies that provided technical and financial support in the formulation of the ENCCRV. This methodology also has the advantage of incorporating safeguards that not only provide environmental sustainability to the ENCCRV and its activities, but also social sustainability, with emphasis on issues related to indigenous rights, and the right to citizen participation. Thus, the SESA integrated national and international guidelines and regulations that will give socio-environmental sustainability to the ENCCRV in its implementation phase.

In order to achieve compliance with the safeguards, in addition to a solid environmental and forestry institutional framework, a participatory process was applied throughout the country with the support of national and international agents who actively collaborated. Added to this process was the consideration and compliance of guidelines for effective inclusion in a framework of ethical considerations that allowed for direct linkage with representatives of different Focal Groups (FG), which, through their empirical and technical knowledge, provided relevant information and relevant to support the formulation of the ENCCRV in order to generate a public policy instrument with long-term environmental and social sustainability to face the effects of climate change.

The ENCCRV has the support and commitment of civil society. During the design and formulation phase of the ENCCRV, the inclusion of social and environmental safeguards, which follow national and international guidelines, was carefully established, including the potential risk associated with its implementation.

The participatory process in the formulation phase of the ENCCRV, carried out through regional workshops and a national workshop, had more than 1,200 active participants from all regions of the country, and included:

- Indigenous peoples
- Institutional sector
- Private sector
- NGOs
- Academy
- Small and medium size forest landowners
- Groups of women
- Consultants and extension agents.

More information on participatory processes can be found in the following link:

<https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/participacion/proceso-de-formulacion>
<https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/participacion/proceso-de-validacion>

In line with the participatory process, the evaluation considered cross-cutting analysis that allowed classifying, weighing and prioritizing the risks and potential adverse impacts identified, as well as ensuring compliance with the environmental and social safeguards that accompanied the participatory process.

Among the most relevant results for this particular point is the classification and standardization of potential adverse impacts and risks, as well as the benefits and proposals for maintaining and / or increasing biodiversity, presented in five categories:

- Governance and operational management capacity for the implementation of the ENCCRV,
- Effects on the environment, iii) social and cultural effects,
- Limitations on the amounts and scope of existing financing mechanisms, and non-monetary retribution of benefits, and
- Education and capacity building.

More information regarding the participatory process and SESA can be found at the following link: <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/documentos/item/350-sesa>

Regarding the Grievance and Redress Mechanism, Chile has the Information Offices, Claims and Suggestions (OIRS), created by Supreme Decree No. 680/1990, of the Ministry of the Interior, and which are operating in public services according to Law No. 18,575, Organic Constitutional Bases of State Administration. Therefore, it is possible to ensure that according to current legislation and institutions, the OIRS comply with national and international standards and has the following structure to process information:

- Collect demands, suggestions, claims and proposals from all over the national territory, strengthening the ENCCRV in its different phases, from formulation to implementation and evaluation,
- Responding to potential beneficiaries, especially indigenous peoples, local communities and other vulnerable social sectors, who face difficulties in accessing the information,
- Report to the corresponding agencies and
- Strengthen the Safeguards Information System of the ENCCRV, for the improvement of the monitoring system and the compliance with safeguards.

More information on the OIRS as MRS of the ENCCRV can be found at the following link: <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/notas-informativas/item/487-nota-informativa-n-22>

C.2. Use of proceeds and non-carbon benefits

C.2.1. General description:

Provide a description on how the proceeds will be reinvested in activities consistent with the country's NDC, national REDD-plus strategy and/or low carbon development plans and policies. The description should also include how the proceeds will be used in a manner that contributes to the long-term sustainability of REDD-plus activities, including non-carbon benefits.

The proceeds of the results based payment are expected to be used as set out in this section and in a manner consistent with the restrictions set out in paragraph 14 of the terms of reference for the for the REDD+ RBP Pilot Programme adopted by Decision B.18/07.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Chile, through the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), has prepared the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV) 2017-2025, whose main objective is to increase the resilience of ecosystems and contribute to mitigate climate change by promoting the reduction of emissions from greenhouse gases in Chile by reducing the social, environmental and economic vulnerability generated by climate change, such as increased risk of desertification, land degradation and drought in forest areas and human communities that depend on them. The ENCCRV proposes 26 action measures impacting 264,000 hectares, defining a total budget of USD 433 million, which differentiates between already existing resources and resources that need to be leveraged from different financing sources (called conditional), such as international funds or agencies. The latter corresponds to 84% of the total budget.

Considering the fundamental role of vegetation resources in climate change mitigation and adaptation, the ENCCRV was proposed as a public policy instrument developed to comply with the national commitments made in the Paris Agreement and the submission of Chile's NDC to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC. The specific contribution of the Forest Sector to the NDC considers the sustainable management and recovery of 100,000 hectares of forest which is conditional to the extension of Decree Law 701 and the approval of a new Forestry Promotion Law. The NDC also includes the afforestation of 100,000 hectares of mainly native species subject to the approval of the Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Promotion Law. In addition to its alignment to international commitments established in the UNFCCC, the ENCCRV is also aligned with the UNCCD, especially

the commitment of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and the SDGs. At the national level, it contributes to the four strategic axes and the goals set out in the Chilean Forest Policy 2015-2035 and in the National Climate Change Plan 2017-2022.

The ENCCRV was formulated in three phases following the orientations of REDD+:

Phase 1, corresponding to the preparation of the Warsaw Framework, has been fulfilled and is always maintained in constant improvements and updates. During this phase, the policy framework related to the conservation of native forests was also being implemented. Phase 2 begins with the execution of demonstration projects in the territory financed with international cooperation and small advances in the institutional actions associated with the activities that address the underlying causes of forest loss, with the aim of accessing result-based payments as phase 3 of REDD.

The ENCCRV establishes eight activities containing 26 action measures, which are intended to address the drivers of deforestation, de-vegetation, degradation of forests and other vegetation resources, as well as those barriers that prevent or interfere negatively in implementing activities on restoration, conservation, sustainable management, enrichment and regeneration of vegetation resources. These activities include: adaptive management²⁵ to climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought; sustainable management of vegetation resources; farm and livestock management for protection of vegetation resources; preventative management on forest fires; sanitary plant protection; restoration of substituted areas by exotic species; crosscutting management measures that include legal issues, regulatory, enforcement, outreach and environmental education, among others.

The estimated total budget for administration and implementation of the activities included in the ENCCRV is USD 433 million, for a planning horizon of nine years. This budget includes unconditional costs of 16% of the budget, for which there is a budget in the respective institutions nationwide. The remaining 84% corresponds to costs subject to availability of funding from various national and international sources. MINAGRI, CONAF and other institutions of the Estate are already managing to leverage this additional funding. CONAF will both execute and coordinate the implementation of the ENCCRV, maintaining close coordination with the Interagency Committee on Climate Change, preceded by the Ministry of the Environment.

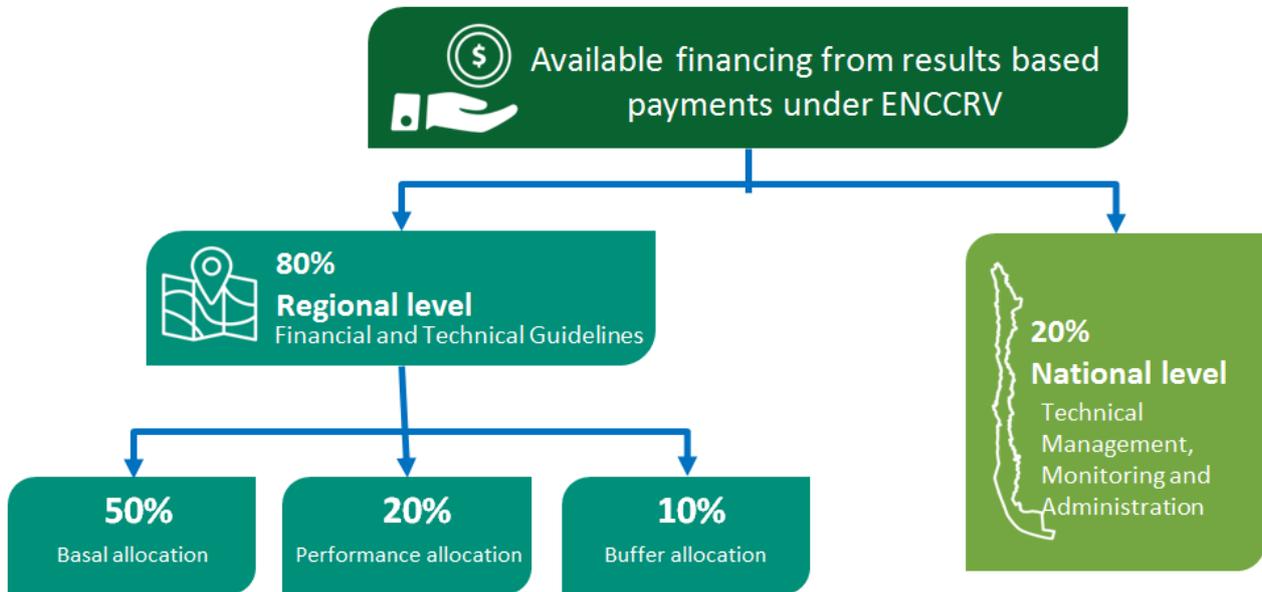
The entire estimated budget for the implementation of the ENCCRV will generate as main concrete results: 140,000 hectares planted/re-vegetated; 30,000 hectares restored (10,000 hectares associated with affected areas by forest fires); 8,000 hectares with forestry protection for reducing effects from forest fires over vegetation resources; 70,000 hectares intervened under sustainable management plans and 16,000 hectares associated with production for firewood of quality obtained in accordance with legal provisions, directly linked to the international commitments of the country; in addition for strengthening of areas such as institutional management, enacting regulations, enforcement, support, territorial planning, capacity building or transfer of skills, environmental education, awareness rising and research.

Due to the limited availability of resources to support the implementation phase of the ENCCRV, funds raised from results-based payments (Phase 3 REDD+) will be fully used for implementation of the ENCCRV. In addition, it is expected to trigger public-private financing that achieve greater environmental impacts and social projects in development. Consequently, the results-based payments received by Chile from the GCF will contribute to the implementation of the forest sector actions of Chile's NDC and the ENCCRV. The use of the proceeds will contribute to the achievement of the ENREDD+ overall objective and the country's NDC.

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, promoting associations among communities vulnerable to climate change and also fostering inter-institutional work, with the inclusion of the private sector (including small and medium sized owners, private companies and financial institutions), which is expected to trigger a paradigm shift that catalyzes the long-term impacts of the project.

²⁵ The Manual for the planning of natural protected areas (http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1515526054CONAF_2017_MANUALPARALAPLANIFICACI%C3%93NDELASAREASPROTEGIDASDELSNASPE_BajaResoluci%C3%B3n.pdf) defines adaptive management as the incorporation of a formal learning process to a conservation action. Specifically, the integration of a testing, learning and timely information for decision making into de design, management and monitoring of protected areas.

Specifically, the proceeds will be distributed among the various activities of the ENCCRV in accordance to the Benefit Sharing System and linked to phase 2 of the ENCCRV as shown in the following figure:



20% of the resources will be directed to the national level in supportive and enabling activities for the local investments in the regions. They are reflected in the diagram above as national level since these activities will also have broader benefits for all regions. These activities will promote sustainability and ensure the effective and efficient use of the funds, in addition to ensuring the complete operation of the elements established in the Warsaw Framework. Action measures of the ENCCRV related to the strengthening of institutional capacities, law enforcement and providing technical services will also be implemented. These actions and measures are:

- Environmental Education and Dissemination Program (MT.6)
- Strengthening of forest and environmental enforcement (MT.7)
- Programme for the technological transfer of management alternatives and silvoagricultural waste (IF.6)
- Adaptation programme for the management of vegetation resources in the context of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought (GA.1)

The remaining 80% of the funds will be used to support investment activities at the local level as indicated by the ENCCRV. This will be done in accordance with relevant financial and technical guidelines (<https://www.enccrv.cl/medidas-de-accion-de-la-enccrv>):

- Afforestation and revegetation program (MT.4);
- Strengthening the ecological restoration program (MT.5);
- Program of restoration after forest fires (IF2);
- Preventive forestry program with emphasis on rural urban interface (IF.3);
- Forest management program. Arrangement and comprehensive management of the native forest in buildings or groups of buildings that incorporate multiple forestry activities (US.1);
- Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3)

These 80% of the funds will be allocated to the five regions of the project (Maule, Biobío²⁶, Araucania, Los Ríos, Los Lagos), as follows:

- Basal Allocation (Equity). 50% of the funds will be divided equally across the regions where the reductions and forest carbon sequestrations are generated, without distinction of any type of mitigation result.
- Performance Allocation (Efficiency). This allocation, corresponding to 20%, will be provided according

²⁶ Since the Nuble region was created in 2018 and used to be part of the Bio Bio region, for the purposes of this FP, Nuble is considered as part of the Biobio region.

to the emission reductions and/or increase in forest carbon absorption generated in each of the regions, compared with the respective FREL/FRL. The allocation will be proportional to the number of tons of emissions reduced and/or increased absorption per region and the financing available.

- Buffer Allocation (Solidarity). The remaining 10% of the funds is meant to assign resources based on the total emissions divided by regional surface. This will equate those regions that, by any circumstances, like force majeure (fires, plagues or other situations), require more intense intervention and therefore of greater duration and cost.

The allocation described above is based on three criteria, corresponding to:

- Equity. To homogenize and allow the normal implementation of ENCCRV's action measures in the regions where the project will operate, without their particularities (social, productive vocation, type of plant resources, etc.), affecting negatively or positively this first distribution, a base financing will be provided that levels out the efforts deployed by the technical teams and institutions in each region, as well as by the owners themselves involved, without limiting it to the specific capacities for reducing emissions and/or increasing forest carbon absorption of each one (Basal Allocation, 50% of the total).
- Efficiency. To encourage the correct use of resources in the territory, prioritizing the most cost-efficient activities of the ENCCRV, as well as field operation, a distribution criterion will be considered based on performance measured in emission reductions and/or increase in carbon absorption generated at regional level (Performance Allocation, 20% of the total).
- Solidarity. Given that there may be catastrophic events of force majeure that affect regional performance associated to emission reduction and/or increasing forest carbon sequestration, for example forest fires, volcanic eruptions, plagues and diseases, among others, an allocation has been considered to alleviate these situations by avoiding that a region suffering from these phenomena reduce significantly the possibility of accessing resources from results-based payments, not only in the present but also in the future (Buffer Allocation, 10% of the total).

In addition, the allocation percentages are proportional to the forest area, therefore the risk is minimal. All assignments are based on the net ERs generated at the regional level as shown in the table:

Region	ER (tCO ₂ e)	Basal	Performance	Buffer
Maule	-972.309	10%		0,8%
Biobío	-7.518.391	10%		6,0%
Araucanía	-4.130.756	10%		3,2%
Los Ríos	318.088	10%	0,3%	
Los Lagos	26.833.600	10%	19,7%	
TOTAL	14.530.232	50%	20%	10%

Considering these values, a positive performance is considered if the region presents in its net balance captures or positive balance. Performance is assigned at regional level.

The project will support the establishment of the regional REDD+ Groups with the expanded membership with the aim to ensure the benefit sharing. The REDD+ Group will be created by the SEREMI of Agriculture in each of the regions and will be composed of the SEREMI of Environment, CONAF, INFOR, INDAP, SAG, SERNATUR, NGOs, Indigenous peoples (when they exist), Private sector, Civil society and Academy, all relevant actors within the regional forestry sector.

The regional REDD+ Groups will provide transparency and efficiency to the distribution of resources according with the Benefit Sharing System²⁷. CORECCs, decentralized working groups existing at the regional level in each of the regions, and chaired by the highest regional authority (intendente), will be informed of the activities to be carried out in each of the regions after the prioritization carried out by the REDD+ Group.

The allocations per regions will be divided in the two equal parts, the first half for activities identified by

²⁷ <https://www.enccrv.cl/sdb>

CONAF and FAO that will generate impact at an ecological and social level and sustainability over time. The second half will be allocated through call for proposals (selection criteria to be identified during the inception phase).

Beneficiaries

Small forest owners, as per criteria in table 1, will be the prioritized beneficiaries of the project. Other forest landowners will only be considered by exception.

Table 1 Definition of landowner for the purpose of receiving support under project

Criteria	Reference value
Small forest landowner	Up to 200 ha in all Regions of the project, except: Up to 800 ha in Lonquimay Comune in Araucanía and Palena Province in Los Lagos
Assets	Up to 3,500 Unit of Account (about 138,000 USD) ²⁸
Income	Mainly from agricultural or forest activities
Workforce	Landowner must work directly on its land
Legal	Small landholders, Agricultural communities, Indigenous communities, communities on common land, “secano” communities, societies (when 60% of capital under original partners or small forest landowners) Beneficiaries will comply with the Chilean legal framework on land tenure rights or being in the regularization process as per the provisions of the Decree Law No. 2,695 that establish the rules to regularize the possession of small-size properties.

The maximum investment per recipient will be 20,000,000 Chilean pesos (about 28,812 USD²⁹).

During the allocation process the consideration will be given to:

- a) Vegetation and soil present conditions suitable for implementation of action as defined in ENCCRV
- b) Record of well executed Management Plans, supported by the forestry extension program
- c) Accessibility to land through most of the year

C.2.2. Expected outputs and outcomes:

This financing will be distributed in two outputs and a program management component; Implementation and Investment (Output 1), supportive and enabling activities to ensuring the complete operation of the elements established in the Warsaw Framework: Safeguard Information System, Forest monitoring system and improvement of the Measurement, Reporting and Verifying process (Output 2) and Program management.

²⁸ The Unidad de Fomento (UF) is a [Unit of account](#) that is used in [Chile](#). The exchange rate between the UF and the [Chilean peso](#) is constantly adjusted for inflation so that the value of the Unidad de Fomento remains almost constant on a daily basis during low inflation

²⁹ Exchange rate of 694.16 Chilean pesos per US dollar. Consulted on 26 July, 2019, https://www.imf.org/external/np/fin/data/rms_rep.aspx

Outputs	Activities	Outcomes
Output 1 Implementation and investment	Afforestation and revegetation program (MT.4) - Strengthening the ecological restoration program (MT.5); Program of restoration after forest fires (IF2); Preventive forestry program with emphasis on rural urban interface (IF.3); Forest management program. Arrangement and comprehensive management of the native forest in buildings or groups of buildings that incorporate multiple forestry activities (US.1); Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3)	MT.4 - 7,688 ha MT.5 & IF.2 - 4.271 ha US.1. & US.3 - 9,738 ha IF.3 - 3.844 ha
Output 2. Enabling conditions for ENCCRV implementation	Environmental Education and Dissemination Program (MT.6) Strengthening of forest and environmental enforcement (MT.7) Programme for the technological transfer of management and use alternatives for silvoagricultural waste (IF.6) Adaptation programme for the management of vegetation resources in the context of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought (GA.1) Technical assistance to support continuity of the technical areas providing sustainability of Warsaw Framework elements established in Law.	Consolidate elements on the Warsaw Framework for REDD+; Reduced illegality; Improved forest management practices; enhanced resilience.

Output 1. Direct implementation in territory

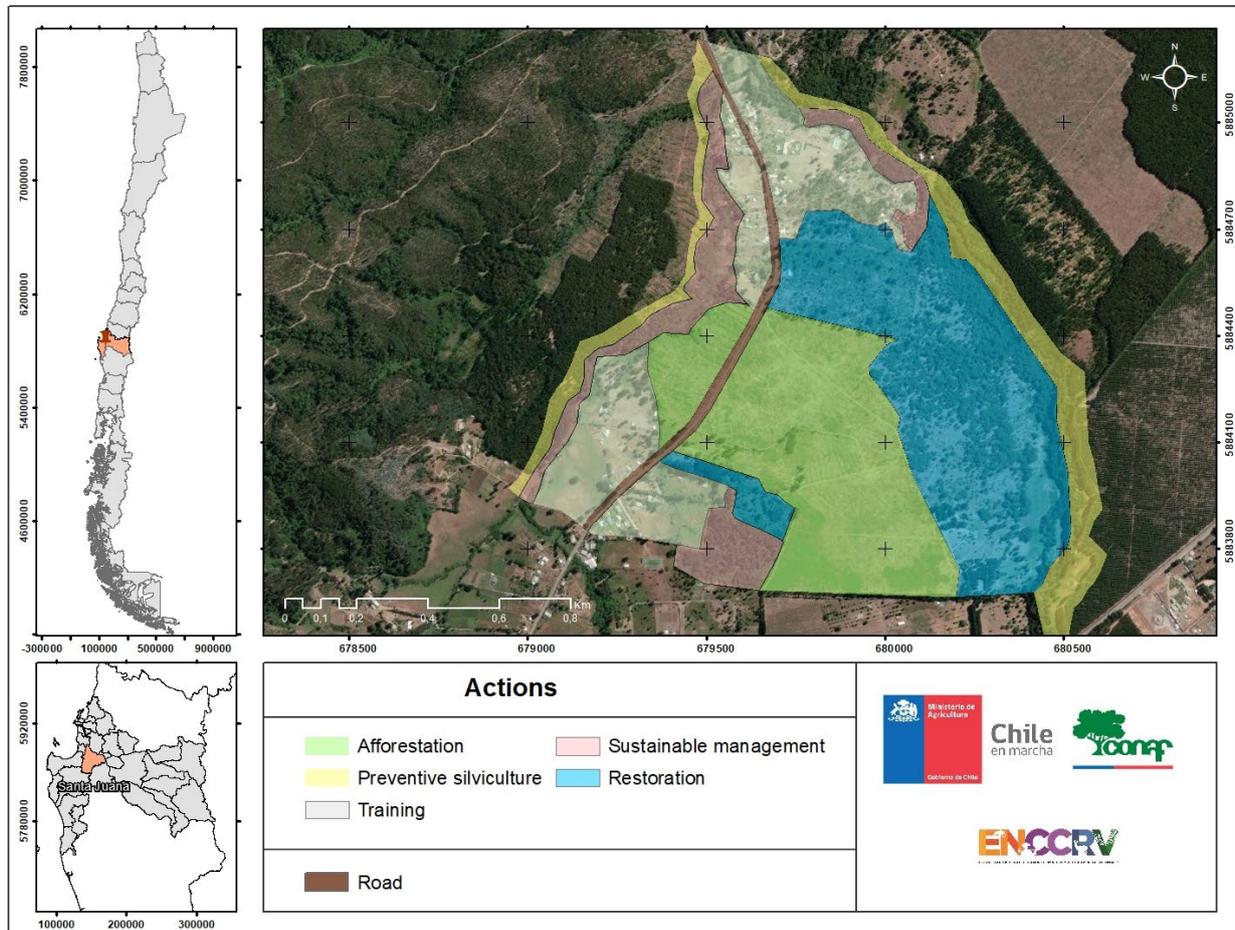
Under this output, the actions in the territory will be carried out for 6 years and support the following actions of the ENCCRV:

- Afforestation and revegetation program (MT.4): This activity's objective is to form permanent native vegetation cover that generates ecosystem services and enhancement of carbon stocks.
- Strengthening the Ecological Restoration Program (MT.5): The objective of the activity is the recovery and enhancement of forests and other native vegetation formations that are under degradation processes.
- Program of restoration of affected ecosystems post Forest Fires (IF.2): Activity destined to the implementation of ecological restoration projects in areas affected by forest fires.
- Preventive forestry program with emphasis on the rural urban interface (IF.3): Activity for the implementation of preventive management cords in native forests, plantations and other vegetation formations, with emphasis on the rural urban interface. The preventive forestry of forest fires seeks to reduce the potential damage of the fire by acting in advance on the vegetation.
- Institutional forest management program (US.1) and Strengthening the wood energy program (US.3): A functional forest management model will be designed, consistent with the silvicultural requirements of forests and other vegetation resources, and in a context of change climate change, combating desertification, land degradation and drought and multi-causal pressure on vegetation resources, as well as supporting value chains and energy markets.

These actions will be implemented in public or private areas, thus proving associative actions in the different territories that promote a sustainable market for the native forest and generating new emissions reductions, protecting environmental and social resources. (see example of zoning for different activities in Figure 1 below).

The beneficiaries of this financing and who are associated with the private land must correspond to small or medium owners, as established in Law No. 20,283.

Example of selected property for running multiple measures.



Output 2. Enabling conditions for ENCCRV implementation

The resources received from the GCF through REDD+ payments will give sustainability and ensure the complete operation of the elements established in the Warsaw Framework (the Safeguard Information System, the Forest monitoring system and improvement of the Measurement, Reporting and Verifying process, etc). Action measures already identified in the ENCCRV will also be implemented in the context of training and technical assistance such as enforcement, education and forestry extension measures.

- Environmental Education and Dissemination Program (MT.6)
- Strengthening of forest control and environmental programmes (MT.7)
- Programme for the technological transfer of management and use alternatives for silvoagricultural waste (IF.6)
- Adaptation programme for the management of vegetation resources in the context of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought (GA.1)

Project management

Administrative and technical management of the project, which will be carried out by FAO in its role as EE, ensuring funds are effectively managed to deliver results and achieve objectives.

The Program Management includes i) Project management; ii) Direct project costs, iii) Provision of supervision services to the project. Specifically, the project management includes the Project Management Unit, direct costs to ensure the necessary support services to deliver the outputs set out in the Project Results Framework (ex. procure equipment and supplies, organize travel, pay commitments of the projects, prepare certified financial reports, and ensure project personnel are safe and have access to FAO systems) and the costs of supervision and quality assurance of project documentation and implementation throughout the cycle associated with FAO's role as an EE, ensuring the quality of project monitoring.

C.2.3. Timeframe of implementation (for monitoring and reporting purposes):

The execution of the project will be over 6 years, where it is expected that the first two years will be used to carry out the preparation actions, linked for example with the extension, preparation of the institutionality, preparation of the projects and territories, including agreements with local and institutional stakeholders, as well as mapping and cadastre of the territory in order to plan implementation activities in the six regions. This includes all the enabling actions necessary to develop high-scale projects, addressing an associative approach. The other 4 years will be dedicated to implementation of the specific actions of the ENCCRV.

Outputs	Expected year to be achieved
Preparation of portfolio of projects and owners interested in the actions of Forestation, Restoration, Sustainable Management and Preventive Forestry	2 years
Preparation and generation of inputs to execute the projects	2 years
Execution of projects in the territory	6 years
Training, technical assistance and control	6 years
Technical and administrative management	6 years

C.2.4. Budget estimate (for monitoring and reporting purposes):

Following the procedures of the Terms of Reference for the REDD+ pilot programme for Results-Based payments, the iTAP recommended that THE Board consider the following

1. Total score achieved 41/48
2. GCF volume of ERs: 12.411.229.6 tCO₂ eq
3. Additional 2.5 per cent for use of proceeds and non-carbon elements
4. Proposed REDD-plus results-based payments (USD 5/tCO₂eq): USD 63,607,552

The Table below provides a detailed budget for the project at the Output and Activity levels.

Component	Output	Indicative activities	Indicative costs (USD) ³⁰
Forest sector actions contribute to the implementation of Chile's Nationally Determined Contributions	Output 1: Implementation and investment	Preparation	2.263.788
		Reforestation (MT.4)	16.434.788
		Restoration (MT.5 & IF.2)	9.607.469
		Sustainable management (US.1& US3)	15.717.733
		Forest fire prevention (IF.3)	4.287.913
	Total Output 1	48.311.691	
	Output 2: Enabling conditions for ENCCRV	Technical assistance to support consolidation of Warsaw Framework elements and part of MT.6, IF.6, GA.1 and MT.7	5.399.788

³⁰ To ensure gender mainstreaming within the implementation activities, it has been established that 40% of the budget will be used to comply with the indicators of the Gender Action Plan.

	implementation	Capacity Building (MT.6, IF.6, GA.1)	1,074,836
		Enforcement (MT.7)	2,079,788
		Total Output 2	8,554,412
	Project management expenses	Project management Unit	2,288,920
		Direct program costs	2,226,264
		Provision of supervision services to the program	2,226,264
		Total Project management expenses	6,741,449
	Indicative total cost		63,607,552

C.2.5. Implementation arrangements:

List and describe the institutions involved in the activities that will be funded with proceeds from this pilot programme, and explain their anticipated roles and interactions with one another, including the flow of funds.

The Government of Chile, through CONAF has requested FAO's 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.

As an accredited entity of the GCF, FAO's overall role is to provide oversight and quality assurance through its Headquarters and the Chilean Regional 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 Chile Country Office 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, customs clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation, among others.

GCF and FAO will enter into an FAA, under which FAO shall administer the relevant GCF Proceeds to be used for the financing of the Project, in accordance with the FAA and AMA. As Executing Agency, FAO shall spend the GCF Proceeds in the project directly and will be implementing under FAO's Direct Implementation modality.

FAO may also enter into agreements with other organizations and entities which may carry out project activities and produce project outputs on behalf of executing entity. These arrangements seek to facilitate and enhance the effectiveness of the implementation of the project. These entities are accountable directly to Executing Entity and will be selected by FAO and CONAF, as per FAO Rules and Regulations.

FAO may use the following instruments when entering into agreements with other partners:

- **UN to Un Agreement**, used when it exists the need of transferring funds from FAO to another UN Agency for the purpose of programmatic activities.
- **Letter of Agreement**: It is a contractual arrangement with academic or nonprofit organizations to obtain specific technical services that cannot exceed USD 500,000.- and ruled by the Procurement regulations of FAO.
- **Contracts**: It's a contractual arrangement with private institutions to purchase goods or specific

technical services and ruled by the procurement regulations of FAO.

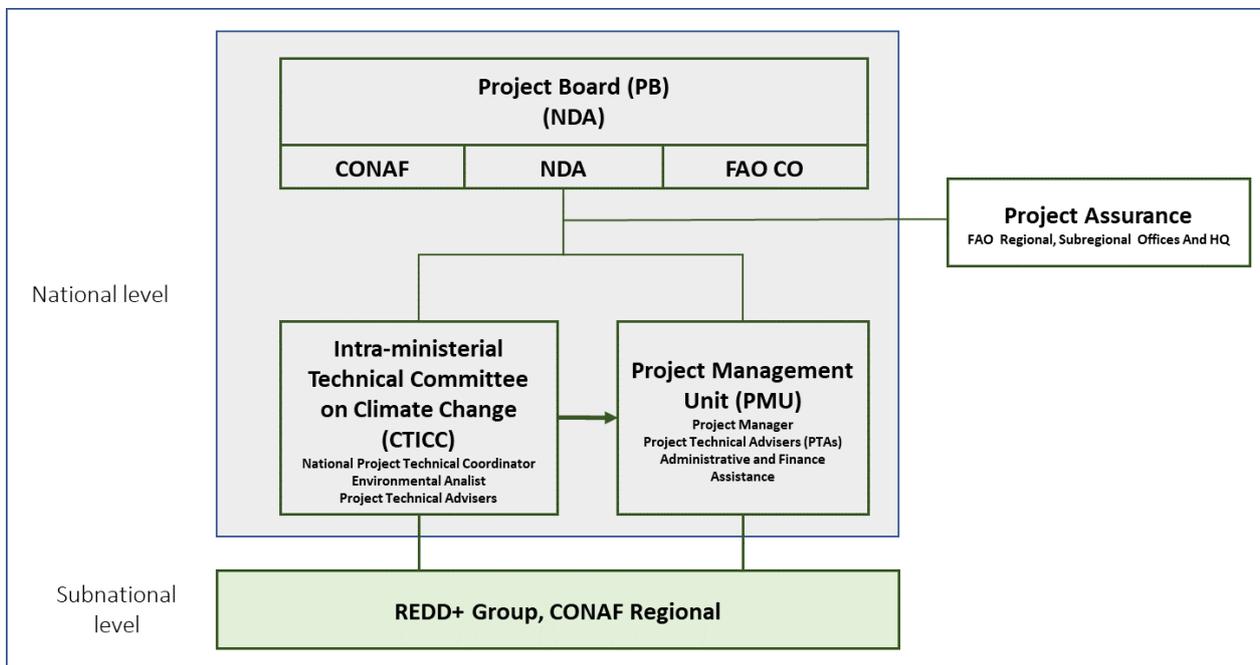
FAO will act in close coordination with CONAF as the technical entity responsible for forest public policies and the ENCCRV, in addition to its status as a National Focal Point to the CNULD, and the CMNUCC 's REDD+ approach. CONAF will also support technical oversight and management through its role on the Project Board, as well as for its participation in the Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change; though 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 of different specialties capable of developing the activities framed in the ENCCRV. In addition, in each CONAF Regional Office there is a Regional Coordinator trained in related matters as part of the permanent team of the institution.

The Green Climate Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), shall enter into a Funded Activity Agreement ("FAA") in due course. The FAA shall (A) incorporate the relevant terms and conditions of the Terms of Reference for the REDD+ RBP Pilot Programme adopted by Decision B.18/07 ("TOR"), and (B) the terms of the Accreditation Master Agreement entered into by the Parties on 8 June 2018 and effective as of 4 October 2018. The arrangements to be entered into by the Accredited Entity with the Host Country are described in more detail in the term sheet and will be reflected in the project agreement.

The implementation arrangements described below and summarized in the figure below constitute the Project Board; Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change, Project Management Unit, Project Assurance and at the subnational level the REDD+ Group and the Regional CONAF Offices.

Project management arrangements



Project Board

The Project Board is the government body that will provide overall guidance and direction to the project and approve the Annual Work Plans (AWP). It is responsible for making management decisions by consensus or majority, when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for FAO approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. To ensure FAO's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective

international competition. 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 risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required;
- Analyze and discuss the development of the Project 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 workplan;
- 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.

The Board shall be composed of FAO, the Designated National Authority (NDA) and CONAF and their respective alternate members. 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 either Party.

Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC)

The CTICC will be a 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 the progress reports.

The CTICC is composed of all MINAGRI services including representatives of ODEPA, CNR, SAG, INDAP, CIREN, CONAF, INFOR, DGIR, AgroSeguros, FIA and is coordinated by ODEPA.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

Under the overall guidance of the Project Board, according with the technical guidance of the CTICC, 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, as well as those that are to be implemented through the MMA, if applicable; (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.

The PMU will consist of one Project Manager, Project Technical Advisors (PTAs), Administrative Financial Assistants, and technical consultants responsible for specific deliverables and hired with GCF resources. The PTA will include a Safeguards Specialist to support the PM to oversee the implementation of the ESMF, the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). FAO will require certification that those persons have completed the Environmental and Social Risk Management Training

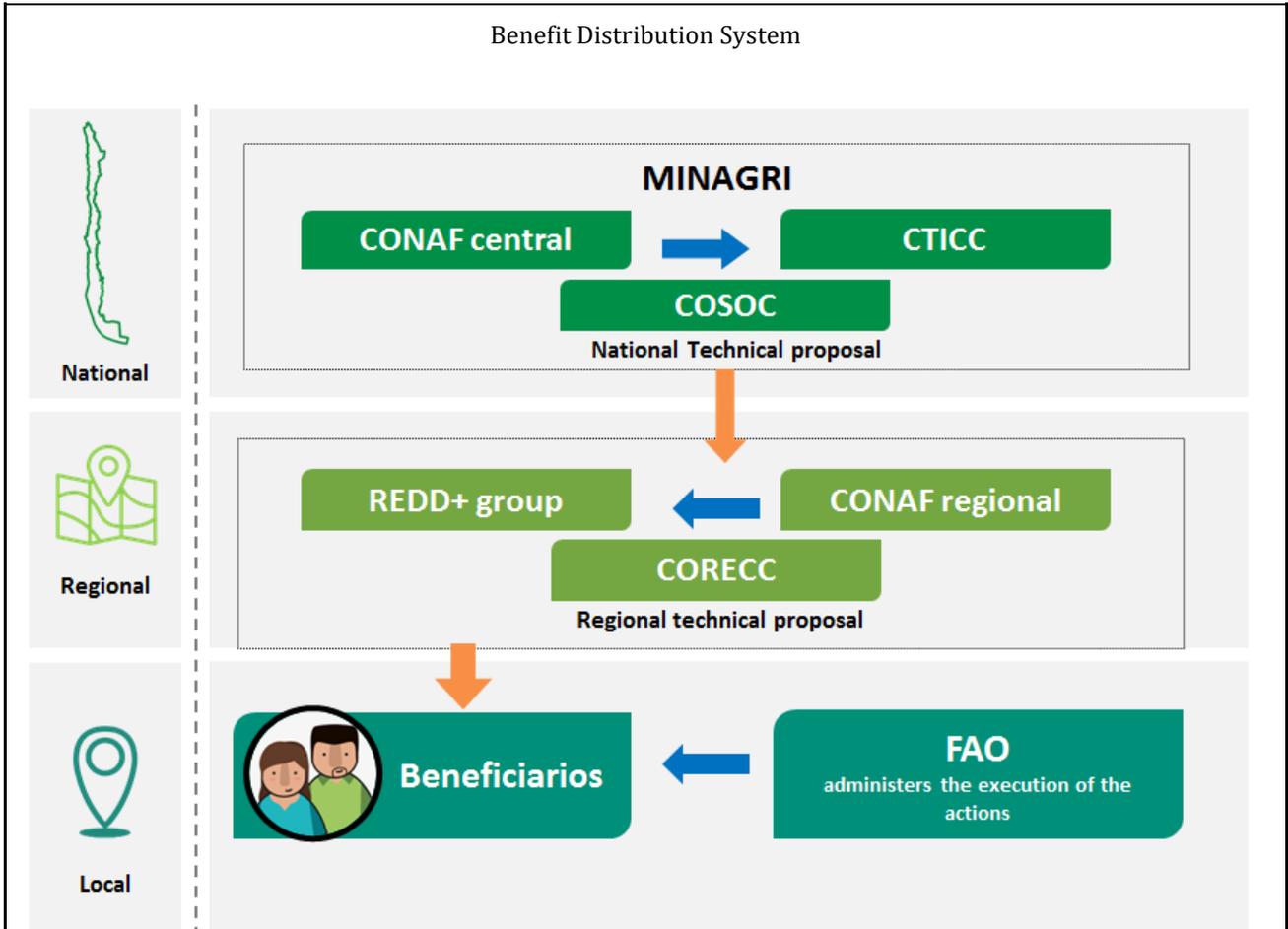
Module³¹. This with the aim of ensuring project staff capacity to identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and to promote improved environmental and social performance of the project. Likewise, the implementation of gender-related work will be guided by CONAF Unit for Gender Equality (UGE), coordinated with the CONAF safeguards team. The PTA will support project implementation, channeling technical inputs and guidance into the planning and execution of project activities. The PTA will hold internal meetings in CONAF as needed to integrate the CONAF specialists' guidance into project implementation and ensure consistency between the various project elements and activities provided or funded by other donors. Upon request of CONAF implementation will be through FAO's Direct Implementation modality with FAO providing direct project services, such as procurement and hiring of consultants following best value for money, transparency and effective competition. These will follow current FAO policies and procedures including those for cost recovery. Upon request of the CONAF, FAO will also provide technical backstopping during the implementation of the project. The costs corresponding to this technical support towards project execution will be recovered following FAO's policy.

The PMU will be led by the Project Manager (PM) and will be responsible for the overall management and implementation of the project's activities and requesting disbursement of the Project's resources for their execution. The PM is recruited by and reports to the Budget Holder (FAO Representative in Chile) on operational and managerial matters. The PM leads the management of the project activities as per approved AWP, including financial, budget and human resources. S/he also prepares detailed project annual work plans in collaboration with the project management unit and according to logical framework.

Under the Project Manager's lead and guidance the PMU team will support the Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change in the preparation of the Annual Work Plans (AWP) for the effective and efficient implementation of the project activities to achieve stated objectives; will be responsible for all substantive reports from the Project, to be submitted to approval of the Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change; will prepare and/or oversee the development of Terms of Reference for consultants, subcontractors and partnerships hired for specific technical assignments and their close monitoring, in accordance with the Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change guidance, ensure consistency between the various project elements and activities provided or funded by other donors; and develop reports on project progress on the project for the PB and technical meetings, and other appropriate fora. The PM is a full-time position continuing for the duration of the Project, reporting directly to FAO.

The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the guidance laid down by the Board and in accordance to the guidelines of the Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

³¹ 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

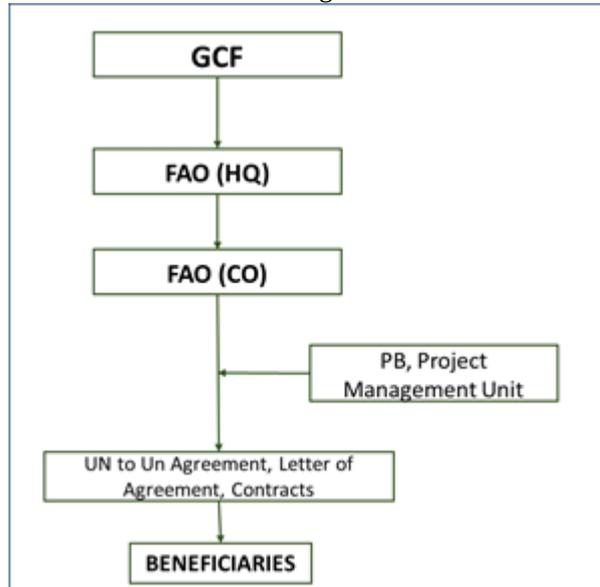


This management arrangement includes two instances of validation, evaluation, prioritization and selection

Disbursement arrangements and funding flows

For the execution of the ENCCRV's incentive and investment program (Output 1), FAO will directly purchase goods, services and equipment for the beneficiaries, with the option of subcontracting to other entities as mentioned in Section C 2.5. For the implementation and governance of the National REDD+ Strategy (ENCCRV) associated with Output 2, FAO will hire administrative and technical staff to manage the operational aspects of the programme. The following diagram summarizes disbursement arrangements and flows.

Disbursement arrangements and flows



C.2.6. Non-carbon benefits:

Provide information on the non-carbon benefits associated with the implementation of REDD+ activities, explaining their nature, scale and importance for the long-term sustainability of REDD-plus activities and providing evidence to this regard.

Since the beginning of the design of the demonstration projects of implementation, Chile has considered the development of these projects in areas where not only carbon capture is enhanced, but also where the multiple benefits of the forest are generated. From the beginning of these works, three indicators of environmental co-benefits linked to the action measures of the ENCCRV and the REDD+ approach were considered, which corresponds to: (1) improve the regulation of the water resources, as well as the water quality; (2) promote soil conservation and reduce the erosion; (3) improve the landscape, conservation and biodiversity. Due to this approach, some of the experiences of demonstration projects have been carried out in rural areas that have a Rural Drinking Water committee (APR, acronym in Spanish). These APRs capture drinking water that is generated in springs and distribute it to downstream communities. The committee has its own internal governance as well as representation at national level. Using the advantage of having an installed governance structure, forest areas were restored upstream of the APR facilities, contributing to the three mentioned indicators. In addition, through the use of hydrological models, soil erosion models and landscape fragmentation indexes, it was estimated that these restoration actions contributed favorably to these indicators.

The quantitative economic valuation of the benefits of the ENCCRV was undertaken considering the following flows of benefits for the 5 regions: carbon capture, water provision, timber production, non-timber forest products, biological control and biodiversity. The estimates were made for three of the activities (ecological restoration MT.5, Forest management Programme (US.1) and Reforestation (MT.4). A with-ENCCRV and without-ENCCRV scenario was developed and the economic valuation was made for the range of benefits. The estimate not only finds a positive net benefit from the implementation of the ENCCV, but that the estimated non-carbon benefits for the ENCCRV are 1.2 times larger than the carbon benefits (valued at USD 32.5 /tCO₂, as can be seen from the table below.

	Ecological restoration (MT.5)	Forest Management Programme (US.1)	Reforestation (MT.4)	Total
Area (ha)	98,188	88,880	123,131	310,199
Carbon	221,782,587	151,956,197	411,110,277	784,849,061
Timber	130,833,602	298,972,597		429,806,199
Non-timber forest products	10,040,243	5,324,151	41,963,574	57,327,968
Biodiversity	38,083,161	20,194,781	159,192,636	217,470,578
Water provision	34,769,239	18,701,850	67,775,695	121,246,784
Tourism	10,421,307	5,245,862	18,906,773	34,573,942
Nutrient regulation			59,194,612	59,194,612
Erosion control			16,924,667	16,924,667
Biological control			2,504,894	2,504,894
Total Benefits (USD 2015)	445,930,139	500,395,438	777,573,128	1,723,898,705
Total costs (USD 2015)	213,339,710	183,797,805	290,589,849	687,727,364
Net total benefits (USD 2015)	232,590,429	316,597,633	486,983,279	1,036,171,341
Net total benefits / ha (USD 2015/ha)	2,368.83	3,562.08	3,955.00	3,340.34
Benefit/cost ratio	2.09	2.72	2.68	2.51
Carbon benefits	221,782,587	151,956,197	411,110,277	784,849,061
Non-carbon benefits	224,147,552	348,439,241	366,462,851	939,049,644
Non-carbon/carbon benefit ratio	1.01	2.29	0.89	1.20

Currently, to expand this methodology at national level, a consultancy is being initiated, whose objective is the development of an environmental and social Co-benefits System (SCB, acronym in Spanish) at national level and that will include the systematization of official data for the implementation of territorial baselines of at least six co-benefits indicators, consisting on three environmental and three social indicators. These products will be linked to the ENCCRV Platform, making the information available to interested persons and institutions in a transparent and expeditious manner. The SCB is expected to be operational in June 2020.

With the implementation of the RBP funding, it's expected to improve the existing agricultural and forest practices and generate new practices under an adaptive framework that considers the new temperatures and water availability scenarios that the managers of vegetation resources will face. Under this logic of adaptation, a key element will be the valorization and understanding of the multiple supplies, support, cultural and regulatory services that ecosystems provide to society as a whole. Therefore, demonstrative areas of adaptive management of native forests and other ecosystems will be created throughout Chile, which would be virtuous nuclei of associativity, productive and conservation chaining in a climate change scenario, and technical referents for owners who will be able to replicate the activities to be included in the ENCCRV.

In the above-mentioned scenario. The ENCCRV will enhance co-benefits such as the protection of water resources in watersheds and micro-watersheds, improving the production of this vital resource in quantity and quality, considering a scenario of scarcity and lower availability of water resources. There will also be a concrete impact in the recovery of degraded soils and in the reduction of the risk of floods and mass removals in the intervened watersheds and micro-watersheds, all of these phenomena are associated with Chile's vulnerability to climate change, thus, their mitigation is a key factor of Chile's adaptation to global change.

More information can be found in the following links: <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/descargas/publicaciones/669-nota-informativa-18-pc-1/file> ; <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/descargas/publicaciones/708-nota-informativa-19/file> .

D. Investment Framework

Describe in this section how the proposed REDD-plus results-based programme aligns with each of the criteria of the Investment Framework for the activities that lead to the achieved results for the full period over which the results being submitted in this proposal were achieved.

D.1. Impact potential

Describe the potential of the programme to contribute to the achievement of the Fund's objectives and results areas.

Between 2014 and 2016, Chile has generated significant REDD+ results for the following REDD+ activities: deforestation, degradation, increase in carbon stocks and conservation. In total, this amounts to 18,409,425 tCO₂e, making Chile transition from an almost carbon neutral country in terms of these activities, into a significant net-sink for carbon.

Annual reduction in emissions per REDD+ Activity (tCO₂e/year)

	Deforestation	Degradation	Increase in carbon stocks	Conservation	Total
Reference period	3,452,885	9,149,392	(10,012,012)	(2,430,348)	159,917
Monitoring period	3,304,373	13,680,124	(19,010,937)	(3,950,207)	(5,976,648)
Reduced emissions	148,513	(4,530,732)	8,998,925	1,519,769	6,136,475

As highlighted above, a significant change in the Monitoring period in contrast to the reference period refers to a significant increase in carbon stocks and a reduction in deforestation that more than offset the increase in degradation.

In addition to these impacts, the eventual proceeds to be received from the GCF would be devoted to the implementation of the ENCCRV and contribute to its achievement. The potential mitigation benefits associated with these measures are 1.147.800 tCO₂e accumulated at 2025 and 1.975.812 tCO₂e accumulated by 2030.

Within the framework of the Nationally Determined Contribution, Chile is committed to the sustainable management and recovery of 100,000 hectares of forest, mainly native, which will represent catches and

reduction of greenhouse gases in about 600,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent per year, starting in 2030. This commitment is conditional upon the approval of amendments to the Law on Native Forest Recovery and Forest Development. The activities of sustainable management and forest recovery of the proposed project could reach 40,000 tCO₂e per year by 2030.

Additionally, Chile undertakes to afforest 100,000 hectares, mostly with native species, which will represent catches of between 900,000 and 1,200,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent per year, starting in 2030. This commitment is conditional upon the extension of Decree Law 701 and the approval of a new Forestry Development Law. The afforestation and forest restoration activities of the proposed project could reach 256,000 tCO₂e per year by 2030. In addition, after the submission of the ER Program to the FCPF's Carbon Fund, Chile started the negotiation of an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) with the World Bank. This ERPA considers the same area as the GCF results-based payments (Maule to Los Lagos Regions) but different periods. The total volume of emission reduction that are being considered for this agreement is 5,200,000 tCO₂e. The periods considered for the ERPA goes from 2018 to 2025.

D.2. Paradigm shift potential

Describe the degree to which the REDD-plus activity catalysed impact beyond a one-off programme investment.

According to the 2016 GHG Inventory of Chile, the LULUCF sector represented -37.0 % of the GHG emissions balance in 2016. These results in avoided emissions are in part the result of a new legal framework as well as positive incentives in line with REDD+ objectives, such as the Law 20283 on the Recovery of Native Forests and the Promotion of Forestry issued in 2008. This legislation reinforced the measures to conserve forest, expanded the inspection functions of the CONAF, improved land planning and imposed measures to improve forest management plans and regulates the transport of timber and non-timber forest products. In addition, it established the Conservation, Recovery and Sustainable Management of Native Forest Fund, as well as fiscal incentives.

While it should be noted that REDD+ results cannot be directly attributed to a specific policies or measures, the aforementioned reformed legal framework and its implementation is likely to have contributed, alongside other factors, to emission reductions.

The analysis of drivers of deforestation³² conclude that most of the deforestation and degradation is linked to the unsustainable use of forest for production, followed by forest fires and the expansion of land for agriculture and livestock. The underlying causes of deforestation and degradation were found to include: weak forest institutions; deficient economic model for native forest production; lack of producer associations; low economic return from native forests; limited inspection; and limited incentives. Some of these aspects were started to be addressed through Law 20283, including: economic incentives (bonuses), the technical support (generation of management plans) in the design and management of the native forest, the elaboration and updating of the cadastre of Native forest, and research incentives.

Between 2009 and 2016, the newly Conservation, Recovery and Sustainable Management of Native Forest Fund supported 148,538 ha of forest, nearly half of it corresponding to small forest landowners, in the five provinces covered under the subnational reference levels. The total sum of investments in these regions was 39 million USD during the same period.

In the ENCCRV, a goal of 264,000 hectares of implementation in the territory is proposed, which is aligned with the goals established in the NDC for the sector Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), which establishes a goal of afforestation of 100,000 hectares and a management goal for another 100,000 hectares, in both cases the objective is to generate a reduction of CO₂e emissions, which presents the first major paradigm change for the Chilean forestry sector, which has been boosted due to the positioning of the wood and cellulose industry.

Therefore, to achieve the objectives and goals set, the ENCCRV would contribute to reduce gross emissions of the LULUCF sector in accordance with the provisions of the INGEI and to fulfill an important part of the national commitments established in the NDC. In addition, the proposed actions include important elements of innovation and adaptation in the design and operational practices of afforestation, restoration and

³² <https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/publicaciones/344-nota-informativa-n-7/file>

management, which are expected to trigger a paradigm shift that catalyzes the long-term impacts of the project. This effort involves all the administrative regions of the country and different types of property, however with this pilot will begin to test the necessary institutional arrangements in six of the sixteen regions of the country.

It is also expected to generate a significant amount of environmental, social and economic co-benefits, which will result in an increase in ecosystem services in the intervened areas, which will be reflected in an improvement in the quality of life of local actors, in the improvement of management practices of native vegetation resources, and an increase in the natural capital of the country, reducing the vulnerability to climate change of these resources and their communities.

In the execution in the territory, the reinvestment of financing from the GCF is sought to be a trigger for investment and achieve the scalability of the projects due to the great potential of more than 20 million hectares available for the activities described above, considering the link public-private approach associative actions to sustainably manage the native forest in the different prioritized territories.

D.3. Sustainable development potential

Describe the wider benefits and priorities, including environmental, social and economic.

The Law of the native forests was drafted with a number of environmental, economic and social considerations in mind:

a) Environmental co-benefits: Native forests constitute an ecological, genetic and even cultural national heritage that, in many respects, is unique worldwide. Similarly, native plant formations play a role as environmental regulators that includes even global climatic stability; They protect the soil against erosion and regulate water flows, allowing the slow melting of snow and in general the orderly and regular delivery of rainwater.

The application of the law addressed the incentives for environmental deterioration due to poor resource management where there are insufficient incentives to invest in the long term.

b) Economic co-benefits: The native forest has a high productive potential. It is - if taken in comparative terms - of one of the most productive forests in the world. When they are under adequate management techniques, their productivity can be between 2.0 to 7, 0 m³ / ha / year. Therefore, by encouraging its management and exploitation, Chile is also promoting a significant wealth that will be added to the one that exists in forest plantations.

c) Social co-benefits: The timber and firewood have a double significance both for the forest and for the rural inhabitants. From the point of view of the latter, the vegetative resources constitute almost their only source of energy supply, in an environment where there are no other sources.

d) Educational co-benefits: the proposal includes resources to be directed at supportive and enabling activities at local level in the regions, including environmental education and dissemination program. These activities will promote sustainability in the long term of the solutions being implemented.

The Law of native forest supports technification and forest planning for timber and fuelwood production purposes, creating economic incentives for the development and conservation of the native forest, addressing the needs of forest landowners and their families for energy and income.

These three dimensions provide the sustainability of the policies and actions triggered by the Native forest Law and that were significant for the achievement of the reported mitigation results by Chile.

The proposed investments in the present project seek to generate incentives for the owners of land with native forest in the intervention areas of the project that would not otherwise occur. These investments are mainly aimed at (1) improving the environmental services provided by native forests, (2) ensuring the sustainability of productive activities in the forests, (3) improving the private profitability of these activities and (4) improving control. in order to discourage informal activities. These four results derived from the use of resources will

generate social and economic benefits.

The magnitude and scope of these measures will depend in large part on the territorial focus of the direct and indirect activities, which, according to the ENCCRV, will be based on a technical and strategic analysis that considers various variables associated with environmental, social and economic criteria. These criteria will allow directing actions towards actions that maximize environmental, social and economic benefits.

Environmental benefits (for specific estimates see also section on co-benefits above)

- The Greater sustainability of use and conservation of the ecosystems and natural resources associated to the territories and zones of silvoagricultural use will be promoted with the increase of surfaces under sustainable management of the native forest, xerophytic formations and other vegetation resources that are incorporated through the measures of action of the ENCCRV related to the promotion, forestry extension, technical and technological transfer, environmental education, control and adequacy of forest management instruments that favor the protection of natural resources and the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the country.
- Production of environmental services or co-benefits of the forest with a high valuation of local and indigenous communities as the continuity and composition of the landscape, the greater quantity and quality of water, increase of biodiversity, leisure areas, etc.,
- To contribute to the Greater conservation and increase the biodiversity associated to the vegetation resources with the measures of action that foster the restoration and the increase of the surfaces of native forest in silvoagricultural lands.
- Contribute to the increase in the regulation of hydrological processes through the conservation and increase of forested areas, generating more quantity, higher quality and a longer period of water availability for domestic consumption, irrigation and for the associated flora and fauna to forests and vegetation resources.
- Recovery and protection of soils in the process of degradation, eroded and abandoned due to their low productivity, favoring that with the implementation of action measures of the ENCCRV, these are incorporated again into the production cycle, dunes and hillsides are stabilized, the turbidity of the water, avoid micro and macro landslides, among others.
- Increased resilience of ecosystems, the arrest of land degradation and drought, improvement in environmental services, the reduction of pollution, as well as the reduction of natural risks such as floods and fires, among others.

Social benefits

- Contribute to improving the quality of life of the rural population in the long term by increasing the sustainability of the natural resources of the territories through the implementation of action measures of the ENCCRV that ensure the permanence, conservation and use of said natural resources by part of the next generations.
- Restoration of the "use value" that forests and vegetation resources provide to local communities, indigenous people and society in general.
- Contribution to the conservation of the traditional and cultural activities of the indigenous peoples, associated to the native forest and vegetation resources of their territories, as for example; the collection of non-wood forest products, the protection and protection of areas of ancestral and patrimonial use.
- Reduction of the occurrence of fires in areas of urban-rural interfaces through the management measures promoted by the ENCCRV to lower the probability of risk of accidents that affect the life of the population, their homes, and goods in general.
- Improvement in the conditions of the fiscal territories through the increase of the forest mass and the reduction of fire risks (Wild Protected Areas and others) that will allow to ensure the enjoyment of the environmental services that society demands in an increasing way together with the increase in your valuation.

Economic benefits

- Increase in the quality of life of the rural population through higher income derived from economic activities associated with the sustainable use of native forests, as well as non-monetary benefits such as greater resilience of production systems, improvement of environmental services. .
- Training and learning of the owners with technical knowledge that will allow them to be better qualified for the productive-sustainable management of their properties.

- Generation of jobs for the implementation of the action measures that the owners decide to execute within the framework of the ENCCRV, being common that for forestry activities that are implemented at the level of small owners and of small scale, it is they who carry them out.
- Incentive and increase of the formal commercialization of firewood and other wood products of the forest through the sustainable management of the native forest and the increase of its productivity, bringing with it a greater economic benefit for the owners.

Impact on development with a gender perspective

- Effective incorporation of women in the actions of the ENCCRV through specific indicators that will be included in the Safeguards Information System to monitor the gender aspects with the purpose of ensuring that these are not left out of the benefits they generate with the different measures of action, since it is essential that this initiative does not replicate, deepen or create new forms of discrimination against women, considering that according to the World Economic Forum and its Global Gender Gap Index 2014, better known as "WEF Ranking", Chile is located in the No. 66 place among 142 countries that present reduction of gaps between men and women.
- Additional consideration is that actions that are programmed to contribute to mitigation from the perspective of women, will generate jobs in that same direction.

D.4. Needs of the recipient

Describe the vulnerability and financing needs of the beneficiary country and population.

Chile is vulnerable to climate change because it meets seven of the nine characteristics of vulnerability according to Article 4 of the UNFCCC, of which four are linked to the objectives of the ENCCRV, which correspond to:

- Areas prone to natural disasters
- Areas prone to drought and desertification
- Arid and semi-arid zones, wooded areas and areas susceptible to forest degradation
- Fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems

Reducing the vulnerability of fragile ecosystems as well as increasing resilience based on the implementation of the action measures of the ENCCRV, avoiding degradation, deforestation and establishing new forests, is directly related to and contributes to the provisions of the 5th Evaluation Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that highlights for the country the severe impacts it faces on its resources and ecosystems, in particular for fisheries and aquaculture, water resources, biodiversity, the forestry-agricultural sector, temperature and rainfall. These vulnerabilities and impacts have also been documented in national communications to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC and are being duly internalized in the National Action Plan on Climate Change.

The ENCCRV will contribute to reducing social vulnerability in the areas with the largest rural population in the country, which coincidentally contain the largest forest formations at the national level, this because, according to the data of the 2002 Census, more than half of the national population (53%) corresponds to people living in the rural sectors of the country, concentrating mainly between the Maule and Aysén regions. It should be mentioned that among the most vulnerable groups in the country are indigenous and non-indigenous rural communities, added the gender factor, and even more so if it is an indigenous woman.

With a comprehensive approach and with the intention of favoring the most vulnerable groups since the formulation of the ENCCRV is that a series of social and environmental safeguards constituted by the guidelines of international conventions such as the UNFCCC, the Convention on Diversity, have been considered. Biological and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, guidelines for international donors such as the World Bank's Operational Policies, the UN-REDD Program guidelines, among others, in addition to the current national legislation as a pillar for safeguarding and protection of such vulnerable groups, namely; Law No. 20,500 on citizen participation, ILO Convention 169, Transparency Law 20285, Indigenous Law, Laws related to the protection of forests, etc.

It should be noted that the most vulnerable groups in Chile correspond to indigenous peoples and rural local communities, together with the gender factor that increases socioeconomic vulnerability. In relation to indigenous peoples, there is a total of 2.185.792 inhabitants, which corresponds to 12.8% according to the

Population and Housing Census of 2017. According to data provided by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the population distribution according to indigenous peoples, mostly corresponds to Mapuche with 79,8%, followed by 7.2% by the Aymara population and 4.1% Diaguita., with the Colla, Quechua, Rapa Nui Lickanantai, Kawashkar, Yamana constituting the rest. In conclusion and according to the key data provided by the INE, the largest indigenous population lives in rural areas. Another relevant factor to consider, that indigenous peoples represent 4.4% of the Economically Active Population (EAP) of the country.

According to the gender factor in the economic characterization, in the rural sector the participation of indigenous women is lower than in the urban sector, being similar to the non-indigenous population, according to data provided by INE.

D.5. Country ownership

Describe the beneficiary country ownership of, and capacity to implement a funded project or programme (policies, climate strategies and institutions).

The project is consistent with national environmental policies, and the agreements acquired by the country with instances such as the UNFCCC and UNCCD. The project, in turn, contributes to the reduction of CO₂e emissions and increase of forest carbon stocks, committed by the country in its NDC, for the sector associated with vegetation resources. The ENCCRIV build upon the framework of the Law on Native Forests to enhance its impact in a way that also maximizes its contribution to mitigation efforts.

For this, CONAF is in charge of the coordination and implementation of the actions and the necessary work to be able to carry out the ENCCRIV, it also has a long history, technical knowledge and presence in all the regions of the country, which allows to operate local in the territories according to the objectives of the ENCCRIV.

In the development of the ENCCRIV, since its inception has had the support and participation of civil society, ensuring respect for environmental and social safeguards throughout the processes and to date.

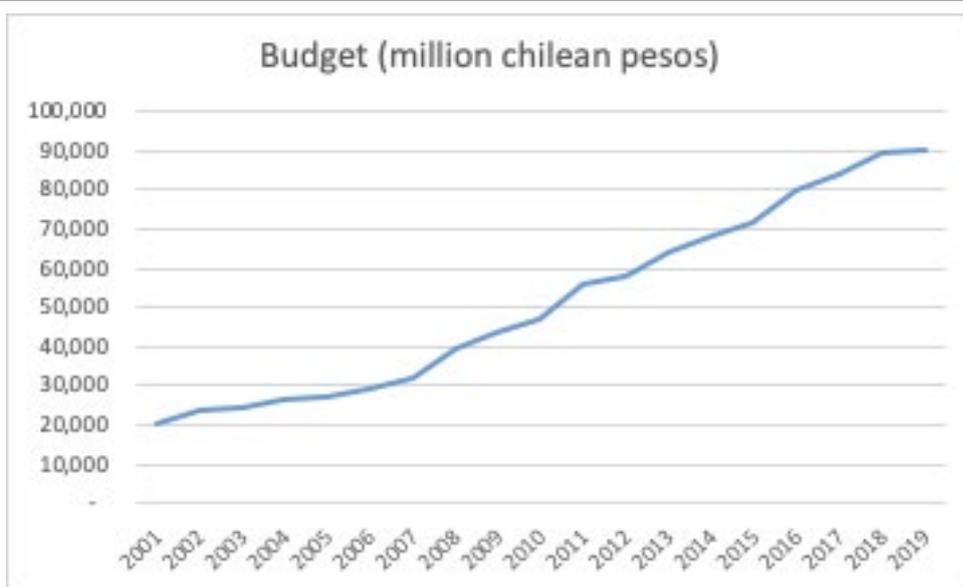
The NDA has led the definition and development of this proposal by providing feedback. In particular, the NDA has been involved in the definition of the institutional arrangements for the program execution and has provided technical recommendations through the convening of a Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) for the review of the draft proposal, as per their internal procedures to review proposals to be sent to the Green Climate Fund. After reviewing the proposal, the TAP recommended that the NDA issue the non-objection letter.

D.6. Efficiency and effectiveness

Describe the economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the programme.

The results reported by Chile are reflective of a first wave of implementation of policies, programmes and actions for the conservation and sustainable management of Native Forests. While important, these measures have been found still insufficient to address the challenges associated with conserving the entire native forests, and lessons have been learned and incorporated into the ENCCRIV and the proposed programme under this proposal. It can be argued that the incentives generated by the Law have so far reached the easiest tranches of landowners and easiest conditions, but that further investments need to enable additional more-difficult-to-reach forest landowners to receive support. Actions to promote land-owner associations are an example of enabling actions to ensure that small property owners are also supported efficiently.

The effect of the new legal framework can also be seen in the increased budget of the CONAF, which has been increasing at a higher rate since 2008, the average budget between 2001 and 2007 was 26 million Chilean pesos, while for the period between 2009 and 2016, this average was 59 million Chilean pesos. As a very rough guide to the cost-effectiveness of the avoided emissions in Chile between 2014 and 2016, the average investment in CONAF (at national level) per ton reduced in the subnational areas covered by the FELS and the REDD+ Technical Annex amounts to some 16.25 US dollars per ton.



Chile expects to have access to 98 million, which will allow it to continue with the work that has been done since the formulation of the ENCCRV and to deepen its impact on the environment and society, as tools to stop or reduce the impacts of deforestation and degradation of natural resources. vegetation resources, together with the reduction of socio-environmental vulnerability in the face of climate change that affects the world.

For this purpose, the implementation costs that have been used correspond to reference values established in the environmental (forestry) regulations in force in Chile (Law No. 20.283 on Development and Recovery of the Native Forest and Forest Development, DL N ° 701 on Forest Development), while the calculations and estimates of the emission reductions emitted, were carried out with the reference levels (NREF / NRF) and the Technical Results Annex of REDD + reported by the country to the UNFCCC.

For efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources, the country has an important presence in the territory at the regional and provincial level of CONAF, which allows a fluid and correct coordination and articulation for the development of activities / projects results of those of the action measures of the ENCCRV, whose objective is linked to the commitments adopted by the country in the NDC, on reducing vulnerability and mitigation associated with the reduction and capture of GHG by the Forestry sector. In addition, the project has the participation of FAO-Chile, as technical support for the fulfillment of these objectives.

To this is added that the country is developing two systems to have an accounting of emissions and a distribution of benefits. The registry system allows the accounting of the emissions traded and will avoid a double accounting of emission reductions; while the benefit distribution system follows the agreements and guidelines obtained in the phases of development and implementation of the ENCCRV and ensures a reinvestment and distribution in the regions and localities in a transparent and equitable manner.

E. Compliance with GCF policies

Describe how the REDD-plus results-based programme that generated the results submitted in this proposal or will be supported with the proceeds earned by them aligns with GCF policies for the activities that led to the achieved results and for the use of proceeds.

E.1. Environmental and social safeguards

E.1.1. For the period of the achieved results

Summarize the main findings of the environmental and social assessment (ESA) report describing the extent to which the measures undertaken to identify, assess, and manage environmental and social risks and impacts, in the context of the REDD-plus proposal, were consistent with the requirements of the applicable GCF ESS standards. This supplements information about the country's own assessment as to how the Cancun safeguards were addressed and respected in the REDD-plus activities.

The approach used for the Environmental Social Assessment (ESA) (See Annex 2) allowed for an analysis of how, during REDD+ readiness and initial implementation in Chile (i.e. during the time frame of the evaluation), key environmental, social, legal and public policy issues associated with deforestation and degradation were considered in the development of the national REDD + strategy. These issues have been confronted with FAO ESS, since FAO is a GCF accredited agency there is an equivalence in the approach and compliance with environmental and social safeguards (Performance Standards as per IFC/GCF). The table below extracted from the ESA presents the equivalence

Table of Safeguard Equivalence

IFC - Performance Standards	FAO Environmental and Social Standards
PS 1: Assessment and Management of environmental and social risks and impacts	ESS 1: Natural Resource Management ESS 8: Gender Equality
PS 2: Labor and Working conditions	ESS 7: Decent Work
PS 3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	ESS 5: Pests and pesticides management
PS 4: Community health, safety and security	ESS 7: Decent Work (partially)
PS 5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement	ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement
PS 6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources	ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats ESS 3: Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PS 7: Indigenous Peoples	ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage
PS 8: Cultural Heritage	

The ESA is also based on an ex post evaluation of the participatory process through which feedback from the different key actors was sought and integrated into the design and implementation of the national REDD+ strategy, and compliance of this process with FAO ESS.

Of note, potential social impacts of REDD + measures have been identified as posing a greater risk for conflict than potential environmental impacts, since avoiding forest degradation and promoting the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources may be in direct competition with other activities and needs of the communities and productive sectors of the country. Therefore, the ESA reviewed all of the safeguards with special emphasis on PS1 Risk Management, PS4 Communities, PS6 Biodiversity and PS7 Indigenous Peoples.

The ESA (presented as an annex to the proposal) contains, among others, the following aspects:

- Evaluation of the legal and institutional framework applicable to the activities related to the implementation of the REDD+ strategy embodied mainly in the activities leading to the design and implementation of the National Strategy for Climate Change and vegetation Resources
- Identification of the main stakeholders and a sound GRM
- Preparation of specific participation and consultation plans for indigenous peoples and peasant communities.
- Sustainable forest management and compliance with applicable national legislation
- Review of the different categories of natural areas in the area of influence
- Compliance with FAO ESS, Cancun safeguards and GCF/IFC Performance Standards at the subnational level (prioritized regions) and during the time frame of the evaluation period

E.1.2. For the use of proceeds

Provide adequate and sufficient information describing how environmental and social risks and impacts will be identified, screened, assessed and managed in a manner consistent with the GCF's ESS standards, including the determination of the relevant environmental and social risk category of the proposed activities and the appropriate environmental and social assessment tools and management plans.

The System of Safeguards of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is based on the Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (PS) of the International Financial Corporation of the World Bank Group. The social and environmental evaluation takes as a starting point the design and implementation of the REDD + policies in the period prior to the work of the FCPF of the WB, this is in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The identification and evaluation of the main impacts is based on the cabinet study of the main documents associated with the REDD+ implementation process, the consultations with the parties involved, the applicable national legislation, and interviews with representatives of the government, civil society, indigenous peoples and NGOs

The preliminary environmental and social risk rating of the evaluation in line with the GCF categories is category B; However, a more detailed review of the process in line with the GCF safeguards is still pending in order to have greater support in the appreciation of the category and the possible social and environmental impacts expected.

The proposal includes a detailed Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (See Annex3) providing information on how the environmental and social risks identified will be addressed in consistency with FAO ESS and GCF/IFC Performance Standards. The purpose of the FAO ESMF is to ensure that environmental and social management is integrated into the development cycle. Nevertheless, since exact sub-projects are not determined at the onset of project, the ESMF is a living document that needs to be updated during project implementation based on potential new risks and impacts. Thus, the ESMF is intended to serve as a practical tool to guide identification and mitigation of potential negative environmental and social impacts of proposed investments and serve as a platform for consultations with stakeholders and potential project beneficiaries.

The preliminary environmental and social risk rating of the evaluation in line with the GCF categories for the proposed Results Based Payment in the so-called South Zone (regions from Maule to Los Lagos) during years 2014 - 2016 is Moderate. However, a more detailed review of the process in line with the GCF safeguards needs to be done during the implementation phase in order to have greater support in the appreciation of the category and the possible social and environmental impacts expected

According to FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines screening to identify specific environmental and social risks at the project level is the process of identifying and classifying E&S risks associated with individual projects. For each project, at project identification stage, FAO uses its own Environmental and Social Screening Checklist that has a number of questions intended to guide the user in classifying the project risk. Based on the project activities and on the nature and significance of potential environmental and social impacts, three categories for field projects are given: low, moderate, and high.

In the context of the mandatory requirements for managing environmental and social performance of FAO projects throughout the life of a project and optimizing sustainability and equity post project; and based on the project activities and on the nature and significance of potential environmental and social impacts, the proposed project is classified as Moderate.

FAO classifies projects with Moderate Risk:

- Projects with identified potential adverse environmental and /or social impacts.
- Potential impacts are not unprecedented in the project area.
- Potential impacts are limited to the project's footprint.
- Potential impacts are neither irreversible nor cumulative.
- Potential adverse impacts can be addressed by the use of recognized good management or pollution abatement practices, and there is a demonstrated record of their successful use in the project area (upstream and downstream).

The level of risk may not always be immediately apparent or may change during project preparation when projects sites are being identified. Projects therefore need to be systematically screened during identification and preparation and systematically monitored during implementation in order to identify indirect, cumulative and associated impacts, as relevant.

E.1.3. Consultations with stakeholders

Provide adequate and sufficient information on the consultations undertaken with all the relevant stakeholders, describing who are the identified stakeholders, what the issues and concerns raised and how these are responded to and considered in the proposed activities. Information on the stakeholder engagement plan or framework will also need to be provided, describing how the activities will continue to engage the stakeholders, further consultations, communication and outreach, and process for grievance redress.

Between 27 June and 11 July 2019, Information and Participatory Workshops were held within the framework of the application to the Green Climate Fund. 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

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 the risks and potential impacts associated with the implementation of the activities to be financed through the resources obtained by this project.

The workshops were part of the participatory processes that the ENCCRIV contemplated since its formulation, allowing all interested parties, especially vulnerable actors, to be informed and consulted. In this case, through the development of this process, we sought to strengthen the design, strategic decisions and benefit distribution arrangements in the payment for results phase, thus ensuring the environmental and social sustainability of the initiative.

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 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 ENCCRIV, a guide document for the participatory process in the preparation phase of the ENCCRIV. In this context, the stages contemplated in the development of the workshops were the following:

1. Criteria for stakeholder selection

The groups convened for the development of these workshops were:

- a) Indigenous peoples
- b) Academia
- c) Government Sector (Other than CONAF)
- d) Forest Consultants / Extensionists
- e) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- f) Women's Organizations
- g) Private Sector
- h) Small and Medium forest landowners
- i) Indigenous women, small and medium-sized forest landowners, and

j) Regional CONAF staff.

The criteria used to develop the regional actors map included:

Ideally, the Actors Map should be made up of those who have 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.

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.

2. 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.

3. 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). We also consulted on aspects related to governance, benefit distribution of financing and potential risks in the implementation of activities in the territory.

4. Preliminary results

A total of 157 people, 64 women (41%) and 54 representatives of indigenous peoples (29%) 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, local and / or women, labor shortage).

With the information collected, inputs will be generated that will strengthen the design, decisions and distribution of the funds that will be obtained in the payment phase for results of the ENCCRIV.

E.2. Risk assessment

E.2.1. For the period of the achieved results

Provide adequate and sufficient information that allows for an assessment of the historical performance of the activities undertaken and their track record against the risk tolerance levels specified in the Risk Appetite Statement and the criteria outlined in the Risk Guidelines for Funding Proposals.

Please note that you should consider only the applicable and relevant parts of the two above documents to the feedback you provide.

It was applied the FAO's corporate Environmental and Social Guidelines that detail the mandatory requirements for managing environmental and social performance of FAO field programmes, projects and sub-projects throughout the life of a project at field programme and project level and optimizing sustainability and equity post project.

The FAO ESS checklist was used in the analysis (see Annex C in Annex 2). The approach was to look for the indirect impacts of policies, strategies and legislation undertaken in the past. Once the analysis of the risks and impacts was made, it was assessed that the safeguards have been complied with during the implementation of these policies, strategies etc.

- The ESA concludes that there is strong confidence and substantiation in the assessment of the consistency with the GCF REDD+ RBP pilot program requirements. The ESA presented concrete evidence focused in policies laws and regulations existing at the moment of the evaluation and during the time frame and regions included in the proposal. Each FAO ESS as well as each of the Cancun Safeguards presented national and international regulations applicable for the activities performed during the implementation period of the ENCCRIV.
- The ESA not only found information that pointed out in that direction but also find out that in many cases the participation of stakeholders was proactive and transcended to participation improving the ownership of the decision agreed.
- Prior to the implementation of REDD-plus related activities in Chile, the country had already its own Grievance and Redress Mechanism in place and the ESA included information about the OIRS, acronym of "Office of information, claims and suggestions".
- The analysis of the pilot project demonstrated that overall, were implemented within legal and policy framework that provided an enabling environment for achieving consistency with the FAO ESS and in practice, the pilot projects were implemented with alignment with the FAO ESS.

As per the National REDD+ Focal Point, the design and implementation of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRIV, acronym in Spanish) leading by the application of measures set for in the policies and regulations defined at national level explain the results achieved between 2014 and 2016. At the subnational level, with each of the FAO safeguards, the risk assessment was considered low.

With regard Chile's governance structure, low risk is also addressed by national laws and by the ratification of international instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) on 13 September 2006, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption of the American States on 22 September 1998. At national level, the Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile (1980), Law No. 20.285/2008, the Council for Transparency, and Law No. 19,886/2004 are the most relevant instruments aiming to enact transparency measures in the country. To ensure the effectiveness of forest and environmental governance structures, reference is made to Law No. 18.575/1996 and Law 19.880/2003. Detailed information concerning the national and international regulations ratified by Chile can be found in the Safeguards Summary of Information.

Achievement of target impact through the application of several policies, particularly the policy instruments established through the legislation on native forests, Chile was able to generate the results presented under this proposal between 2014-2016, which contributes to the GCF's mitigation objectives at global scale.

In general, terms, when risks are identified, the actions that led to the mitigation results that Chile is presenting were fully anchored into the national policy and regulatory framework.

E.2.2. For the use of proceeds

Provide adequate and sufficient information that details how the plan for the use of proceeds does not violate the risk tolerance levels specified in the Risk Appetite Statement and allows for performance monitoring and evaluation against the criteria outlined in the Risk Guidelines for Funding Proposals. Please note that you should consider only the applicable and relevant parts of the two above documents to the feedback you provide.

Risk factors associated with project implementation include mainly technical and operational, institutional, political, and social and environmental aspects (Environmental and Social assessment).

- The risks related to technical and operational capacities may impact the collection and dissemination of climate information; as well as the collection of local data necessary for monitoring and reporting. The limited availability of qualified staff could delay implementation of project activities; and the change of staff and key personnel in implementing agencies and government departments could impact the pace of project implementation.
- An institutional risk is limited to the coordination among agencies and stakeholders that could lead to inefficiencies in the implementation and impact of the project. Additionally, regional and local governments may lack the capacity to understand and support the project, limiting the needed support to encourage small farmer participation.
- Risks related to limited interest or capacities of family farmer beneficiaries can limit the adoption of technologies and sustainable practices.
- A political risk is a potential change in government at the national and local levels leading to a lack of support for project activities.
- Social and environmental risks include social violence in the project areas.
- Extreme weather events and climate shocks can negatively impact small farmers' investments and forest production.

The proposed project includes several mitigation measures to address these risks. The mitigation strategies include training and capacity building, awareness raising of key stakeholders including government officials, clear agreements with and between the executing entities, the design of efficient data collection tools, violence prevention training, and farm plans and provision of climate information to help farmers prepare for climate shocks. (More detailed risk assessment in Annex 3, Table 26. Risk matrix and mitigation measures)

Most high risk- factors and relevant risk mitigation measures from risk matrix related to implementation of activity -"Execution of projects in the territory" are the following:

Under Risk Factor A (Insufficient or non-sustained support from stakeholders), specifically on conflicts over land. It has been stated that "...problems between the Mapuche people and the Chilean state are considered a "severe obstacle" to the implementation of REDD+ activities", and that "...Mapuche wish to reclaim their ancestral land, which is primarily located in the subnational area of the ER Programme". Moreover, it is

stated that “...in order to avoid setting up REDD+ activities in disputed territories, it will be necessary to evaluate the risk of conflict posed by each proposal and that due to the nature of the Mapuche conflict, it will not be feasible to identify and avoid problematic areas in advance”.

The risk is not considered high, since an evaluation of the risks associated with land tenure was carried out during 2017 (<https://www.enccrv.cl/informative-note-10>), showing that there is a total area of 1,438,011 hectares that are regularly owned by indigenous communities in the program area, in which activities of the ENCCRV could be implemented if there is an interest of the owners, and the latter has been continuously shown in several participative preparatory workshops

Both the CONADI Land and Water Fund and the INDAP Land Tenure Consolidation Program support the regularization of the land tenure titles for the interested users. Those programs can be linked with the people interested in participating in the Benefits Distribution System that will be applied, which further reduces the risks associated with land tenure.

Under Risk Factor B (Lack of institutional capacity and / or ineffective vertical / cross-sector coordination): The level of risk has been set as Low (0%).

CONAF has significant experience in forestry extension programs, addressing territorial management with small forest owners and indigenous communities. This experience has been developed through the development instruments that CONAF has historically managed. Therefore, in the Benefits Distribution System, it is expected that CONAF will maintain and strengthen the technical assistance with interested parties and thereby, avoid risks associated to the vertical coordination of the actions to be carried out.

Under Risk Factor C (Lack of long-term effectiveness in confronting underlying factors): the information contained in this section refers to the status of projects and programmes back in 2016, when the ERPD was submitted. However, it is now possible to see the effects of such initiatives (e.g. the projects on firewood at jurisdictional level and through implementation of ENCCRV).

Currently this risk has been reduced, since Chile went through a change of government and the present government has demonstrated an increased ambition associated with mitigation activities in line with its carbon-neutrality target by 2050, where forests represent a relevant sector on these efforts. Work is being done on obtaining new resources linked to REDD+ results-based payments, but also work is being done on a new law on forest development, and modifications to the regulation of the law of recovery of the native forest, which seeks to increase actions on management and increase of forest vegetation resources.

Under Risk Factor D (exposure and vulnerability to natural disturbances). The medium level of risk is justified, since, despite the exceptional events that occurred in 2017, where 42,482 hectares of native forest were burned during the firestorm, mitigation measures have been identified for this risk. Firstly, developing prevention campaigns, secondly, modifying the regulations associated with the use of fire and finally, improving the actions for firefighting.

E.3. Gender considerations

E.3.1. For the period of the achieved results

Provide adequate and sufficient information in the assessment describing the extent to which the measures undertaken complied with the GCF gender policy.

Chile has made great legislative advances towards equality and social inclusion. The international-level instruments with the highest relevance and which have applicability in the country are the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) ratified by Chile on 7 December 1989, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the “UN General Assembly Resolution” of 2011, on women’s political participation, which reinforces that “the active participation of women, on equal conditions than men, in all levels of decision-making is essential for achieving equality, sustainable development, peace and democracy. The country has also ratified and/or signed many key international conventions and treaties on gender equality, women’s empowerment and human rights.

At the national level, the State Constitution of Chile includes the principle of gender equality in its article 19,

number 2, which states “Equality before the Law (...) men and women are equal before the law”, (National Congress, 1980). Additionally, Law No. 20,609/2012, establishes measures against discrimination and in its Article no.1 states that every State administration-body, within their field of competition, will be responsible for creating and implementing policies destined to guarantee every individual, without arbitrary discrimination, the enjoyment and exercise of their legitimate rights and freedoms recognized by the Political Constitution of the Republic, and international laws and treaties ratified by Chile which are currently in force” (National Congress, 2014).

That called for a new institutional framework for gender matters to bridge any persisting gaps, improve legislation and propose further measures to speed up the achievement of substantive equality in all areas covered by the Convention (CEDAW, 2016). Against that backdrop, Act No. 20.820, creating the Ministry for Women and Gender Equity and amending legal provisions specified in the Act, was promulgated on 20 March 2015 (CEDAW, 2016). Law No. 20,280/2015, establishes in its article No.1, the Ministry’s responsibilities for collaborating with the President of the Republic in the design, coordination and assessment of policies, plans and programs destined to “promote gender equality, equality of rights and ensure the removal of all types of arbitrary discrimination against women”. Likewise, this law provides a definition of gender equality, stating that “gender equality considers the identical or differential treatment between men and women and results in a total absence of any mean of arbitrary discrimination against women for being such, with regard to the ability of enjoyment and exercise of all their human rights” (National Congress, 2015).

Over the last few years, Chile has made good strides in promoting gender equality. According to the ranking of the Global Gender Gap of the World Economic Forum for the year 2018, Chile has an index core of 0,717, ranking it 54 out of 149 countries (World Economic Forum, 2018).[1] The country has taken concrete actions to promote and integrate gender equality into the broader policy-making agenda of the “ Sustainable Development Goals” and the commitments of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Some of those actions have meant progress in the situation or status of women, while others have revealed the persistence of discrimination and of obstacles to full equality of opportunity between men and women in the country. Additionally, the progress that has been made often hides geographic differences in different dimensions of gender equality.

Specifically, with regards to gender in the National REDD+ Strategy and its implementation, a central axis of the ENCCRV is mainstreaming the gender approach in all its phases: preparation, implementation and payment for results, in constant feedback from the continuous strengthening of the initiative (UCSSA, 2016). The objective of this approach is to address the necessary broad and equal inclusion interests, needs and proposals of women, thus assuring that benefits arising from implementation of the strategy are equitable between men and women (ENCCRV, 2017). Additionally, the gender mainstreaming strategy of the ENCCRV integrates a methodological perspective based on interculturality principles proposed by the UN “Guide for the Evaluation of Programs and Projects with a Gender Perspective, Human Rights and Interculturality”, which contains guidelines to evaluate this process in the different phases of the ENCCRV (UCCSA, 2016).

A Plan for the Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards for Public and Indigenous Consultation was prepared and guided the entire participatory formulation process of the ENCCRV, between 2015 and 2016. The Plan included the organization of regional workshops and a national workshop, ensuring local, regional and national representation, considering a multi-stakeholder, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach and including the mainstreaming of the gender approach and pluricultural participation. Further, in the context of the Safeguards Plan and SESA, between 2013 and 2016, 15 regional workshops were held, involving 1,266 people, 36.4% of which were women and 9% indigenous peoples. In addition, a national workshop involved 125 people, 31% of which were women and 8% indigenous peoples. In these workshops, the gender approach was manifested from the gathering of information through the identification of key actors; formation of focus groups, determining a minimum percentage of participation of 30% women and when appropriate, specific focus groups for women were formed (additional information can be found in Information Note N ° 8, on Mainstreaming the gender approach in the ENCCRV at https://redd.unfccc.int/uploads/4833_23_nota_informativa_8_pc_ingles.pdf).

Further, effective incorporation of women in the actions of the ENCCRV will be monitored through specific indicators included in the Safeguards Information System with the purpose of ensuring that these are not left out of the benefits they generate with the different measures of action, since it is essential that this initiative does not replicate, deepen or create new forms of discrimination against women.

[1] In 2006 Chile had an index core of 0,645, ranking it 78. World Economic Forum (2018), Global Gender Gap Report 2018, Geneva, World

Economic Forum.

E.3.2. For the use of proceeds

Provide adequate and sufficient information on how the AE will undertake activity-level gender assessments and action plans once the details of the activities become known.

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 forest landowners, among other stakeholders. The participative process was used for defining the benefits likely to be generated with the implementation of the activities contemplated within the ENCCRV.

The Gender Action Plan aims to support the effective participation of women within the ENCCRV's implementation and empower women through recognition, assimilation, capacity-building and leadership for ensuring gender consideration into REDD+ actions. 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). (See Annex 4 and Annex 5)

E.4. Interim policy on prohibited practices

E.4.1. For the period of the achieved results

Provide appropriate and sufficient information to demonstrate that no Prohibited Practices occurred during the implementation of the activities that lead to the REDD-plus results, such as: undisclosed Prohibited Practices, including money laundering and the financing of terrorism, which occurred during the implementation of results-based actions; and double payment or financing for the same results achieved.

The Chilean Financial Intelligence Unit (*Unidad de Análisis Financiero – "UAF"*), was created by Act. No.19.913. The UAF is an independent, public legal person, with its own patrimony and related to the Chilean Government through the Public Treasury Secretary (*Ministerio de Hacienda*). The UAF is chaired by a National Director, who is appointed by the President of the Nation. The UAF is a member of the Egmont Group.

The UAF has the duty of requesting, receiving, analyzing and forwarding to the competent criminal prosecution authorities any financial information that arouses suspicions of money laundering activities. It has no jurisdiction regarding the prevention and investigation of terrorism financing. The UAF can also provide information directly to the courts that are dealing with asset laundering cases.

Article 3 of Act No. 19,913 imposes a duty for all covered subjects -- including banks, stock exchanges, casinos, realtors, among many other businesses -- to appoint an official or compliance officer responsible for relations

with the Financial Intelligence Unit. The role of the compliance officer is to monitor the implementation of existing national rules on the issues of money laundering and terrorist financing.

No payment for results has been received by Chile, and thus no double payment for the same result achieved has occurred.

E.4.2. For the use of proceeds

Provide appropriate and sufficient information including on control measures that assures that the proceeds will be used in a manner compliant with the Interim Policy on Prohibited Practices, such as: undisclosed Prohibited Practices, including money laundering and the financing of terrorism; improper subsequent use of GCF proceeds in the Prohibited Practices; and double payment or financing for the same results achieved, etc.

As per article 9.03 par. (a), of the Accreditation Master Agreement between FAO and GCF, FAO will apply its own fiduciary principles and standards relating to any 'know your customer' checks, anti-corruption, AML/CFT, fraud, financial sanctions and embargoes to comply with the Policy on Prohibited Practices.

E.5. Indigenous peoples

Provide adequate and sufficient information on how the activities to be implemented with the use of proceeds, will meet the requirements of the GCF environmental and social safeguards standards and policies relevant to indigenous peoples and guided by the prevailing relevant national laws and/or obligations of the countries directly applicable to the activities under relevant international treaties and agreements.

The use of proceeds will be in line with the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines, in particular subject to FAO Environmental and Social Safeguard 9 (ESS 9) on Indigenous Peoples and Cultural heritage as indicated in the ESMF. As presented in the table in section E. 1. 1 there is a correspondence between FAO ESS and GCF/IFC Performance Standards given FAO accreditation with the GCF. Hence, ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage ensures the approach, respect and compliance of activities funded with the proceeds with national and international policies laws and regulations applicable as well as with the FAO own standards.

The ESMF guarantees that:

- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is respected in all FAO's projects and programmes;
- Promote the right to self-determination and development with identity of indigenous peoples (right to decide the kind of development that takes place among their people and on their lands and territories, in accordance with their own priorities and conceptions of well-being);
- Ensures the application of the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples affected by the project.
- Recognize, respect and preserve the rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems of Indigenous Peoples;
- Protect cultural heritage and avoid its alteration, damage or removal.

ESS 9 recognizes indigenous peoples' traditions and knowledge present opportunities for many of the challenges that humankind will face in the coming decades. This is of particular significance in relation to indigenous food systems in the face of increasing food demand and traditional knowledge with respect to adapting to climate change vulnerabilities and impacts.

Indigenous peoples are an important stakeholder in the regions from Maule to Los Lagos, yet they share a higher than average population poverty rates. An agenda that pursues global food security, sustainable natural resources management and poverty alleviation is incomplete unless it addresses indigenous peoples' needs. For this reason, FAO approved in 2010 its Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, which is based on international legal agreements, such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), adopted by the General Assembly in 2007, and ILO Convention 169. The FAO Policy on Indigenous Peoples underpins ESS 9 and provides the ESMF guidance to respect, include and promote indigenous peoples' issues in

Chile.

E.6. Monitoring and evaluation

Provide information on the monitoring arrangements that will take place for providing annual monitoring reports based on the information provided for the use of proceeds in sections C.2.3 and C.2.4.

The execution of the projects in the territory' will be monitored using the procedures described in the Measurement and Monitoring System (MMS) document of the ENCCRV³³. Following the procedures of the MMS, each project will have a baseline and the capture of CO₂ will be estimated according to the nature of the activities and reported on a biennial basis. These measurements and calculations are going to be included in the Platform for the Management of Information of the ENCCRV, which is being developed by the Center of Information of Natural Resources, CIREN and is expected to be fully functional by 2020.

Using the protocol of monitoring of the abovementioned MMS document, each project will have monitoring milestones that will include, among other variables, the type of forest that is being planted or managed, the number of trees per hectare, the basal area, number of species. With this information, it will be possible to calculate and monitor the Emission Reductions generated by the projects financed by the GFC and the indicators of the goals of the ENCCRV. This information will be complemented by georeferenced digital cartographies that also have a protocol defined in the MMS documents.

The measurement in the field will be carried out by the CONAF's regional offices. The gathered information will be introduced to the Platform of the ENCCRV or delivered to the MRV team in the central CONAF office in Santiago. Once the information of the projects is collected, the MRV team will develop a monitoring report of the performance of the projects. The time frame of the monitoring will be from 2020 to 2030, with biennial reports to show partial results.

This system will work as a component of the REDD+ monitoring scheme. Efforts to nest both systems will be done once a major amount of data is gathered.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with FAO policies. The project inception phase will include the formulation of a Theory of Change describing the causal relationship between outcomes that culminates with achieving the desired change and the underlying assumptions about how change will happen. FAO will ensure the existence of a well-designed, operational and effective impact monitoring and measurement system to measure the causal and attributable change, the contribution and the overall causal results of the project. The monitoring system should be designed to understand efficacy, targeting and verifying the assumptions that the program is making. It should also be used to generate information, data and lessons that can feed back into the project implementation and planning components. Progress will be measured against baselines, targets and indicators.

The essential indicators that will be monitored correspond to the ones that allows the reporting of the goals of the ENCCRV. In the case of the afforestation and revegetation (MT4), ecological restoration (MT5), restoration after forest fires (IF2), preventive forestry (IF3), forest management (US1), and wood energy (US3) programs, the main indicator will be the number of hectares that is directly influenced by each action measure, with the goal of reaching the outcomes described in section 3.2.2. Additionally, the activities that can generate emission reductions will be monitored with the guides provided in the annex of the abovementioned MMS document. Monitoring indicators such as the number of trees per hectares and basal area (among others) will allow Chile to estimate the amount of ER generated.

For the action measures that are related to enabling conditions for the ENCCRV implementation, the indicator that will be reported for the environmental education and dissemination program (MT6) will be the number of reached persons. For the program of strengthening of forest and environmental enforcement (MT7), for the Technological transfer of alternative management and use of silvoagricultural waste (IF6) as well as for the Adaptation programme for the technological transfer of management of vegetation resources (GA1), the indicators will be the number of communes where the program is implemented.

At the project level impact, two indicators are proposed in line with GCF investment criteria (impact potential):

³³ <https://www.enccrv.cl/smm>

1) Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries; and 2) Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂eq) reduced. The monitoring and reporting plan, including the dates and periods of monitoring will be provided to the Secretariat with the implementation plan.

FAO will perform monitoring and reporting throughout the reporting period. FAO has a country presence and capacity to perform these tasks. FAO will implement tools and methods to facilitate monitoring of the project. The methods will support vertical monitoring, from the beneficiaries to management, and will facilitate comparative and standardized monitoring. The PMU will use the tools including workplans platform to monitor activities and develop reports to the Steering Committee that combining financial reporting and progress toward achieving results set out in the Performance Management Framework.

The monitoring system will be comprehensive and entail the Project workplan as well as the action plans for gender, indigenous people, biodiversity and the social and environmental framework.

The day-to-day project monitoring and implementation responsibility rests on a national recruited Project Manager that will lead the PMU. S/he will be supported by a monitoring and evaluation specialist, who will lead the PMU's Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. The M&E Specialist will coordinate the annual work plans to ensure the efficient implementation of the project. The PM will inform the PB and FAO Country Office of any delays or difficulties during implementation, including M&E plan, so that appropriate and corrective measures can be adopted. The PM will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in monitoring and reporting project results. FAO will support the PM as needed, including through annual monitoring missions. Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by FAO as needed. The CTICC, COSOC, Regional REDD+ Group, the CORECC, project beneficiaries and stakeholders will be involved as much as possible in project-level M&E.

A project inception workshop will be implemented in order to: a) agree on the project theory of change a) build a common understanding on the project strategy and discuss any change in the overall context that might influence implementation; b) discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team and Steering Committee, including reporting and communication lines; c) review the results framework and discussion, reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities, and to finalize the M&E plans; d) review financial reporting requirements; and e) planning and scheduling ESC meetings; and f) finalize the first year work plan. The final Inception Report will be approved by the Steering Committee and FAO.

The PM and FAO will provide inputs to the Annual Report for each year of implementation. The PM and the M&E Specialist will ensure that the indicators in the results framework are monitored annually. The Annual Reports will be shared with the Steering Committee and other stakeholders. The annual performance reports will be due to GCF 60 days after the end of calendar year. The final project annual report and the terminal evaluation report will serve as the final project report package. Mid-term and final evaluations will be undertaken under the responsibility of FAO Office of Evaluation (OED)^[1].

In summary, monitoring and evaluation at the project level will be carried out in accordance with FAO's corporate systems and the evaluation will be undertaken according to the FAO evaluation policy across the project life cycle. The Project Cycle establishes institutional standards and procedures for project management, improving accountability and quality through the principles of results-based management (RBM), while improving the strategic focus of all FAO projects. The following diagram summarizes the FAO's quality assurance cycle:

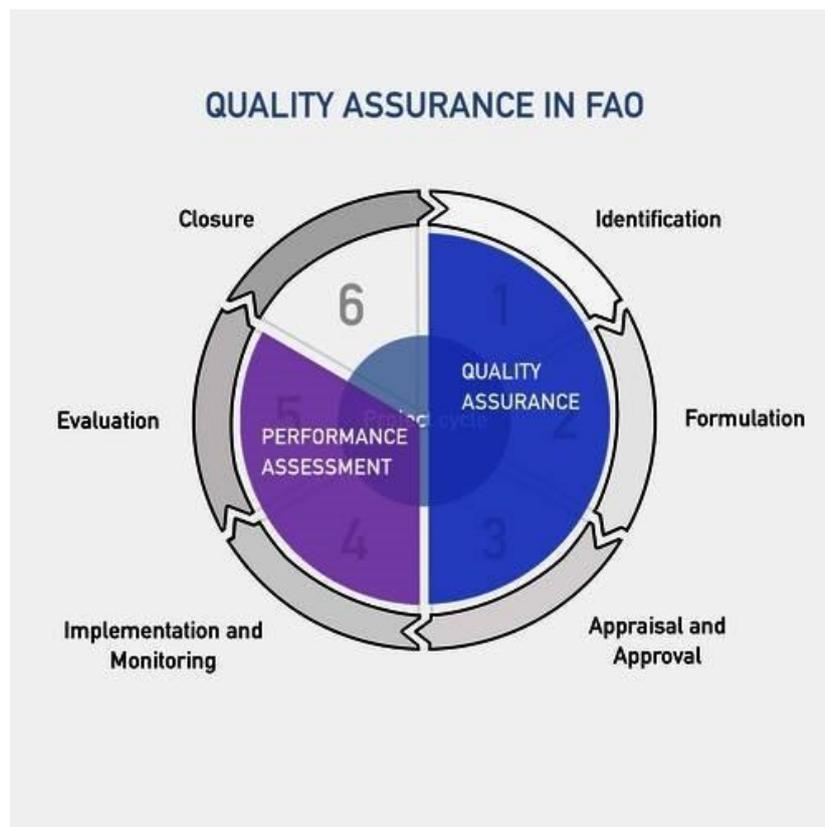


Figure 8. QA in FAO

The Project Cycle sets corporate standards and procedures, including quality assurance criteria for phases 1 to 3 of all FAO's projects. These criteria are relevance, feasibility and sustainability which are complemented with the performance assessment during the implementation of the project (Initial Installation, Annual Project Report, Mid-term and Final Evaluation).

The project team and the FAO Country Office will carry out the M&E Plan in accordance with FAO procedures. Performance indicators for project implementation are presented in section C.2. The project document within FPMIS will also include additional information, such as the corresponding means of verification. The M&E plan includes: an initial report, annual reports to the GCF, project implementation reviews, a mid-term and a final evaluation. This information will be available online.

The following sections describe the main elements of this plan. The project M&E plan will be presented and finalized after an adjustment of the indicators, means of verification, and a full definition of the M&E responsibilities of the project staff.

Initial installation

The Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 3 months of project start, involving those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, FAO Country Office and, where appropriate/feasible, FAO regional technical policy and technical advisors as well as key stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership of the project results and to plan the first-year annual work plan. The Inception Workshop will address several key issues including:

- To assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project.
- To detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of FAO Country Office and Regional staff vis à vis the project team.
- Discussion on the roles, functions and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Based on the project results framework, finalization of the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.

- Provision of a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The M&E work plan and budget will be agreed and scheduled.
- Discussion of financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- Planning and scheduling of project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organization structures will be clarified, and meetings planned. The first project Board meeting will be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.
- An Inception Workshop Report will be a key reference document and will be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Annual Project Report

This important report is prepared by the Project Technical Advisors, consolidated by the Project Manager, reviewed by the Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change and final approved by the Project Board to monitor progress made since project start and for the previous reporting period.

The format and content of the annual report will be adjusted based on the simplified reporting regime which will be established for RBP by the GCF.

Mid-term evaluation (MTE)

The project will undergo an independent mid-term evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation. The mid-term evaluation will determine progress towards the achievement of outcomes and will suggest corrective actions if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management.

Final Evaluation

An independent Final Evaluation will be launched within six months prior to project's actual completion date, NTE. It will aim at identifying project outcomes, their sustainability and actual or potential impacts, including *inter alia* global environmental benefits. It will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to assure continuity of the process developed through the project.

Both mid-term and final evaluation will be managed by FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) and organized in coordination with the FAO Regional Technical Advisor and the Project Board.

During the final three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will be made available to the public through the CONAF web site. It will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results

[1] Please refer to FAO OED webpage for further details: <http://www.fao.org/about/who-weare/departments/office-of-evaluation/en/>

F. Legal arrangements

F.1. Legal title to REDD-plus results

- *Provide an analysis with respect to legal title to REDD-plus results in the country. This should include an analysis of entitlement to claim for the results to be paid for by the GCF.*

- *Covenant that no other party has a competing claim to the results proposed to the GCF in accordance with national policy, legal or regulatory frameworks.*

A national legal definition of emissions reduction titling is not considered to be a precondition to accessing results-based payments under the GCF, nor it is necessary to transfer the ownership of the Emissions Reductions (ERs) to the GCF itself, but rather it is necessary to guarantee that no competing claims to ownership of these reductions will overlap with the results that would be compensated by the GCF.

In this way, Chile will record in the information hub on the UNFCCC web portal the quantity of results obtained between 2014 and 2016 for which payments will be received under the pilot program, expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year, as well as in the "Emission Reduction Registry System" that is currently being developed and tested. In addition, Chile will transparently record that GCF is the entity paying for results; and corresponding results will no longer be eligible for RBPs under the GCF or in any other arrangement.

This task will be guaranteed by CONAF, that according to the national policy and regulations has the mandate, as a national entity in charge to implement the ENCCRV of transferring ERs and subscribing ERPAs. Official communications that support the legal framework has been produced in the context of the participation of Chile in the Carbon Fund of the FCPF. In the Annex 7 of the FP the following official communications from the relevant overarching governmental authority are provided:

1. Ability of CONAF to Transfer Title to Emission Reductions (ERs) to the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.
2. Ministry of National Assets, official resolution No.152 states that CONAF can advance on the third phase, allowing it to subscribe ERPA, and also recognizing the ability to transfer the ownership of carbon rights to the fund.

On March 21st 2017, in the context of the ERPA that has been negotiated with the World Bank, the Ministry of National Assets, issued an official resolution GABM No.152 mentioning that: "after having analyzed the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV), this Ministry states that CONAF can advance on the third phase, allowing it to subscribe such Emission Reductions Purchase Agreement (ERPA), and also recognizing the ability to transfer the ownership of carbon rights to the fund."

In summary, the official designation of CONAF as the national agency in charge to manage REDD+ RBP, and the legal and institutional arrangements established at regional and local level with relevant counterparts through bilateral agreements, might be considered as relevant measures to mitigate the risk of competing ER title among different agencies.

As an additional measure to avoid any risk of competing ER title among different agencies or any other arrangement, CONAF has agreed with the FCPF of the WB that the negotiation of an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) will take into account mitigation results ulterior to 2017.

It is important to consider that it is difficult to determine the origin and holders of ERs. To covenant that no other party has a competing claim to the results proposed to the GCF, following the experience gained under the FCPF Carbon Fund when developing a program at national level, three general requirements have been analyzed in addition to adopting the necessary safeguards: 1) giving special consideration to the risks associated with double accounting, 2) guaranteeing fair compensation to private forest landowners, 3) implementing an equitable benefit-sharing mechanism. The third option was chosen by Chile.

RBPs will be redistributed at regional level to implement REDD+ actions, on the basis of a well-established benefit-sharing distribution plan designed to implement ENCCRV (REDD+ strategy), in agreement with all the parties, through which non-monetary benefits will be channeled at regional level and reach small and medium forest owners (including agricultural communities and indigenous communities), following specific criteria and requirements.

The distribution of RBP is as follows: 20% of the financial resources that will be received via results-based payments are centralized and managed by CONAF Head Office to cover administrative costs.

The remaining 80% will be distributed between the regions where the emission reduction and/or the increase in absorption have been generated during the reference period, in order to finance projects associated with the

action measures of the ENCCRV. In particular, REDD+ actions carried out at local level, which contributed to ERs, are accounted at regional level, and distributed between regions, according to the following criteria:

- “Equity” between regions (50%)
- “Efficiency” in generating ERs and increasing forest carbon stocks (20%),
- “Solidarity” with regions less advantaged (socio-economically) or that faced special circumstances (fires, disasters, pests) (10%)

In light of the current legislation cited, the eligibility requirements of both category of projects that are prioritized via Regional REDD+ Group or regional public competitions, consider the following aspects:

- 1) Formal requirements: Legal aspects regarding land ownership of those who apply, whether individual or collective, or who are entitled to another type of tenure.
- 2) Alignment with the action measures of the ENCCRV.
- 3) Technical and budgetary feasibility: The proposal should be technically and financially sound, according with the available resources.

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

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

To conclude, the activities carried out using the RBP will correspond to those indicated in the funding proposal and in any case, they must be aligned with the action measures established under the ENCCRV and the modalities established under its benefit-sharing distribution plan. RBP will reach final beneficiaries in the form of non-monetary benefits in order to be reinvested in the territory.

The rights and obligations related to RBPs are regulated at territorial level, through bilateral agreements (convenios con los propietarios). Each agreement will vary according to the modality chosen, the nature of the counterpart, and will contain some elements established within the benefit-sharing distribution plan. The requirements to access RBPs (non-monetary benefits) will not vary depending from the international fund but rather be defined through bilateral agreements.

Regarding use of the emission reductions, those will be used towards achievement of their NDCs. The results achieved during the reference period (2014 – 2016) will be accounted against the NDC to implement the ENCCRV and its benefit-sharing distribution plan, and the crediting will be registered at national level. The General Comptroller of the Republic (*Contraloría General de la República - CGR*) has a key role in controlling the entrance of international funds and guarantees compliance with administrative and fiscal rules. CGR will also perform audits to monitor the use of funds internally between the central office of CONAF and the Regional Directorates that receive financing, as well as for its execution.

As mentioned above, the ENCCRV, the key public policy instrument to achieve Chile’s NDC objectives, states that the action measures that have been developed to implement the ENCCRV have effects on both public and private lands, which impedes determining the source of ERs. This is based on technical considerations related to carbon accounting, as an individual owner cannot be entitled to or demonstrate that it has ERs rights which are calculated at regional level.

Therefore, detailed arrangements have been made under the benefit-sharing plan in order to clarify how the REDD+ benefits will be equally distributed among the beneficiaries, which have contributed in generating such payments.

On the other hand, based on current legislation, national assets whose use does not generally belong to the people, are called State assets or fiscal assets (article 589 of the civil code). Such goods, especially if derived from nature, cannot be owned by private entities.

To implement the ENCCRV, it is foreseen that interested parties may access competitive funds, according to the thematic lines, and criteria established in calls for proposals. The thematic lines refer to afforestation with native species, ecological restoration, forest conservation and sustainable forest management. The provisions of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Operational Manuals for the direct-action measures of the ENCCRV will also be taken into consideration.

When monetary benefits could be distributed to forest landowners in order to implement certain action measures of the ENCCRV, pre-existing public mechanisms will be used, most of which are supported by the existing legal framework.

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

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

It is not expected or considered that the budget aimed at forest landowners would be an issue with recognition of ERs if the activities carried out using the RBP are different from those specified in the Funding Proposal (i.e. if 80% of the RBP is not transferred to the land holders) since most of the funds will be transferred to land holders according with the benefit-sharing distribution plan (BSDP).

G. Accredited entity fee and project management costs

Provide a list of the activities that are expected to be conducted using the AE fees and project management cost with corresponding costs as follows:

Accredited entity fee:

FAO requests 3,5% as accredited entity fees.

Project management expenses for the full implementation period

Project Management expenses	
Project Management Unit	2,288,920
Direct Support Cost	2,226,264
Provision of supervision services to the project	2,226,264
TOTAL	6,741,499

H. Annexes

1. Non-objection Letter
2. Environmental and social assessment (ESA)
3. Environmental and Social Management Framework
4. Gender Analysis
5. Gender Action Plan
6. Buffer Estimation

7. Official communications CONAF's mandate

Acronym

APF	Forestry Preferentially
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CNULD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
CONADI	National Corporation for Indigenous Development
CONAF	National Forest Corporation
CORECC	Regional Committee on Climate Change
CTICC	Inter Ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change
SUN	Dead Organic Matter
ETICC	Interministerial Technical Team for Climate Change
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GEDEFF	Development and Forestry Development Management
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GF	Focus groups
GFW	Global Forest Watch
IBA	Biennial Update Report
INGEI	National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MAIA	Andean Intercultural Environmental Model
MOFIM	Mapuche Intercultural Forest Model
MRS	Claims and Suggestions Mechanism
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NRF/NREF	Forest Reference Level / Reference Level of Forest Emissions
ODS	Sustainable Development Goals
OIRS	Information Offices, Claims and Suggestions
PANCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
REDD+	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Increase in Carbon Stocks
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIAC	Comprehensive Information and Citizen Service System
SNASPE	National System of Protected Wild Areas of the State
SOC	Organic Soil Carbon
TAR	Technical Evaluation Report
UCCSA	Unit of Climate Change and Environmental Services
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s)



E7695/2018
HGB/TLC



To: Mr. Yannick Glemarec
Executive Director
The Green Climate Fund ("GCF")

Chile, June 18th, 2019

Re: Proposal for the GCF Project by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO) regarding Chile REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016.

Dear Mr. Glemarec,

We refer to the Project "REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016" in Chile as included in the funding proposal submitted by FAO to us on June 2019. The objective of the Project is to reduce emissions through results based payments, implementing projects that are part of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetational Resources. The Project will contribute to address the causes of deforestation, forest degradation and promote the restoration and sustainable management of vegetational resources.

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of Ministry of Finance the National Designated Authority of Chile.

Pursuant to GCF decisions B.08/10 and B.13/21, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the Project REDD+ as included in the Proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

- (a) The government of Chile has no-objection to the Project as included in the funding proposal;
- (b) The Project is in conformity with Chile's national priorities, strategies and plans;
- (c) In accordance with the GCF's environmental and social safeguards, the Project activities as included in the Funding Proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the Project has been duly followed.

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards,


Francisco Moreno Guzmán
Undersecretary of Ministry of Finance



Environmental and social safeguards report form pursuant to para. 17 of the IDP

Basic project or programme information	
Project or programme title	Chile REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016
Existence of subproject(s) to be identified after GCF Board approval	No
Sector (public or private)	Public
Accredited entity	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Environmental and social safeguards (ESS) category	Category B
Location – specific location(s) of project or target country or location(s) of programme	Chile
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (if applicable)	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	Sunday, October 6, 2019
Language(s) of disclosure	English and Spanish
Explanation on language	Spanish is the official language in Chile and the language understandable to affected peoples/stakeholders.
Link to disclosure	English: http://www.fao.org/3/ca6470en/ca6470en.pdf Spanish: http://www.fao.org/3/ca6470es/ca6470es.pdf
Other link(s)	FAO disclosure portal: http://www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/disclosure-portal/en/ National Forest Corporation (CONAF) website: English: https://www.enccrv.cl/fp-y-anexos-ingles Spanish: https://www.enccrv.cl/fp-y-anexos-espanol
Remarks	An ESIA consistent with the requirements for a category B project is contained in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that is available at the above-mentioned links.
Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (if applicable)	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	Sunday, October 6, 2019
Language(s) of disclosure	English and Spanish
Explanation on language	Spanish is the official language in Chile and the language understandable to affected peoples/stakeholders.
Link to disclosure	English:

	http://www.fao.org/3/ca6470en/ca6470en.pdf Spanish: http://www.fao.org/3/ca6470es/ca6470es.pdf
Other link(s)	FAO disclosure portal: http://www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/disclosure-portal/en/ CONAF website: English: https://www.enccrv.cl/fp-y-anexos-ingles Spanish: https://www.enccrv.cl/fp-y-anexos-espanol
Remarks	An ESMP consistent with the requirements for a category B project is contained in the ESMF (Annex 1) that is available at the above-mentioned links.
Environmental and Social Management (ESMS) (if applicable)	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity's website	N/A
Language(s) of disclosure	N/A
Explanation on language	N/A
Link to disclosure	N/A
Other link(s)	N/A
Remarks	N/A
Any other relevant ESS reports, e.g. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), IPP Framework (if applicable)	
Description of report/disclosure on accredited entity's website	Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA), Gender Assessment (GA) and Gender Action Plan (GAP)/ Sunday October 6, 2019
Language(s) of disclosure	English and Spanish
Explanation on language	Spanish is the official language in Chile and the language understandable to affected peoples/stakeholders.
Link to disclosure	English: http://www.fao.org/3/CA6470EN/CA6470EN Annex.pdf Spanish: http://www.fao.org/3/CA6470ES/CA6470ES Annex.pdf
Other link(s)	FAO disclosure portal: http://www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/disclosure-portal/en/ CONAF website: English: https://www.enccrv.cl/fp-y-anexos-ingles Spanish: https://www.enccrv.cl/fp-y-anexos-espanol

Remarks	ESA, GA, and GAP have been provided as separate Annexes.
Disclosure in locations convenient to affected peoples (stakeholders)	
Date	Tuesday, October 8, 2019
Place	<p>CONAF website, as a location closer to the project stakeholders</p> <p>English: https://www.enccrv.cl/fp-y-anexos-ingles</p> <p>Spanish: https://www.enccrv.cl/fp-y-anexos-espanol</p> <p>The copies of the ESMF and ESA will be available at CONAF national or regional offices.</p>
Date of Board meeting in which the FP is intended to be considered	
Date of accredited entity's Board meeting	Tuesday, November 12, 2019
Date of GCF's Board meeting	Tuesday, November 12, 2019

Note: This form was prepared by the accredited entity stated above.

Secretariat's assessment of FP120

Proposal name:	Chile REDD-plus results-based payments for results period 2014-2016
Accredited entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Country/(ies):	Chile
Project/programme size:	Medium

I. Overall assessment of the Secretariat

1.1 Project background

1. The project presents Chile's REDD-plus results for the period 2014–2016, calculating a volume of around 14.53 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) in emission reductions (ER) derived from reducing deforestation, forest degradation, enhancement of forest stocks and conservation, which have subsequently been reported to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and which are undergoing technical assessment and have already been published in the UNFCCC REDD-plus information hub.¹ These results are presented to GCF for results-based payments (RBPs) as part of the REDD-plus RBP pilot programme and are fully compliant with the eligibility criteria set out in the terms of reference (TOR) for the pilot programme (decision B.18/07). The presented results, which comply with UNFCCC standards and the GCF TOR, are undergoing analysis based on the scorecard as shown in annex 1.

2. Chile will use the proceeds from the RBP to invest in additional activities that support the implementation of their nationally determined contribution (NDC) and National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCR) 2017–2025. The RBP project will focus on the following outputs:

- (a) Output 1: implementation and investment; and
- (b) Output 2: enabling conditions for ENCCR implementation.

1.2 Scorecard results

3. As per decision B.18/07, the proposal is currently being assessed using the scorecard for REDD-plus RBPs. This assessment is being conducted by the Secretariat with support of Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) experts and the preliminary results will be discussed with the independent Technical Advisory Panel (TAP). The final score still needs to be discussed and agreed with the TAP.

Table 1: Scorecard results (see annex 1 for details)

Scorecard section	Results
-------------------	---------

¹ Available at <<https://redd.unfccc.int/>>.

Carbon elements		Score: 41	All criteria “pass”
Non-carbon elements	Cancun Safeguards	All criteria “pass”	
	Use of proceeds and non-carbon benefits	Score: 2	
GCF investment framework		All criteria “high”	
GCF policies		All criteria “pass”	

1.3 Proposed payments

4. Following the procedure defined in the TOR, the following equation was applied to estimate the volume of results to be translated into payments:

$\text{Volume of ERs offered (x) } \frac{\text{Total score achieved}}{\text{Maximum score}} = \text{GCF volume of ERs}$

Abbreviation: ERs = emission reductions

5. The resulting GCF volume of results and the proposed amount for payments are provided in table 2 below:

Table 2: Resulting GCF volume of results and the proposed amount for payments

Values	Results
Volume of ERs offered: 14.530.220 tCO ₂ eq	GCF volume of ERs: 12.411.229.6 tCO ₂ eq
Total score achieved: 41	Additional 2.5% of payments for non-carbon benefits
Maximum score: 48	
Valuation of results: USD 5/tCO ₂ eq	Proposed results-based payments: USD 63,607,552
Non-carbon benefits score: 2	

Abbreviations: tCO₂eq = tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent; ERs = emission reductions

1.4 Strengths and points of caution

6. The funding proposal is presented to the Board for consideration with the following remarks:

Strengths	Points of caution
The use of proceeds will be reinvested to deepen implementation of the ambitious National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV) 2017–2025.	As per the terms of reference, GCF will make the payments in a single disbursement. Implementation of the use of proceeds will mostly be supervised directly by the accredited entity. Nonetheless, annual reporting will be provided to GCF.

<p>The project provides a good case for complementarity and coherence by blending GCF investments with other ongoing initiatives to support Chile implement its ENCCRV such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Carbon Fund.</p>	
--	--

7. The Board may wish to consider approving this funding proposal with the terms and conditions listed in the respective term sheet and addendum XVII, titled “List of proposed conditions and recommendations”.

II. Assessment of performance against the investment criteria

2.1 Impact potential

Scale: High

8. Chile implemented a number of policies and legal reforms between 2008 and 2013 that resulted in ERs of 18.409.425 tCO₂eq between 2014 and 2016. Of these emissions 78.9 per cent (14.530.220 tCO₂eq) are being offered to the GCF in the revised proposal. Chile has not received other REDD-plus payments for the results of 2014–2016. These results are in part the outcome of a new legal framework as well as positive incentives in line with REDD-plus objectives, such as the Law 20283 on the Recovery of Native Forests and the Promotion of Forestry issued in 2008. The total volume of ERs achieved by Chile in this period, including those proposed in the REDD-plus RBP pilot programme, are included in the technical annex to the biennial update report submitted to the UNFCCC. These results are currently undergoing technical assessment in accordance with the Conference of the Parties decisions on REDD-plus. The achievement of these past results contributed directly to GCF objectives and targets in the forest and land use result area and furthermore, through the use of proceeds, will lead to a continued reduction of emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, enhancement of forest stocks and conservation.

9. Although the forest reference emission level (FREL) is subnational, Chile demonstrates ambition to scale up to national level, mainly through the implementation of ENCCRV and the link to the commitments in the LULUCF sector under Chile's NDC. The five regions contemplated for the subnational level are: Maule, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos, covering the central-southern zone of Chile. These five regions contemplated at the subnational level contain 41 per cent of Chile's native forests (5,853,387 ha) and represent 11 of the 12 forest types present in the country.

10. The country continues to build an ambitious and powerful approach to REDD-plus based on the activities contemplated in ENCCRV and NDCs. In the context of its NDC, part of Chile's commitment is to focus on restoration of forests and reduce emissions from forest degradation. This approach is highly ambitious, necessary and transformative in nature. The use of proceeds offers the opportunity to support Chile to continue transforming the forest sector and achieve more REDD-plus results in the future. These results are expected to be presented to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's (FCPF) Carbon Fund.

2.2 Paradigm shift potential

Scale: High

11. The initiation of ENCCRV helped Chile streamline and coordinate REDD-plus efforts through an ambitious and strategic approach. This helped the country reduce emissions from

deforestation, forest degradation, enhancement of forest stocks and forest conservation and later report and record the results in full compliance with the UNFCCC and now GCF. The project will help to continue the transformation of the forest sector that Chile has undertaken for several years and allows for the financial complementarity and coherence with other initiatives, such as the FCPF Carbon Fund.

12. The reinvestment of the proceeds into ENCCRV will help Chile to further reduce emissions from deforestation in the coming years and involve the FCPF Carbon Fund and the private sector, which will further help the country in meeting its national REDD-plus targets and commitments under its NDC. The strategic investments from GCF for implementation of ENCCRV seek to complement existing funding sources (e.g. FCPF) and have the potential to attract other donors and financial mechanisms to blend in for implementation of the very ambitious REDD-ENCCRV.

13. There is furthermore a strong potential for building a platform to engage the private sector, which is expected to trigger a paradigm shift that will catalyse the long-term impacts of the project. Specifically, market development and transformation, innovation of practices, and the public-private approach are expected to allow reinvestment. This will in turn provide additional experience and valuable lessons learned to the other donors and national stakeholders.

14. Chile is one of the pioneering countries in the world including four REDD-plus activities in their results submitted for consideration to the UNFCCC, including not only deforestation reduction but also by testing and validating methodologies allowing for the inclusion of forest degradation, the enhancement of forest carbon stocks and conservation. This supports Chile's transition from an almost carbon neutral country in terms of these activities, into a significant net-sink for carbon.

15. Finally, the benefit-sharing system that is expected to be put in place for reinvestment of the proceeds is built in accordance with ENCCRV and will allow further implementation of the strategy by defining and implementing mechanisms aligned to performance-based incentives schemes at subnational and local scales.

2.3 Sustainable development potential

Scale: High

16. The GCF project will create an enabling environment to sustainable development by achieving systemic change at the local, subnational and national levels. ENCCRV focuses on sustainable development across all its outputs. The outputs in ENCCRV that will be supported through this proposal explicitly concentrate on economic, environmental and social aspects and seek to improve the livelihoods of rural poor in Chile.

17. In addition, the proposed project is expected to engage and improve the livelihoods of women who are mostly in disadvantaged positions. The project will strengthen governance in indigenous territories and provides support for improving their livelihoods.

18. Chile is a signatory of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, among other instruments for indigenous peoples. The project is in compliance with provisions regarding environmental and social safeguards (ESS), emphasizing indigenous and gender dimensions.

19. Gender assessment and a gender action plan are key elements of the project. The project will build on this gender action plan aligned to ENCCRV. The project will use the various

regulations of the policy instruments in the activities in full compliance with national policies, international treaties and the gender policies and guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

20. The project addresses the incorporation of women in actions through specific indicators that will be included in the safeguards information system to monitor gender aspects and generation of jobs from the activities that will be implemented.

21. The project targets poverty reduction and, through the focus on enhancing the provision of ecosystem services (e.g. soils, water, biodiversity) will lead to increased resilience of the ecosystems and fewer expected impacts on the environment, resulting in improved conditions for the rural poor. Also, by fostering ecosystems' restoration and the integral value of the forests, improved economic impacts are expected with project implementation.

22. The project activities have a positive impact on the environment. Special consideration is given to the occurrence of forest fires in the subtropical forests of Chile, which constitute one of the main drivers of forest loss and forest degradation, with the consequent effects to local populations and their livelihoods. Improvement in the conditions of the fiscal territories through the increase of the forest mass and the reduction of fire risks is an activity prioritized in ENCCRV. This special consideration has also been embedded in the benefit-sharing system for reinvestment of the proceeds, as a buffer assignation is considered in order to trigger and increase potential actions, in particular those associated with forest fires, that will in the future capture carbon or stop emissions.

2.4 Needs of the recipient

Scale: High

23. The focus of the use of proceeds will target strategic sections of ENCCRV, complementing other public and international financing sources and thus partially covering the financial needs for implementation of the strategy.

24. The outputs of ENCCRV targeted by this project all have a strong focus on capacity-building of the various stakeholders at national and subnational levels involved (indigenous peoples, local communities and government at subnational and national levels). There is a strong focus on strengthening the operational management of ENCCRV. This will not only support the implementation of this project but also provide a strong platform for the entire strategy and indirectly support the implementation of all other outputs and activities that are part of such a strategy.

25. Chile is particularly vulnerable to the occurrence and exacerbation of forest fires, in part due to the dry conditions in some forest areas. The specific vulnerabilities and impacts have also been documented in national communications to the UNFCCC secretariat and are being duly internalized in ENCCRV.

26. The main beneficiaries of these payments include the rural population and indigenous peoples living in five regions of Chile. Indeed, among the most vulnerable groups in the country are indigenous and non-indigenous rural communities concentrated mainly between the Maule and Aysén regions. This has been duly internalized in ENCCRV.

2.5 Country ownership

Scale: High

27. The project is fully aligned with national policies and NDC priorities, and the proceeds will be used to reinvest in the full implementation of Chile's very ambitious ENCCRV.
28. During project preparation, the national designated authority (NDA) has experienced a high level of engagement and country appropriation. The NDA has led the definition and development of the project by providing feedback of the process in several moments. In particular, the NDA has been involved in the definition of the institutional arrangements for the programme execution and has provided technical recommendations during the convening of the independent TAP, which reviewed the funding proposal as per their internal procedures. Only after reviewing the proposal, the TAP recommended that the NDA issue the non-objection letter.
29. In the context of the preparation of this proposal and the ENCCRV, the Government undertook a highly consultative process with relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and relevant stakeholders. Evidence on this process was provided in an annex as part of the funding proposal.
30. Moreover, the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), a governmental body with more than 50 years of experience, plays a key role for implementation of the project. For the purposes of project's outreach and field work, the project relies on the presence of CONAF in the territory at the regional and provincial levels.

2.6 Efficiency and effectiveness

Scale: High

31. The REDD-plus results for 2014–2016 presented to GCF and the suggested budget both clearly highlight that a fixed price of USD 5 per tCO₂eq will be applied to the project, which is cost effective and in accordance with the TOR of the pilot programme. Furthermore, the payment for these past results is reinvested into a transformation of the forest sector, which will allow Chile to continue to reduce emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon stocks and conservation.
32. The reinvestment into ENCCRV further helps Chile reach economies of scale together with other donors currently supporting ENCCRV and brings different donors and partners together to improve complementarity and coherence. The GCF investment will complement ongoing support from FCPF. The project is a model by showcasing how GCF funds can help bring complementarity and coherence with other important funding sources for REDD-plus RBPs. FCPF Carbon Fund's payments have a clearly defined role and timing, which is described in the project with specific details on what GCF investments will cover and for which time period.
33. Furthermore, there will be numerous lessons learned and best practices from the implementation of activities and coordination with the other sources that will be crucial not only for Chile but for other REDD-plus countries engaging in RBP. This will be important with regards to the private sector and in seeking to increase their engagement in REDD-plus finance.
34. Finally, Chile is developing two systems to have an accounting of emissions and a distribution of benefits. The registry system allows the accounting of emissions traded and will avoid a double accounting of ERs; while the benefit distribution system follows the agreements and guidelines obtained in the phases of development and implementation of ENCCRV and ensures a reinvestment and distribution in the regions and localities in a transparent and equitable manner.

III. Assessment of consistency with GCF safeguards and policies

3.1 Environmental and social safeguards

35. A proposal is submitted by the government of Chile to GCF under its REDD-plus RBP for the payment of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions generated by its REDD-plus activities for the period of 2014 to 2016. The REDD-plus RBP will be used to support the implementation of the country's ENCCRV, which integrates the national REDD-plus strategy in five priority regions of Maule, Biobio, La Araucania, Los Rios and Los Lagos. The prioritized regions comprise 15.3 million ha, of which 35 per cent are covered in native forests. The ENCCRV aims to contribute to the achievement of the country's nationally determined contributions (NDC) as well as to the country's commitments to various international obligations. The goal of ENCCRV is to reduce vulnerability associated with land degradation in at least 264,000 ha from 2017 to 2025 while reducing 20 per cent of the GHG emissions from the LULUCF sector by 2025 compared to the reference level during the period 2001 to 2013. To achieve its goals, ENCCRV will implement 26 action measures consisting of seven direct actions and 19 enabling actions. The proceeds from the REDD-plus RBP will support the implementation of five direct action and five enabling action measures that address the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as mobilize additional resources to implement the other ENCCRV action measures.

36. An ex post review of the extent to which implementation of the activities that generate emission reduction results was consistent with the safeguards framework for REDD-plus agreed under the UNFCCC (also referred to as Cancun safeguards) was included in the funding proposal. The review was based on the country's policies and measures, and the GCF and accredited entity's (AE) environmental and social safeguards and relevant policies. Also included in the proposal are the processes for ex ante identification, assessment and management of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of activities supported by the proceeds from the RBP that are compliant with the requirements of the ESS and related policies of GCF and the AE.

37. In terms of the ex post review, the AE prepared an environmental and social assessment (ESA) that describes the extent to which the past activities that generated emission reductions were consistent with the Cancun safeguards and the safeguards' frameworks of GCF and AEs. The development and implementation of REDD-plus activities require that such activities address and respect the UNFCCC safeguards following decision 1/CP.16. This involved interpreting the Cancun safeguards according to the country context. The review of how each of the Cancun safeguards was addressed and respected throughout implementation of the activities was based on this specific context. The ESA incorporated this information and offers a comparison of the REDD-plus safeguards with the country's interpretation, including consistency of its relevant policies, laws and regulations with the environmental, social and economic sustainability framework of the AE.

38. In terms of ex ante review, the AE developed an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) that describes how the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the activities supported by the proceeds from RBP will be identified and managed. The risks and impacts were initially identified using the screening process of the AE. These risks and impacts were described in the ESMF, which also includes the indigenous peoples planning framework (IPPF). As details of the specific activities, including locations, have yet to be finalized, the ESMF provides the process for screening, scoping, further assessment and management of risks and impacts associated with the activities.

39. Consistency of the design and implementation of REDD-plus activities with the Cancun safeguards and GCF and AE ESS:
- (a) The ESA prepared by the AE, in coordination with the Government of Chile, is a well-organized retrospective review of the extent to which, in the context of the REDD-plus RBP, the measures undertaken to identify, assess, and manage environmental and social risks and impacts are consistent with GCF ESS;
 - (b) The ESA relied on numerous sources of information for the period covering 2014 to 2016, including various publications, some available via links provided in the ESA, in the process of its assessment. The ESA acknowledges challenges associated with an ex post review involving three different sets of applicable safeguards: the Cancun safeguards, the GCF interim ESS, and the environmental and social standards of the AE. To address this complexity, the assessment focused primarily on the Cancun safeguards and the environmental and social standards of the AE, based on the rationale that the compatibility of the AE with GCF interim ESS was determined during the GCF accreditation process. While there are some notable differences between the standards of the AE and GCF interim ESS, the assessment identified similar or complementary ways in which the different safeguards were addressed or respected and undertook to substantiate the consistency of those actions with GCF requirements;
 - (c) The ESA provides a detailed description that underscores general consistency of applicable safeguards, particularly in relation to stakeholder engagement. It elaborated on the range of stakeholders consulted or engaged during the review period; the various ways in which the stakeholders were identified, informed, and consulted; and the information on how the stakeholders participated in the activities. Much of this more detailed information is elaborated in several resources, which were included in the ESA, and provided additional information about participatory processes undertaken in conjunction with the ENCCRV. Such processes included regional participatory workshops, expert workshops and a national workshop with various actors and specialists who were exposed to the impacts;
 - (d) The ESA identified the need to strengthen extension and territorial work with impacted landowners, who “must understand the project to be interested in participating”, and better understand evolving management practices associated with Chile’s overall shift in institutional management approaches. This need is identified in the ESA as relevant to training and technical assistance. However, in the context of stakeholder engagement in relation to the activities supported by proceeds from RBP, the AE will need to strengthen ways to incorporate a training initiative into both the ESMF and the specific environmental and social management plan (ESMP), aimed at increasing awareness of and participation in technical and managerial aspects of ENCCRV implementation;
 - (e) Regarding information disclosure, the ESA includes a detailed description of the Chilean Government’s information, transparency, and grievance redress laws and decrees, including the most pertinent Information Offices, Claims and Suggestions (OIRS). The ESA elaborates the process for how information is collected, processed and disseminated, consistent with Cancun and GCF information disclosure and transparency policies. The OIRS “claims and suggestions” function serves as the project’s grievance redress system and is described in the ESA as analogous to a project-level approach. The system also satisfies the GCF requirement for an institutional grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as well as processes required by the establishment of REDD-plus activities; and
 - (f) The ESA provided data from OIRS describing the types of claims, means used to present the claim, the gender balance and the time it took OIRS to respond to the requested

information. However, it would be important for the ESA to include a description of how the OIRS mechanism was accessed during the review period, how specific complaints were received and what redress was provided. This should include additional information on development of the OIRS, and improvements that were made as a result of consultative workshops. Additional information should be included in the ESMF and specific ESMP, integrating the results of the review of REDD-plus activities implemented by ENCCRV during 2014 to 2016. Lessons learned and gaps identified should be mainstreamed into measures related to activities supported by the proceeds of RBP.

40. Environmental and social due diligence for the use of payment for results:
- (a) The AE and the Chilean Government recognize that the project, supported by the proceeds from the REDD-plus RBP, is expected to generate environmental and social benefits arising from improved forest cover and the management and governance of forest resources. There are, however, several environmental and social risks and impacts that may be associated with the implementation of ENCCRV activities. In relation to the action measures that will be supported by the REDD-plus RBP, the AE classified the project as category B under the AE and GCF policies and standards. The risks and impacts are anticipated to be moderate within the action measures area of influence, reversible, and mitigated through management measures;
 - (b) CONAF developed the ESMF of ENCCRV, including the protocols and procedures related to environmental and social evaluation and management, natural forests and habitats, pest management, cultural heritage, indigenous peoples planning framework, and gender action plan. A separate ESMF was developed and submitted for the proposed project under the REDD-plus RBP supporting some of the action measures under the ENCCRV. The ESMF describes the environmental and social context related to the forestry sector the country, the legal and policy framework applicable to the activities, environmental and social due diligence, stakeholder engagement and the grievance redress systems for the project. The ESMF will be updated after the first year of implementation and on a periodic basis to improve its alignment with the ENCCRV framework. Incorporated in the ESMF for the REDD-plus RBP is an IPPF that provides further assessments and considerations related to identifying and assessing impacts on indigenous peoples, including informed consultation and participation and free, prior and informed consent consistent with the policies and standards of the AE. The result of the environmental and social screening following the environmental and social management guidelines of the AE is also included as an annex to the ESMF. The screening is a preliminary assessment tool used to identify the likely risks and impacts of the project and based on the results, forms the basis for the risk categorization and the scope for further assessments. Further screening of the supported action measures will be conducted to specify both the environmental and social assessment that will be carried out and the measures to manage the risks. Informed by the environmental and social screening, an ESMP will be developed for the activities;
 - (c) The ESMF identified the anticipated key environmental and social risks and potential adverse impacts of the project. Table 6 of the ESMF tabulated the risks and impacts and provided some of the measures contemplated to mitigate such risks and impacts. Key environmental and social risks and impacts from the activities include the following:
 - (i) Indigenous peoples: the ESMF indicated the presence of indigenous peoples populations within the project implementation areas, particularly in the regions of Biobio, Araucania, Los Rios and Los Lagos. The project does not anticipate significant adverse impacts on indigenous peoples and communities. However, some activities, for example those related to land-use planning, may exclude

vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples. Uncertain land tenure and ownership of lands considered as indigenous territories, under traditional ownership or customary use may lead to the exclusion of indigenous peoples from the project benefits or restrict their access to the lands and resources. Loss of livelihood and further impoverishment may result from exclusion and failure of indigenous peoples to partake in the project benefits. In addition, there may be risks of conflict as regards the traditional knowledge system and customary forest management practices with the introduction of new monitoring techniques and processes. The project will undertake further social assessments, develop measures to mitigate the potential risks and adverse impacts and conduct informed consultations and participation leading to free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples consistent with the IPPF for ENCCCRV. Among the measures viewed as requiring further detail in the specific ESMP are: establishing a process to guarantee the protection of rights to land tenure and possession; recognizing traditional planning; developing and implementing a free, prior and informed consent process in line with the country's policy requirements and the policies and standards of the AE; building the capacity of indigenous peoples; and fully integrating traditional practices and local knowledge into the REDD-plus strategy action measures;

- (ii) The country formally recognizes indigenous peoples and they are legally protected under Act 19.253 and have obligations under the ILO Convention 169, which the country ratified and which entered into force in September 2009. The AE will work closely with the relevant government agencies such as the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI) which reports to the Ministry of Social Development; this Ministry is the main institution responsible for conflict resolution, safeguarding legal and customary rights, advising and assisting projects that may affect indigenous populations and for implementation of the consultation process (mandated by Supreme Decree No. 66 of 2013 of the Ministry of Social Development and the Supreme Decree No. 40 of 2013 of the Ministry of Environment). Pursuant to the ILO Convention 169 and the existing laws of the country, a process for obtaining free, prior and informed consent through dialogues and participation will be undertaken for each action measure that will be implemented. The methodology for dialogue and participation for the entire ENCCRV is provided in the IPPF;
- (iii) Land tenure and involuntary resettlement: the project does not foresee adverse impacts related to involuntary resettlement and any form of physical displacement or dispossession of lands. While the project seeks to promote reforestation, land restoration, and sustainable management of forest resources, the uncertainties related to land ownership and tenure may restrict access of small landowners and indigenous peoples to project benefits. Further due diligence is necessary as part of the detailed environmental and social assessment of the project to ascertain land tenure and ownership conditions in areas where the activities will be implemented. Activities that will lead to involuntary resettlement, dispossession of assets and physical displacement will form part of the project's list of excluded activities. To avoid and/or minimize conflicts related to land tenure, the project contemplates working closely with the relevant agencies to: address legal and policy gaps relevant to the activities that limit the participation of vulnerable communities; implement the free, prior and informed consent process; implement a fair and equitable benefit-sharing scheme; incorporate local norms and practices in the planning and

- implementation of the activities; and enhance inter-institutional coordination on issues pertaining to indigenous peoples;
- (iv) **Loss of livelihoods:** changes in territorial planning to enhance landscape restoration, reforestation, and enforcement of protected areas may lead to loss of economic opportunities for local communities and actors. Working closely with the government, the project will support the livelihoods and income-generating activities of local communities that take into consideration the balance between productive practices and conservation measures. In addition, economic opportunities and measures will be identified and implemented by the government to facilitate access to the project benefits for people working in the informal sector. Supporting these initiatives, the project will integrate educational and capacity development measures and promote sustainable forest management among affected local populations;
 - (v) **Biodiversity and natural habitats:** the screening identified potential risks of introducing alien invasive species and the conversion of natural forest lands into monoculture forest plantations. The promotion of plantations and the introduction of invasive alien species may reduce natural forest areas and adversely affect ecosystem services and reduce biodiversity. As part of the mitigation measures, the project will prioritize the use of native tree species and those that pass through the vetting and assessment processes of CONAF in the reforestation and restoration activities. In addition, the project will work to strengthen policies that prioritize biodiversity and forest conservation as well as enforce the implementation of such policies to prevent land-use changes and conversion of natural forests;
 - (vi) **Exacerbation of conflicts:** the screening identified potential exacerbation of local conflicts between communities and groups due to issues related to benefit-sharing and poor governance. The project will ensure that benefit-sharing mechanisms are developed and established following a transparent, auditable, and inclusive process. The design and implementation of activities will incorporate local and customary practices to avoid internal conflicts. The benefit-sharing mechanism will give special attention to vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, women, youth and elderly to avoid further exclusion and marginalization. Further, where indigenous peoples and communities may be affected, the process of free, prior and informed consent will be undertaken;
 - (vii) **Displacement or leakage of emissions:** activities designed to reduce deforestation in the intervention areas may promote deforestation in other areas not addressed by the project. To complement the country's FREL and monitoring, reporting, verification (MRV) system to monitor and avoid emission displacement and leakage, the project will work with the government to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders in areas with weak enforcement and governance to avoid illegal and unsustainable forest management practices; and
 - (viii) **Excluded activities:** the ESMF provided a list of excluded activities that may generate significant environmental and social risks and impacts and raise the overall risk category of the project. Activities with non-eligible environmental aspects include: afforestation with dense monoculture of introduced, fast-growing, colonizing species; clone-based forest plantations; use of agrochemicals, including pesticides, that are not in the authorized products list of the government; conversion of natural forest cover; and establishment of grazing areas in headwaters of micro-basins and natural slopes. Activities with non-eligible social aspects include those that generate significant impacts on

indigenous peoples, in particular where the activities lead to disruption of cultural practices, physical displacement of indigenous peoples, loss of livelihoods, or irreversible effects on resources and cultural and spiritual practices. Additional non-eligible activities are those that may lead to involuntary resettlement including direct economic displacement, restriction of access to lands and resources, especially lands declared as protected areas;

- (d) The project builds on the extensive engagement with stakeholders as part of the preparation and implementation of the ENCCRV. The ESMF provided the overall strategy for engaging identified project stakeholders of ENCCRV. The salient outcomes of consultations related to ENCCRV and the proposed REDD-plus RBP are provided in the ESMF. The consultations focused on identifying the drivers of and barriers limiting deforestation and forest degradation, environmental and social risks and impacts, and actions to avoid and mitigate such risks and impacts. The stakeholder engagement strategy also takes into consideration the dialogue and informed participation of indigenous peoples that will form the basis of free, prior and informed consent. The ESMF described the consultation process supporting project implementation, including an update of the stakeholder list and holding start-up national, regional and field-level dialogues. The methodology for stakeholder consultation is provided in the ESMF. A more detailed stakeholder engagement plan will be developed as part of the ESMP that will describe the specific engagement and consultation of the various activities. Supporting the stakeholder engagement, dissemination and disclosure of relevant information will be undertaken following the AE and GCF disclosure procedure. Additional disclosure materials such as audio-visual materials in local languages will be utilized to enhance a better understanding of the project;
- (e) The ESMF described the various levels of GRMs that can be accessed by aggrieved or potentially aggrieved persons. The GRM of the AE is described in the ESMF and the various complaint levels that the GRM is mandated to review. The grievance redress system of the government is also described, for example, and complaints are lodged through the OIRS of CONAF and other agencies involved in the project. Complaints can also be lodged at the project-level through the project implementation unit (PMU) housed at the AE country office. The project coordinator at the PMU will be responsible for receiving, recording and facilitating how the grievances will be addressed; and
- (f) The implementation of the ESMF and the specific ESMP will be under the responsibility of CONAF, particularly the ENCCRV implementation structure. The AE, acting also as an EE, exercises oversight to the implementation of ESMF and all the specific safeguards instruments. Within the CONAF structure, the Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit will have the responsibility of performing environmental and social assessments, evaluation of safeguards compliance, systemization of safeguard reporting following the Safeguards Information System and developing tools and guidance on environmental and social management. The Indigenous and Social Affairs unit of CONAF will supervise the social safeguards of the project collaborating with the other units of CONAF and government agencies. Other support units include the Prosecutor's Office and the Department of Environmental Control and Evaluation. Regional implementation teams will be formed to coordinate implementation at the regional and local levels together with relevant government agencies. Implementation of the detailed ESMP will be monitored and reported by field staff and a PMU safeguard specialist in accordance with the monitoring plan that will be developed in conjunction with the ESMP. It will be important to include the specific activities and costs of implementing the mitigation measures as part of the ESMP.

3.2 Gender policy

41. The AE has submitted a gender assessment; therefore, it complies with the operational guidelines of the GCF Gender Policy and Action Plan. The gender assessment discusses gender issues at the country level and refers to the policy, legal and institutional framework for promoting gender equality in Chile. At the national level the government has established a Ministry of Women and Gender Equality and the National Women Service which provides guidelines for gender units of state agencies. The assessment also provides information on gender inequalities as they relate to access to education and health, participation in the labour force and unpaid domestic and care work at the national level and in the zones targeted for the use of proceeds.

42. Most of the communities in the prioritized areas of action of ENCCRV live in the rural zones and depend on forest resources with men and women having different dependencies on natural resources. Men are involved in harvesting timber, including its large-scale trading, while women are involved in small-scale trading, medicinal herb gathering and harvesting of non-timber forest resources. In addition, most land is owned by men in rural areas for which legal regularization is generally limited, especially for women, which in turn limits access to finance from financial institutions. The gender action plan addresses access to project benefits by ensuring that project activities are designed to allow women to derive value from forest resources.

43. For the period of achieved results, information on gender mainstreaming is mainly related to stakeholder engagement during the preparation of ENCCRV. Both women and men, and women leaders from different organizations and small entrepreneurs involved in forestry, participated in workshops to discuss the project. Focus group discussion on the formulation and validation of ENCCRV, including through sex segregated discussions, were held. For women, the proposed actions gathered during stakeholder engagement exercises include having environmental education as a basic need, sustainable use of water resources, particularly their maintenance and care, and greater institutional presence in the territories; actions requested from men were technical training for forestry, farming and livestock production and sustainable development of forests to ensure productivity. The use of proceeds responds to requests related to accessing information through activities that will be implemented for enabling local investments such as training on conservation matters which will have a target of 40 per cent women beneficiaries.

44. The AE has included a programme-level gender action plan. The AE is recommended to revise the gender action plan to respond to address the following issues: The action plan contains indicators with some sex-disaggregated targets and responsibilities; however, these shall be linked to specific actions. The baseline has been provided as zero. Gender-responsive actions listed in the action plan are activities under the two outputs of the programme for the use of proceeds for which the connection to the indicators needs to be clarified. Where actions have been listed, they shall be aligned to indicators, clarifying to which indicators and targets they are related to. For example, the indicator for further gender analyses should be linked to an action for conducting gender analyses at the project level rather than an action to prepare methodologies for developing projects with gender analysis due to the fact that the indicator and target provided is the number of projects that have conducted gender analysis during project preparation. Similar revisions are recommended for each item included in the gender action plan. Responsibilities for implementation have been assigned to CONAF which has gender expertise and the AE will maintain oversight in ensuring that the action plan is implemented – the AE should ensure that there is dedicated gender expertise in the project management unit of the project. There is an indicator in the action plan to train CONAF staff on

gender and climate change; it is recommended that the AE indicates who will be responsible for conducting this training given that CONAF itself will be responsible for implementing the gender action plan, and what issues the training will address that have been raised in the gender assessment.

45. The project commits to undertake further gender analysis when projects are identified. This is a good commitment as undertaking further analysis when specific project activities have been identified can result in articulation of gender activities that can address the needs of women and men in those specific communities. The AE should aim to have more than one project conducting further gender analysis. The AE should also take the opportunity of undertaking further gender analyses to indicate how the use of proceeds is going to ensure equitable participation and benefits to both women and men within the communities. This will be complemented by having gender-related objectives, outputs, outcomes, indicators, budget, monitoring and evaluation at the project-level – the AE should aim to have all projects integrating gender fully by having these elements. Regarding activities on training, the AE should also assess the utilization of skills acquired in forestry activities by participants besides collecting information on the level of confidence of trainees to use the skills and adoption of practices.

3.3 Risks

3.3.1. Overall programme assessment (medium risk)

46. Under the pilot programme for REDD-plus RBPs, GCF is requested to provide a payment of USD 63,607,552 for the ERs achieved by Chile in the period 2014–2016. The volume of ERs for which GCF funding is sought is within 30 per cent of the total payable volume as required under the TOR of the pilot programme.

3.3.2. Accredited entity/executing entity capability to execute the current programme (medium risk)

47. FAO is an AE and has an extensive track record in implementation of projects in developing countries. The AE is considered a reliable partner to support the REDD-plus project in Chile. The AE will also act as an executing entity (EE) for this project in close coordination with CONAF as the technical entity responsible for forest public policies and ENCCRV.

3.3.3. Programme-specific execution risks (medium risk)

48. **Risk of double payments.** The funding proposal indicates that the ERs submitted to GCF are currently not in a national registry, but in an interim tracking system (<https://www.enccrv.cl/medicion-y-monitoreo>). Also, the ERs achieved by Chile and submitted to the GCF are registered in the Lima REDD+ Information Hub (<https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub.html>), allowing the public registry of Chile's results. The national and public registry is being developed and currently being tested. In addition, CONAF has agreed with FCPF that the potential Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement with FCPF will be for mitigation results achieved in a period different from that of the ERs being offered under the GCF project (e.g. from 2018 to 2025 as against 2014–2016 for GCF project) to mitigate the risk of double payments.

49. **Use of proceeds.** Chile will use the proceeds from RBPs to support implementation of ENCCRV. ENCCRV was proposed as a public policy instrument developed to comply with the national commitments assumed in the Paris Agreement and the consignment of Chile's NDC. Thus, the end use is as permitted under the REDD-plus TOR. The proposed activities will be

implemented over six years and thus need to be adequately monitored to achieve the desired impact. The current plan for use of proceeds is based on the participatory workshops held in the five regions and budget allocations were evaluated and accepted by the regions together with the criteria established for their allocation.

50. Competing for the carbon ownership: the funding project states that Chile’s current legal framework does not have a definition of ERs and ER ownership. The AE has provided that the involvement of CONAF will help mitigate the risk of competing claims to the ERs; CONAF might have bilateral agreements at the regional and local level. However, there may still be some residual risk of claims by third parties to the ERs. Therefore, closer monitoring of the arrangement (bilateral agreements) by CONAF with respect to the ERs is required by the AE during implementation. Although the legal framework is yet to be finalized, the AE has informed that REDD-plus, forests and climate change have remained as part of a common political agenda during last 10 years despite alternating political parties.

51. **Disbursement plan.** The project implementation will be over six years. Accordingly, it is recommended that the disbursement of GCF financing is carried out over the six-year period corresponding to the implementation of the activities.

3.3.4. Compliance risk (medium risk)

52. As per article 9.03, paragraph (a) of the AMA between FAO and GCF, FAO will apply its own fiduciary principles and standards relating to any “know your customer” checks, anti-corruption, AML/CFT, fraud, financial sanctions and embargoes to comply with the GCF Policy on Prohibited Practices. FAO has provided details as to how it will apply those fiduciary principles and standards in the implementation of this project. Based on this additional information and the commitment of the AE to ensure that the activities to be undertaken are free from improper activities, Compliance is of the opinion that the proposed strategy and policies of the AE to be implemented to prevent ML, TF and prohibited practices can effectively mitigate the risks for ML, TF and prohibited practices to a “medium” level.

3.3.5. GCF portfolio concentration risk (low risk)

53. In case of approval, the impact of this proposal on the GCF portfolio risk remains non-material and within the risk appetite in terms of concentration level, results area or single proposal.

3.3.6. Conclusion (medium risk)

54. It is recommended that any approval by the Board is be made by considering the above points.

Summary Risk Assessment		Rationale
Overall programme	Medium	The proposed payment is for emissions reductions already achieved by Chile. The accredited entity is also the executing entity under the project and will work in close coordination with CONAF.
Accredited entity/executing entity capability	Low	
Project specific execution	Medium	
Compliance	Medium	The proceeds will be used for investment to support the implementation of the

GCF portfolio concentration	Low	National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources at the regional and national levels. Close monitoring is required to mitigate the risk of double payments and/or competing emission reduction ownership.
-----------------------------	-----	---

3.4 Results monitoring and reporting

55. Following the requirements of the TOR, the proposal will follow a simplified reporting procedure for which a specific template was developed by the secretariat. The frequency of reporting will be annual following the accreditation master agreement (AMA).

56. Monitoring the use of proceeds will be conducted at the main activity level according to the description provided in the funding proposal.

3.5 Legal assessment

57. The AMA was signed with the AE on 8 June 2018, and it became effective on 4 October 2018.

58. The proposed project will be implemented in Chile, a country in which GCF is not provided with privileges and immunities. This means that, among other things, GCF is not protected against litigation or expropriation in this country, which risks need to be further assessed. The Secretariat met, during the Global NDA Conference, on 10 October 2018, with a government official from Chile and provided additional information on the rationale for the draft privileges and immunities agreement. However, no response has been received yet.

59. The heads of the Independent Redress Mechanism and Independent Integrity Unit have both expressed that it would not be legally feasible to undertake their redress activities and/or investigations, as appropriate, in countries where GCF is not provided with relevant privileges and immunities. Therefore, it is recommended that GCF disbursements are made only after GCF has obtained satisfactory protection against litigation and expropriation in the country or has been provided with appropriate privileges and immunities.

IV. List of proposed conditions

60. In order to mitigate risk, it is recommended that any approval by the Board be made subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Signature of the funded activity agreement in a form and substance satisfactory to the Secretariat within 180 days from the date of Board approval; and
- (b) Completion of legal due diligence to the satisfaction of the Secretariat.

Annex I: Scorecard (aligned to the funding proposal template structure)

Section A: Proposed and projected REDD-plus results		
Criteria	Status (Yes/No)	Remarks
Does the total volume of achieved results indicated in the proposal match the results indicated in the biennial update report (BUR) during the results period (31 December 2013 to 31 December 2018)?	Yes	The total volume of results achieved during the period 2014–2016 is 18.409.425 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq).
Is the volume of achieved results offered to the pilot programme equal to or less than the total volume of achieved results indicated in the BUR during the results period?	Yes	The total volume of REDD-plus results offered to the GCF pilot programme is 14.530.220 tCO ₂ eq. Only the volume for 2014–2016 is offered to GCF and meets the eligible period.
Is the expected volume of REDD-plus results to be achieved significant compared to the overall level of REDD-plus results achieved in the current funding proposal being submitted?	Yes	According to the Funding Proposal, the expected volume of REDD-plus results to be achieved for the period 2017–2018 is 6.136.475 tCO ₂ eq. The results to be achieved in the years of 2017 and 2018 have not been measured yet and Chile has scheduled the second milestone of monitoring for 2021 in order to measure the results for 2018 and 2019 against the current FREL/FRL assessed by the UNFCCC. Following the submission with the Emission Reduction Programme Document, Chile started the negotiation of an Emission Reduction Programme Agreement with the Carbon Fund, therefore the indicative results to be achieved for the period 2017–2018 will not be considered in the following years of the eligibility period of GCF pilot programme for receiving payments.
Is the total volume expected to be submitted to the pilot programme within the available allocation of funding for the pilot programme and below the cap per country?	Yes	The proposed volume falls within the available allocation of funding and remains below the cap per country.
Section B: Carbon elements		
B.1. Forest reference emission level/forest reference level (FREL/FRL)		
Criteria	Score	Remarks

<p>(i) Is the FREL/FRL consistent with the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including the definition of forest used?</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Chile noted in its modified submission that there is close consistency between its proposed FRELs and FRLs and its national GHG inventory, but where there were differences, Chile provided the rationale for these differences between both estimations. The assessment team (AT) noted that the average emissions from deforestation and degradation in the modified submission are significantly different to those included in the national GHG inventory for the same period (2001–2010). The AT acknowledges the explanations provided, indicating that some differences between the FRELs and FRLs and the national GHG inventory are justified. Chile also explained that it will modify the methodology to be used in its future national GHG inventory in order to maintain consistency with its future submissions of proposed FRELs/FRLs. The Technical Assessment Report (TAR) concludes the FRELs and FRLs in the modified submission maintain consistency, in terms of sources for the Activity Data (AD) and Emission Factors (ES), with the GHG inventory included in Chile’s first BUR. In the cases in which there was no consistency between the FRELs and FRLs and the BUR, the reasons provided by Chile were explained well and the AT considers that the differences are well justified. Overall, the AT commends Chile for the improvements in the modified submission and notes that Chile could consider including the indicated improvements in the next GHG inventory submission. Regarding the forest definition, the FREL/FRL uses a different definition from the GHG inventory, as the FREL/FRL excluded planted forests and considered only native forests. Chile indicated that new planted forests will be included in the FREL if they are destined for permanent cover and are consistent with the goals set by the nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>(ii) Is the FREL/FRL based on historical data and is it equal to or below the average annual historical emissions during the reference period, unless a country is a high forest, low deforestation (HFLD) country?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Chile is not a HFLD country. The subnational FREL/FRL is based on an annual average emissions/removals of CO₂. The submission of the modified FREL/FRL considered two reference periods using interpolation methods: 2001–2013 for activities and subactivities related to land use change, and 2001–2010 for activities or subactivities that occurred in permanent forest. The AT considers</p>

		that future submissions could be based upon a single common reference period for all selected activities.
(iii) Is the FREL/FRL in accordance with the guidelines in decision 12/CP.17?	2	The assessment team notes that the data and information used by Chile in constructing its FREL/FRL are transparent and complete and are in overall accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17. The AT commends Chile for the information provided on the ongoing work relating to the development of FRELS/FRLs for other activities, as well as for other biomes as steps towards a national level FREL/FRL.
(iv) Are the data and information provided for the FREL/FRL transparent? (Has information been provided to allow an understanding of how UNFCCC guidance on submission of information on reference levels has been addressed?)	2	The AT notes that the transparency and completeness of information improved significantly in the modified FREL/FRL submission and commends Chile for providing additional data and information that increased the transparency of its submission and facilitated the work of the AT in technically assessing the submission (thus improving the reproducibility of the calculations). The funding proposal indicates that for further improving the transparency of the construction of the FREL/FRL, Chile is developing an integrated platform that allows the storage and dissemination of the spatial and database information, together with the semi-automated generation of reports and the visualization of results. This was also included in the technical assessment report as one of the main areas that Chile plans to address in future FREL/FRLs. It is therefore considered that the issues raised by the AT were resolved with the modified FREL/FRL and the country has indicated how to continue increasing transparency through the platform/portal.
(v) Is the FREL/FRL complete? (Has information been provided that allows for the reconstruction of the FREL/FRL?)	2	The AT concluded that the information is complete in the modified FREL/FRL submission. The TAR did not present relevant issues that were not addressed and solved to fulfil the completeness of the FREL/FRL.
(vi) Is the FREL/FRL consistent? (Were data and methodologies applied consistently over the time series used for the construction of the FREL/FRL?)	1	For the FREL/FRL construction, Chile applied a methodology based on the activity data extracted from the historical series included in the land use Cadastre made by the National Forestry Corporation (1997–2012). Since the Cadastre has a database with different base years for Chilean regions, the information was complemented with a

		<p>Landsat data set. Chile acknowledged that the differences in dates of the maps produce differences in estimates of annual emissions as the oldest maps in the Land Registry used mosaics of aerial images from various years. The AT notes that Chile could ensure more consistent time series by using the same satellite data sources (e.g. from Landsat or RapidEye) to ensure the consistency of AD (in spatial and temporal resolution) applied in estimates.</p> <p>The funding proposal indicates that Chile has considered this recommendation and new maps of land use and land use change are being developed using Landsat data only.</p> <p>It is also noted that Chile presented a modified submission with two reference periods using interpolation methods: (1) 2001–2013 for activities and subactivities that cause a land-use change; and (2) 2001–2010 for activities that occur in forests remaining forests. The AT acknowledged the difficulties involved in standardizing the historical reference period based on the available information but considers that future submissions could be based upon a single common reference period for all selected activities.</p>
<p>(vii) Is the FREL/FRL accurate? (The data and methodologies used neither over- nor under-estimate emissions and/or removals during the reference period, so far as can be judged.)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>During the technical assessment process, the proposed FREL/FRL was modified significantly because of changes introduced in the reference periods and other methodological changes. The TA did not identify incidents of over- or underestimations in the modified proposed FREL/FRL. The AT also notes that the FRELs/FRLs represent an improvement in terms of the use of higher-tier methods compared to Chile’s first BUR, leading to increased accuracy of emission and removal estimates.</p>
<p>(viii) Have all REDD-plus activities that are significant sources of emissions been included?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The activities included in Chile’s FREL/FRL are reduced emissions from deforestation, reduced emissions from degradation, forest conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. All but sustainable forest management activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70 have been included. Sustainable forest management was not explicitly included due to the lack of spatially explicit information necessary for its quantification. However, Chile decided to include the carbon stock changes owing to sustainable management of forests under the activities reducing emissions from forest degradation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.</p>

		<p>Chile plans to address in future FREL/FRL the inclusion of new activities: the development of management plans based on spatially explicit information that would allow the inclusion of other activities such as sustainable management of forests and activities that normally occur at farm level of 10 ha or less.</p>
<p>(ix) Have all of the most significant pools been included?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>In the modified submission, above-ground and below-ground biomass pools were included in all four activities, while dead organic matter was included in three of the four activities (except enhancement of forest carbon stocks). Soil organic carbon (SOC) was excluded because of the lack of national information on the rate of change in this pool and to ensure that consistency is maintained with the national GHG inventory.</p> <p>The AT notes that changes in SOC could be significant when forest land is converted to other land uses (e.g. deforestation) but the exclusion of SOC in the case of the activity enhancement of forest carbon stocks could be conservative, because this pool is not expected to decrease in this activity. The AT commends Chile for its efforts to obtain better information on dead organic matter and SOC with the aim of including these carbon pools as part of a stepwise approach in future submissions or to exclude them if there is evidence that changes are not significant.</p> <p>In the funding proposal it is indicated that continuous efforts are underway in order to include emissions factors and activity data related to SOC fluxes.</p> <p>In relation to significance, the funding proposal provides an estimation of the significance of the SOC pool emissions due to deforestation using Tier 1 methodology which determined that emissions from SOC were 128,005 tCO₂e/year, compared with the 1,653,819 tCO₂e/year emitted from the living biomass and dead organic matter pools representing 7.7 % of the total emissions.</p>
<p>(x) Have all gases that are a significant source of emissions been included?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Regarding the inclusion of GHGs, the FRELS and FRLs include CO₂ emissions and removals in the four selected activities, as appropriate, and include the estimation of non-CO₂ emissions (methane and nitrous oxide) from forest fires, which is considered a subactivity under the activity reducing emissions from forest degradation. The AT commends Chile for its efforts to include non-</p>

		CO2 gases using the appropriate equations from the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines and no significant exclusion is identified, because methane and nitrous oxide from forest fires are taken into account.
(xi) Is the information provided in the construction of the FREL/FRL (data, methodologies and estimates) guided by the most recent applicable IPCC guidance and guidelines as adopted by the Conference of the Parties?	2	Chile used the most recent guidance and guidelines provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories as a basis for estimating annual changes in carbon stocks and non-CO ₂ emissions of the four activities.
(xii) Have any significant issues related to the application of IPCC GLs/GPGs been raised in the TA report?	2	No significant issues were raised.
(xiii) What is the reference period for the FREL/FRL?	2	The subnational REFL/RFL presented by Chile considers two reference periods that use different interpolation methods: (i) 2001–2013 (13 years) and (ii) 2001–2010 (10 years).
(xiv) How does the reference level for the results included in the proposal compare to the previous reference level that applies to the same area?	1	No previous FREL has been submitted.
(xv) Has the country provided information on aggregate uncertainties, taking into account national capabilities and circumstances?	1	The FREL/FRL submitted by Chile presents an aggregated uncertainty of 33.29%. Uncertainty was estimated for each source of emissions or carbon sink and for each individual activity and then propagated using the method described in equations 3.1 and 3.2 of the IPCC (2006). The AT notes that detailed information on uncertainty assessment has been provided and commends Chile for its efforts on including this uncertainty analysis in its submission.
B.2. REDD-plus results reporting		
Criteria	Score	Remarks
(i) Are the reported results in the technical annex to the BUR consistent with the FREL/FRL (including the same pools, activities and gases)?	2	The Technical Analysis of the Technical Report (TATR) concludes that the results presented are consistent, to the extent possible and according to its current national capacities and capabilities, with the assessed FREL/FRLs. This is considering that Chile used a different method for monitoring AD in the submission of the REDD-plus results under the technical annex. The TATR also concludes that

		Chile ensured overall consistency between its assessed FREL/FRLs and its estimation of the results of the implementation of its REDD-plus activities through including the same carbon pools, the same gases, and the same area.
(ii) Are the data and information provided in the technical annex transparent? (Has information been provided to allow an understanding of how UNFCCC guidance on results reporting has been addressed?)	1	The Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) experts note that the data and information used by Chile in constructing its FREL are transparent and complete. However, the LULUCF experts noted that Chile's technical annex does not include sufficient information to allow an assessment of consistency with the data used in the latest GHG inventory (2016).
(iii) Are the data and information provided in the technical annex complete? (Has information been provided that allows for the reconstruction of the results?)	2	The LULUCF experts note that the data and information used for constructing the FREL are complete. No significant issues were raised, and the technical team of experts was able to reproduce the same results presented by Chile in all of the REDD-plus activities.
(iv) Are the data and information provided in the technical annex consistent? (Were data and methodologies applied consistently over the results time series?)	2	The LULUCF experts conclude that the data and information provided are considered to be consistent to the extent possible, given current national capacities and capabilities; also acknowledging that this is an area for future technical improvement when developing the next FREL/FRLs.
(v) Are the data and information provided in the technical annex accurate? (Does the annex neither over- nor under-estimate emissions and/or removals?)	1	The TATR indicates that the data and information provided in the technical annex is accurate to the extent possible. The LULUCF experts are of the view that Chile may be underestimating Activity Data (AD) by using coarser-resolution satellite data (i.e. 30 m Landsat images) and pixel-based land-use change classifications for the results period while using higher resolution data (i.e. 5 m RapidEye and Spot images) with visual interpretation to estimate emissions for the FRELs/FRLs. The coarser pixels used for the results period may register a land-use change (e.g. forest to non-forest) depending on the thresholds chosen for the spectral indices and may indicate fewer areas compared with the high-resolution images.
(vi) How many years are there between the last year of the FREL period, and the year corresponding to the results being proposed for payments?	2	The last year of the FREL period is 2013, and the first year of the results being proposed for results-based payments is 2014.
(vii) Has the country provided information on aggregate uncertainties, considering national capabilities and circumstances?	1	The funding proposal does contain information on the aggregate uncertainties and an aggregate uncertainty estimate of 38.68% was obtained for the results period. The uncertainty calculation was

		presented separately by activity, subactivity, carbon pool and region, including the parameters used to estimate emissions and removals of carbon pools. The LULUCF experts noted that, as part of the TA process, Chile provided additional information, in particular, the calculation worksheets for the uncertainty analysis; commending Chile for its efforts to increase the transparency and ensure the completeness of the data and information provided, allowing for the reconstruction of the results.
(viii) Has information been provided on payments that have been (or are expected to be) received from other sources for results recognized by the country ^a from the same national or subnational area during the period for which a country is proposing to receive payments from GCF? And has the country provided sufficient assurance that results already paid for by other sources have been excluded from the total volume offered to GCF?	2	An agreement with Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Carbon Fund is in place for considering the results post 2017. The Emission Reductions Payment Agreement (ERPA) considers the same area (regions) as the GCF results-based payments but differentiated time periods. There are two recorded private initiatives that matched the period and area considered for GCF results-based payments and these have been excluded from the total volume offered to GCF.
(ix) Are the results proposed to GCF for payment included in a registry or similar system, that tracks emission reductions and corresponding payments ^b to ensure there is no past or future double payment (or use) of such emissions reduction?	2	GCF are currently not in a national registry, but in an interim tracking system (https://www.enccrv.cl/medicion-y-monitoreo). Also, the ERs achieved by Chile and submitted to the GCF are registered in the Lima REDD+ Information Hub (https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub.html), allowing the public registry of Chile's results. The national and public registry is being developed and currently being tested.
Total score section B	41	
Any fails	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

^aThrough the REDD-plus national entity or focal point, where appointed.

^bFor each of these results, tracking information should identify (at a minimum) the corresponding national or subnational area, the entity eligible to receive payment, the year generated, and the source of results-based payments received and, where possible, the identifying number.

Section C: Non-carbon elements
C.1. Cancun Safeguards

Does the summary of information on safeguards provide information on how each of the safeguards below were addressed and respected in a way that ensures transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness?		
Criteria	Evaluation (Pass/Fail)	Remarks
(i) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements.	Pass	The actions complement and are consistent with the objectives of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV), the national climate change and forest strategy, the nationally determined contribution (NDC) and other international agreements and conventions. The actions are also consistent with national regulatory and policy frameworks such as the Forest Policy. It is desirable to determine the challenges and needs associated with implementation of ENCCRV and to identify capacities and additional resources required to institutionalize consistent processes. For reporting on this safeguard, it will be important to keep updated any specific analysis of alignment and compatibility of ENCCRV with policies, regulations and laws on future forestry issues and sustainable development, including reporting on NDC progress and achievements.
(ii) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.	Pass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing clarification and strengthening internal governance structures for rights holders involved in REDD-plus implementation will be critically important, as this will involve more local actors (communities, ethnic groups, etc.) in REDD-plus action planning. Although the forest governance structure has been defined and the Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA, Spanish acronym) and Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC, Spanish acronym) play an important role for REDD-plus implementation, they should ensure representativeness and legitimacy. It is recommended to ensure vertical coordination among governmental bodies, from national to local (communities) levels. Information mechanisms that promote transparency of the operational and financial management of REDD-plus need to be strengthened, including those related to the

		<p>distribution of REDD-plus resources through the benefit-sharing mechanism. This includes ways to validate and disburse progress reports on REDD-plus implementation activities. This will require strengthening and updating processes that allow for efficient compilation of information on safeguards, as well as information generated from implementation of ENCCRV. Many lessons learned from the pilot projects under ENCCRV could serve for retrieving lessons learned on how to strengthen forest governance. The website created and updated regularly in both languages (Spanish and English) serves to increase transparency and validation of progress made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-agency (inter-institutional) links should be strengthened to enable better coordination and institutionalization of REDD-plus activities across the Government. This may involve training institutional staff and local stakeholders to improve capacity of technical teams supporting REDD-plus initiatives beyond the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) and even beyond the CONAF Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA). • The developed Mechanism of Claims and Suggestions of ENCCRV is an important measure and mechanism to ensure compliance with this safeguard. It would be important to register not only effectiveness in responding to queries and requests, but also to actual action in attending to those queries, as well as informing adequately.
<p>(iii) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>Pass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile relies on existing policies to respect this safeguard. An important piece of the legal architecture is the policy to promote equity and social inclusion, that seeks to respect the tradition and culture of the peasant and indigenous communities that depend on forests. Specific

		<p>land use planning and management tools embedding ethnical and cultural specificities have been considered and developed. ENCCRV was developed under a participatory process including indigenous peoples and vulnerable populations. These processes have been registered, systematized and included for public access in the ENCCRV platform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that systematic approaches for fostering dialogue and engagement with indigenous peoples and other vulnerable communities are strengthened. Culturally appropriate processes should be considered to ensure involvement of these stakeholders in decision-making processes around REDD-plus activities – including strengthening existing processes for protection of their lands and resources, including use and access. • The proposed benefit-sharing mechanism should ensure that these stakeholders are fully informed and with the capacities to access new resources derived from the results achieved and performance. It will also be important to consider tailor-made training programmes and improved information dissemination regarding financial agreements. • All communication and engagement processes, as well as training and capacity-building programmes, should be culturally and linguistically relevant to the local populations. • Design and implementation of any REDD-plus activities should ensure the collective rights of stakeholders, taking into account differences in social organization, decision-making norms, governance structures and ethnic identities.
--	--	---

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD-plus activities should ensure that intellectual property rights are recognized, and they should fully respect traditional knowledge. • Tools and processes for gathering data on the participation of indigenous peoples and other local stakeholders should be developed. They should include their comments and concerns, and how those concerns are or will be addressed.
<p>(iv) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of decision B.18/07</p>	<p>Pass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This safeguard is respected by ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and women in the development and implementation of ENCCRV. • In the context of the preparation of the funding proposal and ENCCRV, the Government undertook a highly consultative process with relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and relevant stakeholders. Evidence on this process was provided in an annex as part of the funding proposal. • The environmental and social management framework (ESMF) describes the process of screening of the projects and considerations for planning and managing risks and impacts, including impacts on indigenous peoples. • It is recommended to strengthen mechanisms and forms of participation that promote generational approaches, emphasizing culturally appropriate engagement with local stakeholders. • The implementation of REDD-plus activities could be linked to existing participation spaces at national and local levels, to strengthen opportunities for dialogue, deliberation and monitoring activities using already institutionalized and legitimized platforms and spaces.
<p>(v) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of decision B.18/07 are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and</p>	<p>Pass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile understands this safeguard when referring to the prevention of ENCCRV action measures from promoting the conversion of native vegetation resources. It also

<p>conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.</p>	<p>includes the measures to promote the protection and conservation of native vegetation to favour ecosystem services provision and maintenance as well as the co-benefits that these generate. These actions are considered as part of ENCCR.V.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research efforts could be strengthened to better understand the existence and permanence of forest resources and biological diversity, ecosystem services and the risks associated with loss or change in that diversity. Additional understanding about climate change impacts on vegetational resources is needed, especially in relation to subtropical and mountain ecosystems in Chile. • Continued allocation of resources is necessary for periodic monitoring of changes in relation to the conditions of ecosystem services, so appropriate decisions and actions can be implemented. These resources should in turn strengthen institutionalization (at all levels of management and decision-making) of the National Forest Monitoring System. • It is important to develop strategies for managing stakeholder expectations involving potential economic and non-economic benefits on REDD-plus related interventions. Lessons learned from projects being implemented at jurisdictional level as part of ENCCR.V could serve to inform these strategies. Not only CONAF but other governmental entities would need to continue to identify interests, expectations and opportunities for co-benefits, as well as define participatory measures and REDD-plus interventions. • CONAF, in coordination with the Forestry Institute and other agencies would need to explore avenues for strengthening relationships and partnerships with research institutes, universities, nongovernmental organizations or other actors that can collect and compile data and information on relevant environmental matters. Such institutions can be sources of trusted, third-party information. They can serve as contributors of information for the summary of information (SOI) on safeguards
--	---

		<p>for subsequent REDD-plus projects and provide analyses on non-conversion of natural forests. It is of particular interest the role private companies related to the forestry sector could have in promoting research and development in this matter.</p>
(vi) Actions to address the risks of reversals.	Pass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address this safeguard, the procedure established in the document “Guidelines for buffering the ER Programme” of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility was applied. In particular forest fires are one of the main causes of degradation of vegetation resources in Chile. • To address the challenge of aligning and managing the various tools that guide implementation of REDD-plus (including tools used by implementing partners to identify and address risks of reversals) it will be important to strengthen the technical capacity of CONAF staff, so they can better promote and follow through on execution of critical REDD-plus measures. • It will also be important to update risk-identification processes, as well as the justification for risk categorization, including threats and changes in the behaviour of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (i.e. agricultural activities, forest industry, etc.), that could threaten the long-term viability of REDD-plus projects. • CONAF and the accredited entity could continue to support efforts to promote ownership and participation by relevant stakeholders, including capacity and incentives programmes, and generally enforcing policies aimed at good governance on forest conservation.
(vii) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.	Pass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate forest control and monitoring of natural resources requires tools and verifiable criteria, and strong coordination between forest control and forest monitoring systems. ENCCRV identifies displacement risks, which relate to the most relevant drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. It would be important to link these efforts to the national cadaster system and to any risk related to land tenure. • Once the implementation of REDD-plus actions begin, it will be important to determine the necessary resources and processes for

		<p>updating at the national level information on the causes, risks and threats of deforestation and forest degradation. This should include resources for capacity-building for gathering and updating the information. This should also be reflected in any update process of ENCCRV following an adaptive management approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will be important to strengthen enforcement of the legal and political framework with respect to land rights and territories. • It is essential to consider the contributions of community or local monitoring systems as sources of information that feed national environmental information systems. This will require identifying needs and implementing efforts to strengthen community monitoring systems.
C.2. Use of proceeds and non-carbon benefits		
Criteria	Evaluation (Pass/Fail)	Remarks
<p>Has information been provided on how proceeds will be used in a manner consistent with GCF policies? Has information been provided on how the proceeds will be used in a manner consistent with the country's NDC, national REDD-plus strategy and/or low carbon development plans and policies? Has information been provided on how the proceeds will be used in a manner that contributes to the long-term sustainability of REDD-plus activities, including non-carbon benefits?</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a clear description of how the proceeds will be used to reinvest the resources through the two outputs proposed in the funding proposal and for contributing to implement the ENCCRV. The benefit-sharing mechanism will be key to ensure the financial sustainability of the proposal. The linkages with the expected resources from the Carbon Fund are well described and complementarity is explained and expected to occur. • The outputs and outcomes are very well described and are fully in line with ENCCRV and Chile's NDC, especially with respect to the targets on restoration and afforestation. • The proposal provides an overall description of the implementation arrangements. The role of the AE and EE, as well as the role of CONAF are well explained. However, there needs to be clarity on the governance structure, especially in regard to the role of the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change. • Section C.2.6 of the funding proposal provides sufficiently detailed information and descriptions of the non-carbon benefits.

Total score section C	2	
Any fails	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Section D: Investment framework		
Criteria	Evaluation (High/Medium/Low)	Remarks
Impact potential	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The relevant mitigation and/or adaptation impact is specified. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The GCF core indicators (and other indicators) are provided with specific values. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methodologies provided for calculating non-GHG indicators are clear and robust. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal compares the indicator values against appropriate benchmarks to demonstrate the impact potential.
Paradigm shift potential	High	<p>The proposal clearly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> describes the potential for scaling up to the country's nationally determined contribution, national REDD-plus strategy and/or low-carbon development plans and policies. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> explains how the programme contributes to strengthening knowledge and learning. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> describes how proposed measures will create an enabling environment and contribute to innovation, market development and transformation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> explains how the programme strengthens the regulatory framework and policies. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> demonstrates paradigm shift potential for catalysing impact beyond a one-off payment.
Sustainable development potential	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal demonstrates environmental, social and economic impact, including the gender-sensitive development impact.

Needs of the recipient	High	<p>The proposal clearly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> describes the degree of vulnerability of country/population and demonstrates that the programme addresses the issues. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> explains in detail how the programme addresses financial, economic, social and institutional needs.
Country ownership	High	<p>The proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sufficiently explains how the programme contributes to a national climate strategy and/or policies. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> specifies in detail how the multi-stakeholder consultation was conducted.
Efficiency and effectiveness	High	<p>The proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clearly describes adequateness of the financial structure for cost-effectiveness and efficiency. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> provides information on financial viability in the long run. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> explains in detail the application of best practices and the degree of innovation.
Section E: GCF policies		
For the period of the results considered in the request for proposal		
Criteria	Evaluation (Pass/Fail)	Remarks
Environmental and social safeguards (ESS)	Pass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adequate and sufficient information provided in an environmental and social assessment report describing the extent to which the measures undertaken to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks and impacts, in the context of the REDD-plus proposal, were consistent with the requirements of the applicable GCF ESS standards.

Risk assessment	Pass	☑ Adequate and sufficient information provided that allows for an assessment of the historical performance of the activities undertaken (track record) against the risk tolerance levels specified in the risk appetite statement and the criteria (where applicable) outlined in the risk guidelines for funding proposals.
Gender	Pass	☑ Adequate and sufficient information provided in the assessment describing the extent to which the measures undertaken complied with GCF Gender Policy.
Interim policy on prohibited practices	Pass	☑ Appropriate and sufficient information provided in a due diligence report to demonstrate that no prohibited practices occurred during the implementation of the activities that lead to the REDD-plus results, such as undisclosed prohibited practices, including money laundering and the financing of terrorism, occurred during the implementation of results-based actions; and double payment or financing for the same results achieved.
For the use of proceeds		
Criteria	Evaluation (Pass/Fail)	Remarks
Environmental and social safeguards (ESS)	Pass	☑ Adequate and sufficient information provided in an environmental and social management framework that will describe how environmental and social risks and impacts will be identified, assessed and managed in a manner consistent with ESS standards of GCF, including the determination of the relevant environmental and social risk category of the proposed activities.
Risk assessment	Pass	☑ Adequate and sufficient information provided that details how the plan for use of proceeds does not violate the risk tolerance levels specified in the risk appetite statement and allows for performance monitoring and evaluation against the criteria (where applicable) outlined in the risk guidelines for funding proposals.
Gender	Pass	☑ Adequate and sufficient information provided on how the accredited entity will undertake an activity-level gender assessment and action plan once the details of the activities become known.
Monitoring and evaluation	Pass	☑ Adequate and sufficient information provided on how the activities to be undertaken with GCF proceeds comply with the GCF monitoring and accountability framework.

Interim policy on prohibited practices	Pass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appropriate and sufficient information provided that assures the activities with use of proceeds will follow the interim policy on prohibited practices, such as: undisclosed prohibited practices, including money laundering and the financing of terrorism; improper subsequent use of GCF proceeds in the prohibited practices; and double payment or financing for the same results achieved, etc.
Indigenous people's policy	Pass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adequate and sufficient information provided on how the activities will meet the requirements of the policy and guided by the prevailing relevant national laws and/or obligations of the countries directly applicable to the activities under relevant international treaties and agreements.
Section F: GCF legal arrangements		
E.6.1. Legal title to REDD-plus results		
Requirement	Remarks	Status (Complete/Pending)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis with respect to legal title to REDD-plus results in the country is provided. It includes an analysis of entitlement to claim for the results to be paid for by GCF.	<p>Based on current legislation of Chile, national assets whose use does not generally belong to the people, are called State assets or fiscal assets (article 589 of the civil code). Such goods, especially if derived from nature, cannot be owned by private entities. Moreover, it has been identified that it is difficult to determine the origin and holders of emission reductions (ERs). To covenant that no other party has a competing claim to the results proposed to GCF, Chile proposes to implement an equitable benefit-sharing mechanism, fully described in the funding proposal, and detailed arrangements are presented under the benefit-sharing plan in order to clarify how the REDD-plus benefits will be equally distributed among the beneficiaries that have contributed to generating such payments.</p> <p>Regarding use of the ERs, these will be used towards achievement of Chile's nationally determined contribution. As such, the results achieved during the reference period (2014–2016) will be accounted against the nationally determined contribution to implement the ENCCRV and its</p>	Complete

	benefit-sharing distribution plan, and the crediting will be registered at national level.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A covenant provided that no other party has a competing claim to the results proposed to GCF in accordance with national policy, legal or regulatory frameworks.	A covenant is included in the term sheet.	Complete
Section G: Accredited entity fee		
Requirement	Remarks	Status (Complete/Pending)
Is the proposed list of activities clearly specified and justifiable as part of the accredited entity (AE) fee?	Yes, the accredited entity fee includes properly justified information on the use of the expected fees by the AE.	Complete
Is the fee amount considered reasonable and justifiable?	The agreed amount was 3.5% which is reasonable considering the nature of this results-based payments proposal which requires fewer responsibilities from the AE to GCF and a simplified reporting. However, it is also acknowledged that the AE will need to implement additional activities specific to REDD-plus.	Complete
Is the proposed list of activities justifiable as part of the project management cost (PMC)?	The proposed activities included in the PMC seem reasonable.	Complete
Is the PMC amount considered adequate and justifiable?	Although the PMC costs seem significantly high compared to other projects with similar activities, the amount was defined in agreement between the host country and the AE, considering that the PMC costs are included within the payments provided to the host country.	Complete

Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment of FP120

Proposal name:	Chile REDD-plus results-based payments for results period 2014-2016
Accredited entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Project/programme size:	Medium

I. Scorecard application

1. The independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP), with the support of a Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) expert selected from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) roster of experts and with experience in REDD-plus assessment and analysis, assessed the proposal “Chile REDD-plus Results-Based Payments for Results Period 2014–2016” using the scorecard included in the terms of reference for the REDD-plus results-based payments (RBP) pilot programme.

1.1 Summary of scorecard results

Scorecard section		Results
Carbon elements		Score: 41 All criteria “pass”
Non-carbon elements	Cancun safeguards	All criteria “pass”
	Use of proceeds and non-carbon benefits	Score: 2

2. Based on the above results and following the terms of reference procedures, the iTAP recommends that the Board consider the following:

- (a) GCF volume of emission reductions: 12.411.229.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq);
- (b) Additional 2.5 per cent for use of proceeds and non-carbon elements; and
- (c) Proposed REDD-plus RBP (USD 5/tCO₂eq): USD 63,607,552.

II. Main findings

3. The following paragraphs describe the main findings on those sections of the scorecard where the assessment was found to be lower than the maximum score for each criterion (see details in annex):

- (a) **B.1.(i) Consistency between the forest reference emissions level/forest reference level (FREL/FRL) and the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory:** the Assessment Team (AT) noted that the average emissions from deforestation and degradation in the modified submission are significantly different to those included in the national GHG inventory for the same period (2001–2010). In the case of deforestation, Chile explained

that differences are due to better activity data (AD) and more intensive use of country-specific emission factors (EF). In the case of forest degradation, Chile explained that the main reasons for the inconsistencies are related to the AD, the calculation methods used and the exclusion of carbon gains in tree plantations replacing native forests. Regarding the increase of forest carbon stocks, there were also significant differences between the FRLs and the GHG inventory because of the exclusion of carbon removals in tree plantations in the FRLs. The AT considered that the FRELs/FRLs represent an improvement in terms of the use of higher-tier methods leading to increased accuracy of emission and removal estimates (see para. 40 of the third assessment report (TAR)). In this regard, the AT commended Chile for the improvements and noted that Chile could consider including these improvements in its next GHG inventory submission. Chile did use the more accurate methodologies in updating its national GHG inventory as part of its third biennial update report (BUR) submitted in 2018. With regard to the forest definition, the FREL/FRL excluded planted forests, and thus considered only native forests in the definition, while the greenhouse gas inventory (GHG-I) included all types of forests. This exclusion was explained with the fact that more than the 97 per cent of forest plantations have industrial objectives and are composed of single exotic species. During the FREL/FRL, the technical assessment of Chile stated that plantations will be included in the FREL/FRL once these plantations are used as permanent cover and are consistent with the objectives outlined in the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement (see para. 35 of the TAR). The iTAP fully recognizes that the FREL uses an improved methodology and AD compared with the GHG-I but also takes into consideration that the FREL and GHG-I apply two different forest definitions. Though both of them are officially accepted by the country (i.e. approved by the law), the iTAP estimates a score of 1 because there is no consistency in the forest definition required by the scorecard;

- (b) **B.1.(vi) Consistency:** the FREL/FRL submitted by Chile is based on the AD extracted from the historical series data included in the land-use cadastre made by the National Forest Corporation (CONAF) (for the period 1997 to 2012). Due to budget and operational limitations, the cadastre has a database with different base years for Chilean regions. This information is provided for all activities included in the FREL/FRL. The AT noted that Chile could ensure a more consistent time series by using the same satellite data sources (e.g. from Landsat or RapidEye) to ensure the consistency of AD (in spatial and temporal resolution) applied in estimates. This was identified by the AT as an area for future technical improvement (see para. 41 of the TAR). In its funding proposal (section B.1.1 (vi)), Chile points out that the new maps of land use and land-use change are being developed using Landsat data only and were used in the REDD-plus technical annex of results. The funding proposal further notes that these maps will allow Chile to increase the consistency of the results by using a single source of information and a common date for all the regions. The score is 1, “significant issues were raised and were resolved, or issues that were not resolved due to the limitation of time and data but were not material to the consistency of the FREL/FRL, and the country has provided a plan on how it will seek to overcome them”;
- (c) **B.1.(xiv) Comparison with previous FREL/FRL:** Chile’s FREL/FRL is the first reference level submitted to the UNFCCC in the context of RBP. The corresponding score is 1, “no adjustment made or no previous FREL/FRL submission”;
- (d) **B.1.(xv) Aggregated uncertainties of the FREL/FRL:** table 63 of Chile’s modified submission shows an aggregate uncertainty of 33.29 per cent (although the text of the submission, as well as the funding proposal, mentions an uncertainty of 33.4 per cent). Consequently, the score is 1, as aggregate uncertainty is below 50 per cent and assumptions and sources of uncertainties are identified and assessed for their relative contribution;

- (e) **B.2.(ii) Transparency of the data and information provided in the technical annex:** the LULUCF experts noted that Chile’s technical annex does not include sufficient information to allow an assessment of consistency with the data used in the latest GHG-I (2016) submitted with the third BUR. The LULUCF experts commended Chile for its efforts to (i) ensure consistency among the emissions and removals that will be reported in its future submissions of its GHG inventory, its FRELs/FRLs and results; and (ii) use updated methodologies and data for all three processes as part of the stepwise approach and as noted in the report on the technical assessment of the proposed FREL of Chile submitted in 2016 (see para. 22 of the technical report of the technical analysis (TATR)). The score is 1, “significant issues were raised and were resolved, or issues that were not resolved due to the limitation of time and data but were not material to the transparency of the results, and the country has provided a plan on how it will seek to overcome them”;
- (f) **B.2.(v) Accuracy of data and information provided in the technical annex:** Some issues pertaining the accuracy of the data and information in the technical annex were raised by the LULUCF experts. The AD applied for the FRELs/FRLs were developed using cadastre maps with different initial years for different regions of the country, whereas the results were estimated using land-use change maps with similar start and end dates for different regions. Both sets of AD use the same land use and land-use-change categories, with a minor adjustment in the application of the forest definition pertaining to arborescent matorral. The LULUCF experts were of the view that Chile may be underestimating its AD by using coarser-resolution satellite data (i.e. 30 metre Landsat images) and pixel-based land-use change classifications for the results period, while using higher resolution data (i.e. 5 metre RapidEye and SPOT images) with visual interpretation to estimate emissions for the FRELs/FRLs. Furthermore, the LULUCF experts noted that Chile may wish to consider recalculating the entire set of AD using satellite imagery with the same classification approach, spatial resolution and time frame for all subnational areas or for national coverage, with the aim of enhancing the consistency and accuracy of the estimates in future submissions (see para. 37 of the TATR). Chile identified the following technical support and capacity-building needs for the further improvement of its estimation of AD and EFs: enhancing the accuracy of the identification of land-use change from non-forest to native forest; developing methodologies for monitoring activities in high cloud cover regions; strengthening the technical capacity to monitor other regions and forest types under the national forest monitoring system (NFMS); and applying the Monte Carlo approach for the uncertainty analysis of estimates (see para. 39 of the TATR). The score is 1, “significant issues were raised and were resolved; or issues that were not resolved due to the limitation of time and data but were not material to the accuracy of the results, and the country has provided a plan on how it will seek to overcome them”; and
- (g) **B.2.(vii) Aggregate uncertainties for results:** table 57 of the REDD-plus technical annex shows that the aggregate uncertainty of the results reported by Chile is 38.4 per cent. The score is 1, “<50 per cent, and assumptions and sources of uncertainties are identified and assessed for their relative contribution”.

2.1 Impact potential

Scale: High

4. In 2010, under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and CONAF, Chile started a broad consultation process at the national and international levels for the development of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCR), which was approved by the country in November 2016. ENCCR is considered by the Government as an instrument to implement public policy for the native vegetation resources of Chile. It is aligned with country’s international and national commitments. The overall goal of ENCCR is to increase the

resilience of ecosystems and mitigate climate change through the enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

5. Chile has 14.3 million hectares (ha) of unique forests with a high level (50.3 per cent) of endemism. Historically, approximately 5 million ha of these forests were converted to agricultural and other uses. Recently, degradation has become a more prominent threat to Chilean forests. Key drivers of degradation are firewood, livestock and forest fires.

6. The REDD-plus programme of Chile is an integral part of ENCCRV. The REDD-plus actions included in ENCCRV are focused on a significant part of the national territory where there is a high concentration and diversity of forests, including temperate rain forests, in 5 of the 16 administrative regions of Chile: Maule, Biobío, Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos. These regions represent 22 per cent of the total area of the country, host 41 per cent of the native forest, and hold 11 of the 12 forest types defined at the national level.

7. ENCCRV considers 26 action measures for addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and the barriers to the restoration, conservation and sustainable management of all types of forests. The REDD-plus process in Chile is an integral part of ENCCRV. CONAF is the national focal point for coordinating the REDD-plus process and establishing and reporting on REDD-plus process elements, such as the NFMS, national registry, assessment and reporting of FREL/FRL, and the preparation of the technical annex on REDD-plus results.

8. In total, 264,000 ha of territory is proposed in ENCCRV for the implementation of measures proposed in the strategy, which is aligned with the goals established in Chile's NDC for the LULUCF sector. The NDC target is afforestation of 100,000 ha and management of another 100,000 ha.

9. CONAF plays a fundamental role in generating basic information for the NFMS. Article 4 of Law No. 20,283 (2008) on recovering native forests and forest development establishes that CONAF is responsible for maintaining a permanent forest cadastre.

10. The NFMS was established in 2018 and is designed to operate and report every two years at the subnational level, and it is expected to expand to report at the national level from 2020 on reducing the risk of displacement. The NFMS is integrated into the ENCCRV measuring and monitoring system.¹

11. The first FREL submitted by the country to the UNFCCC secretariat for conducting technical assessments is subnational, but Chile has ambition to scale up REDD-plus activities to the national level, mainly through the implementation of ENCCRV. The five regions included in the FRL at the subnational level are Maule, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos y Los Lagos, covering the south-central zone of Chile. These five regions contain 5,853,387 ha of Chile's native forests.

12. Chile is the first country applying for RBP from GCF, which has included in REDD-plus four activities (reducing emissions from deforestation, reducing emissions from forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and conservation of forest carbon stocks) of the five considered eligible for REDD-plus in paragraph 70 of the Cancun Decision (decision 1/CP.16). The sustainable forest management activity was not included by the country due to the lack of spatially explicit information for appropriately attributing emission reductions and/or removals resulting from sustainable forest management activities.

¹ Available at <<https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/documentos/item/455-sistema-de-medicion-y-monitoreo-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-y-recursos-vegetacionales>> (in Spanish).

13. Between 2014 and 2016, Chile has generated significant REDD-plus results for the following REDD-plus activities: deforestation, degradation, increase in carbon stocks and conservation. In total, this amounts to 18,409,425 tCO₂eq.

14. Annual reductions in emissions per REDD-plus activity (tCO₂eq/year) are provided in the table 1 below.

Table 1: Annual reductions in emissions per REDD-plus activity (tCO₂eq/year)

	Deforestation	Forest degradation	Increase in carbon stocks	Forest conservation	Total
Reference period	3,452,885	9,149,392	(10,012,012)	(2,430,348)	159,917
Monitoring period	3,304,373	13,680,124	(19,010,937)	(3,950,207)	(5,976,648)
Emissions reduced	148,513	(4,530,732)	8,998,925	1,519,769	6,136,475

15. Chile submitted its first subnational FREL/FRL on a voluntary basis on 4 January 2016 and a revised version on 31 August 2016, which took into consideration the clarifications and additional information resulting from the technical assessment to improve the transparency and consistency of the FREL. The subnational FRELS and FRLs proposed by Chile are based on historical data and are equal to annual average carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and/or removals.

16. All key findings from the UNFCCC AT were analysed and AT concluded in the scorecard attached as an annex to this report in accordance with the decision B.18/07 on the REDD-plus pilot programme.

17. An emission reduction of 18,409,425 tCO₂eq for the period 2014–2016 is confirmed in technical annex to the third BUR of Chile submitted on 3 December 2018. The TATR of the technical annex also confirmed the results and concluded that the data and information provided by Chile in the technical annex are transparent.

18. From the generated and confirmed 18,409,425 tCO₂eq emission reduction, Chile claims only 14,530,220 tCO₂eq after deducting 3,879,205 tCO₂eq from the total. The deducted amount of 16,741 tCO₂eq is the sum of emission reductions already claimed for payments by other stakeholders to other donors as indicated in the Funding Proposal, and 21 per cent of the rest (3,862,464 tCO₂eq) was set aside as the buffer for risk of reversals. Based on scorecard results (Chile gets a score of 41 from a maximum of 48) and the additional 2.5 per cent for the score under the section related to non-carbon elements, GCF will pay USD 63.6 million to Chile for results achieved in 2014–2016.

19. The GCF proceeds will be reinvested in the ENCCRV 2017–2025 activities, which are prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile, through CONAF.

20. The funding proposal consists of two components. Eighty per cent of proceeds will be reinvested in component 1 of the funding proposal, which is focused on the implementation of local activities through financial and technical support for key investments indicated by the ENCCRV. Key programmes considered for reinvestment under component 1 and the share of proceeds allocated for each of them are:

- (a) A 35 per cent share of proceeds for the afforestation and revegetation program (Transversal Measure (MT) 4 of ENCCRV);
- (b) A 21 per cent share of proceeds will be allocated for joint goals of the programme for strengthening ecological restoration in communes/priority areas (MT5) and the

- programme for restoration after forest fires (Measure on Forest Fires under the ENCCRV (IF) 2);
- (c) A 6 per cent share of proceeds for the preventive forestry programme with an emphasis on rural urban interface (IF3); and
 - (d) A 33.5 per cent share of proceeds will be allocated for the implementation of joint goals of two programmes: the forest management programme in public and private lands that incorporate multiple forestry activities (US²1) and the strengthening of the wood energy programme (US3).
21. The potential mitigation benefits associated with these measures are 500,000 tCO₂eq accumulated by 2025 and 2,400,000 tCO₂eq accumulated by 2030.
22. Ten per cent of resources will be allocated for the implementation of component 2, aimed at the promotion of sustainability of the local investments in the regions, which should ensure the effective and efficient use of the funds and the implementation of actions in ENCCRV related to the strengthening of institutional capacities, law enforcement and provision of technical services. The remaining 10 per cent will be allocated for management. Actions planned in component 2 and the share of proceeds allocated for each of them are:
- (a) A 66 per cent share of proceeds for technical assistance to support the consolidation of the elements of the Warsaw Framework and part of MT6 (environmental education and dissemination programme), IF6, GA³1 and MT7;
 - (b) A 14 per cent share of proceeds allocated for capacity-building in the technological transfer of management alternatives and silvoagricultural waste (IF6), adaptation programme for the management of vegetation resources in the context of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought (GA.1), and MT6; and
 - (c) A 20 per cent share of proceeds for strengthening the enforcement of forest and environmental legislation (MT7)
23. According to the 2016 GHG-I of Chile, the LULUCF sector represented –37.0 per cent of the GHG emissions balance in 2016. The average annual reduction of emissions from the land-use change and forestry sector in 2014–2016 reached about 10 per cent. It is the opinion of the iTAP that the contributions of this REDD-plus programme to the fulfilment of Chile’s NDC is high.

2.2 Paradigm shift potential

Scale: High

24. The REDD-plus mechanism, negotiated and established within the UNFCCC process and based on the RBP for increasing the resilience of ecosystems and strengthening the role of this system in climate change mitigation, should itself be considered as a mechanism for initiating transformational changes in the sustainable management of the forest and land-use sector at the global level.
25. Though the country has not yet included all REDD-plus activities (only four of five have been implemented) in its REDD-plus programme, which is allowed in this mechanism, the national REDD-plus process established in Chile is comprehensive and an integral part of the broader ENCCRV. Such an approach is also transformational and should be exemplary for other countries implementing the REDD-plus programme.

² US stands for sustainable management model of vegetation resources, according to the ENCCRV.

³ GA stands for adaptive management of the vegetation resources to climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought.

26. Based on Chile's approach for the use of proceeds, payments will be reinvested into the implementation of activities planned from the ENCCRV strategic plan and the generation of new emission reduction units contributing to the fulfilment of Chile's NDC commitments.

27. The iTAP would like to highlight the innovative approach of the benefit-sharing scheme, which is offered to promote the sustainability of the ENCCRV and REDD-plus process. The benefit-sharing approach is based on three key principles: equity, efficiency and solidarity. Eighty per cent of the funds, which should be reinvested into each region, are divided into three assignments based on these three principles. These assignments are basal allocation (50 per cent), performance allocation (20 per cent) and buffer allocation (10 per cent), described as follows:

- (a) **Basal allocation** is based on the principle of **equity**, where the percentage assigned under the criterion will be divided into equal parts among the regions;
- (b) **Performance allocation** is based on the principle of **efficiency** in resource use and will be provided for the emission reductions and/or increase in forest carbon absorption generated in each of the regions, compared with the respective FREL. The allocation will be proportional between the amount of the tonnes of emissions reduced and/or increased absorption per region, and the financing available after receiving the corresponding RBP; and
- (c) **Buffer allocation** is based on the principle of **solidarity** and will be allocated to the regions that, by any circumstances of force majeure (fires, plagues or other situations), require more intense interventions and, therefore, interventions of greater duration and cost.

28. Table 2 below demonstrates the distribution of the 80 per cent of GCF proceeds among the five regions involved in the first phase of Chile's REDD-plus programme (see funding proposal, page 28).

Table 2: Distribution of the 80 per cent of GCF proceeds

Region	ER (tCO ₂ e)	Basal	Performance	Buffer
Maule	-972.309	10%		0,8%
Biobío	-7.518.391	10%		6,0%
Araucania	-4.130.756	10%		3,2%
Los Rios	318.088	10%	0,3%	
Los Lagos	26.833.600	10%	19,7%	
TOTAL	14.530.232	50%	20%	10%

29. The iTAP is of the opinion that such a conceptual approach to the benefit-sharing process should be replicated by other countries as well, ensuring fairness and transparency in the sharing of benefits gained from ecosystems. In future, the concept could be enriched through more transparent way to demonstration how gender and indigenous communities could be included in this benefit-sharing process.

30. As indicated in paragraph 26 above, ENCCRV and the REDD-plus process, its integral component, significantly contribute to NDC implementation through the management of the LULUCF sector. It targets CO₂ mitigation, which is also a transformational approach for the Chilean forestry sector and has been boosted due to the positioning of the wood and cellulose industry.

2.3 Sustainable development potential

Scale: High

31. The REDD-plus programme of Chile is integral part of country's ENCCRV, which was constructed based on more than three years of broad consultations with all potential

stakeholders. The objective of the strategy is to reduce the country's social, environmental and economic vulnerability caused by climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought, and with this contribute to all three pillars of sustainable development.

32. As a result of long-term consultations, ENCCRIV has the support and commitment of civil society. During the design and formulation phase of the ENCCRIV, the inclusion of social and environmental safeguards, which follow national and international guidelines, was carefully established, including the potential risk associated with its implementation.

33. According to the activities planned in the strategy, it is expected that the successful implementation of measures could generate a significant amount of environmental, social and economic co-benefits, such as increased ecosystem services in the areas of intervention, the improved quality of life of local actors, improved management practices of native vegetation resources and increased natural capital, and increased adaptive capacity of vegetation and vulnerable local communities.

34. The funding proposal is in compliance with all environmental and social safeguard standards required by the Cancun Agreements, GCF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The Cancun safeguards are confirmed in the relevant section of the scorecard. The FAO safeguards are in compliance with GCF safeguards, as FAO is an accredited entity (AE), and, as such, its safeguards are analysed in the funding proposal.

35. The benefit-sharing system (see para. 22 above) expected to be put in place for the reinvestment of proceeds was set up in accordance with the ENCCRIV and will also significantly contribute to the sustainable development process being constructed based on the three main principles of sustainable development: equity, efficiency and solidarity. The main beneficiaries of these payments include the most vulnerable populations, such as the rural population and indigenous peoples living in the five regions of Chile that are REDD-plus programme host regions. Chile plans to bring this benefit-sharing approach from the regional level to the national level in the late stages of implementing the strategies.

36. At the start of the design stage of the demonstration projects, Chile considered developing these projects in areas where not only carbon capture is enhanced, but also where the multiple benefits are generated for the forest. Non-carbon benefits considered to be achieved according to the REDD-plus pilot programme are: improve the regulation of water resources as well as the water quality; promote soil conservation and reduce erosion; and improve the landscape, forest conservation and biodiversity.

37. Scenarios with and without ENCCRIV were developed and the economic valuation was determined for the range of carbon as well as non-carbon benefits. The estimate not only finds a positive net benefit from the implementation of ENCCRIV, but it also finds that the estimated non-carbon benefits for ENCCRIV are 1.2 times larger than the carbon benefits (funding proposal, pp. 39–40).

38. A consultancy is currently being initiated to expand this methodology at the national level. The objective is to develop an environmental and social co-benefits system at the national level and systematize official data for the implementation of territorial baselines for at least six co-benefit indicators, consisting of three environmental and three social indicators. These products will be linked to the ENCCRIV Platform, making the information available to interested persons and institutions in a transparent and expeditious manner.

39. The iTAP concludes that the sustainable development potential of ENCCRIV and the funding proposal is high.

2.4 Needs of the recipient

Scale: High

40. Chile's needs to implement mitigation actions in the LULUCF sector as well as successfully fulfil its national contribution is described in Chile's NDC. The NDC identified needs for a strategy on strengthening national adaptation capacity at regional and national levels; a strategy on a technology development and transfer mechanism (including adaptation and mitigation technologies); and financial support.
41. As presented in the funding proposal impact assessment section, a 10 per cent share of GCF proceeds will be re-invested to strengthen the capacity-building and technology transfer elements of ENCCRV (see para. 22(a), (b) and (c)).
42. The ENCCRV proposes 26 action measures impacting 264,000 ha, with a total budget of USD 433 million, divided between already existing resources and those that need to be leveraged from different financing sources (i.e. conditional), such as international funds or agencies. The latter corresponds to 84 per cent of the total budget.
43. Chile's NDC also highlights the need to reduce the level of inequity in the Chilean economy as well as provide more security to vulnerable groups with low social protection (still a pending task).
44. ENCCRV and its REDD-plus programme as well as the re-investment of proceeds will contribute to reducing the vulnerability of the most sensitive rural and indigenous populations by increasing their adaptive capacities and contributing to risk reduction.

2.5 Country ownership

Scale: High

45. Country ownership of ENCCRV and its REDD-plus section could be assessed as very high based on the information provided in the funding proposal and on the ENCCRV website.⁴ In particular, the strategy was formulated and finally approved in 2016 after more than three years of intensive consultations with national and international key players and takes into consideration all Chile's national and international commitments.
46. The participatory process during the formulation phase of ENCCRV, carried out through regional workshops and a national workshop, had more than 1,200 active participants from all regions of the country, including indigenous peoples; the institutional sector; the private sector; non-governmental organizations; academia; small and medium-sized landowners; groups of women; consultants; and extension agents.
47. In support of country ownership, the reform established by Law 20.283/2008⁵ should be considered. This reform was foreseen to reach a larger number of beneficiaries through its incentive schemes, including payment for ecosystem services schemes, to implement a sustainable management model linked to vegetation resources. In addition, landholders who do not yet have regular land titles might be included as potential beneficiaries of national programmes aiming to implement ENCCRV.
48. Country ownership is fully supported by the implementation of funding proposals through *Comités Regional de Cambio Climático* (regional climate change committees), which are decentralized working groups created at the regional level in each of the 16 regions of the country. These regional climate change committees are chaired by the highest regional authority (*intendente*) and will lead a multi-stakeholder engagement process at the subnational level. They are constituted by the public sector, academia, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, depending on the region. Figure 6 of the funding proposal shows the relationships between the institutions.

⁴ Available at <<https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/participacion/proceso-de-formulacion>>; <<https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/participacion/proceso-de-validacion>> (in Spanish).

⁵ On the Recovery of Native Forests and the Promotion of Forestry, issued in 2008.

49. The funding proposal indicates that the national designated authority has led the development of the proposal by providing feedback on the definition of the institutional arrangements for programme execution and technical recommendations through the iTAP, which reviews the draft proposal before submission to GCF, as per their internal procedures. After reviewing the proposal, the iTAP recommended that the national designated authority issue a no-objection letter.

50. This section demonstrates a high level of country ownership with regard to the forest and land-use sector.

2.6 Efficiency and effectiveness

Scale: High

51. There is evidence below demonstrating the high efficiency and effectiveness of the funding proposal.

52. Anticipated results to be achieved from the reinvestment of GCF proceeds into ENCCRV 2017–2025 are estimated by the project proponents as 500,000 tCO₂eq accumulated by 2025 and 2,400,000 tCO₂eq accumulated by 2030. This volume represents 3.6 per cent of CO₂ accumulated in 2016 in Chile’s forests and other land-use sectors.

53. Offered by the country reinvestment scheme increases the efficiency of this funding proposal from the perspective of GCF. Total emission reductions resulting in results-based payments by 2030 is about 17 million tCO₂eq.⁶ The cost for 1 tCO₂eq reduction/accumulation for GCF is USD 3.70. From Chile’s perspective, income from emission reductions generated through reinvested proceeds depends on the existence of future buyers.

54. The effectiveness of the funding proposal should be very high, taking into consideration the benefit-sharing mechanism described under the paradigm shift criteria.

55. As a result of the analysis of the reversal risk potential of the strategy, a reserve fund of 21 per cent of the emission reductions, accounting for a total of 3,862,464 tCO₂eq, has been established as a buffer for reversals, which will remain in place during the validity of the strategy. This fund will be generated only from ERs due to deforestation and degradation, since increases in removals due to increased stocks or conservation are exposed to natural and anthropogenic risks that may affect their permanence over time.

56. ENCCRV facilitates public-private partnerships and works intensively with private sector representatives at the decision-making level as well as at the implementation level, which also increases the effectiveness of the funding proposal.

57. Monitoring of safeguards, the displacement of activities and emissions, as well as other elements of the REDD-plus programme is being carried out through the measurement and monitoring system of ENCCRV. This includes elements of measurement, reporting and verification, which should ensure the accuracy and transparency of generated emission reductions.

58. CONAF is responsible for tracking the movement of all emission reductions generated in the country. The registry for the accounting and tracking of emission reductions is being finalized, and the interim national registry is available in the meantime.

59. The iTAP is of the opinion that the entire REDD-plus approach, benefit-sharing concept and use of GCF proceeds, risk management and monitoring are efficient and effective, and could be considered a best practice case.

⁶ 16,930,220 tCO₂eq = 14,530,220 tCO₂eq (generated in 2014–2016) + 2,400,000 tCO₂eq (accumulated by 2030).

III. Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel

60. The iTAP considers that the funding proposal “Chile REDD-plus Results-Based Payments for the Results Period 2014–2016” is fully in line with GCF and REDD-plus policies and recommends it to the Board of the GCF for approval.

Annex: Scorecard

Section A: Proposed and projected REDD-plus results		
Criteria	Status (Yes/No)	Remarks
Does the total volume of achieved results indicated in the proposal match the results indicated in the biennial update report (BUR) during the results period (31 December 2013 to 31 December 2018)?	Yes	<p>Chile's FRELs and FRLs are based on its annual average historical CO₂ emissions and removals, amounting to 159,826 tCO₂eq/year, and represent two reference periods: one for activities involving land-use change (2001–2013) and one for no change in land use (i.e. forest remaining forest) (2001–2010) (see para. 9 of the TATR). According to paragraph 10 of the TATR, Chile reported the results of the implementation of its four REDD-plus activities calculated against its FRELs and FRLs, which amount to ERs of 6,136,475 tCO₂eq/year, derived from the following:</p> <p>(a) A reduction in emissions of 148,513 tCO₂eq/year for deforestation for the period 2014–2016;</p> <p>(b) An increase in emissions due to forest degradation amounting to 4,530,732 tCO₂eq/year, resulting from:</p> <p>(i) A reduction in emissions of 3,854,177 tCO₂eq/year from the substitution of native forest with exotic species plantations for the period 2014–2016; and</p> <p>(ii) An increase in emissions of 8,384,909 tCO₂eq/year from the degradation of permanent forests, including forest fires, for the period 2011–2015;</p> <p>(c) An increase in removals of 1,519,769 tCO₂eq/year from the conservation of forest carbon stocks for the period 2011–2015; and</p> <p>(d) An increase in removals of 8,998,925 tCO₂eq/year from the enhancement of forest carbon stocks, including:</p> <p>(i) Removals of 128,868 tCO₂eq /year from the increase in forest carbon stocks due to an increase in native forest area resulting from the conversion of other land uses to forest lands, including restitution, for the period 2014–2016; and</p> <p>(ii) Emission reductions of 8,870,057 tCO₂eq/year from the recovery of degraded forests resulting in increased forest carbon stocks for the period 2011–2015.</p>

		In its technical annex, Chile provided a summary table (table 35) with the aggregated results of the implementation of its REDD-plus activities covering the two periods: 2014–2016 for activities resulting in land-use change and 2011–2015 for activities occurring in forest remaining forest. The aggregated results (net emissions/removals) for the periods 2014–2016 and 2011–2015 are 4,131,558 tCO ₂ eq/year and 2,004,917 tCO ₂ eq/year, respectively. The funding proposal submitted by Chile reports a total volume of REDD-plus results of 18,409,425 tCO ₂ eq for the period 2014-2016.
Is the volume of achieved results offered to the pilot programme equal or less than the total volume of achieved results indicated in the BUR during the results period?	Yes	The total volume of REDD-plus results offered to the pilot programme is 14,530,220 tCO ₂ eq (which includes ER deductions from project activities certified by other owners of 17 tCO ₂ eq between 2014 and 2016 and 16,724 tCO ₂ eq between November 2013 and November 2014) and from the establishment of a reversal buffer ^a containing 21 per cent of the remaining ERs (3,862,464 tCO ₂ eq), and therefore is lower than the 18,409,425 tCO ₂ eq reported in the technical annex of the biennial update report.
Is the expected volume of REDD-plus results to be achieved significant compared with the overall level of REDD-plus results achieved in the current funding proposal being submitted?	No	The expected volume of REDD-plus results to be achieved for the period 2017–2018 is 1,199,502 ^b tCO ₂ eq, estimated for the second milestone of monitoring, which is scheduled for 2019 or 2020. However, following the submission of the Emissions Reductions Program Document to the Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Chile started the negotiation of an emission reduction purchase agreement with the World Bank; ^c therefore, the indicative results to be achieved for the period 2017–2018 will not be considered in the following years of the eligibility period of the pilot programme for receiving payments.
Is the total volume expected to be submitted to the pilot programme within the available allocation of funding for the pilot programme and below the cap per country?	Yes	As pointed out in the funding proposal, the indicative results to be achieved for the period 2017–2018 will not be considered in the following years of the eligibility period of the pilot programme for receiving payments. ERs claimed by the country for the results-based payment pilot programme is 14,530,220 tCO ₂ eq, which is 48 per cent of the cap per country established by the programme (30 million tCO ₂ eq).

Section B: Carbon elements		
B.1. Forest reference emission level/forest reference level		
Criteria	Score	Remarks
(i) Is the FREL/FRL consistent with the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, including the definition of forest used?	1	<p>According to paragraph 19 of the TAR, the AT noted that the average emissions from deforestation and degradation in the modified submission are significantly different to those included in the national GHG inventory for the same period (2001–2010) (i.e. 3 times higher for deforestation and 10 times higher for forest degradation in the FRELs, compared with the national GHG inventory). Chile provided a detailed explanation for these significant differences in its modified submission. In the case of deforestation, Chile explained that differences are due to better AD and more intensive use of country specific EFs. In the case of forest degradation, Chile explained that the main reasons for the inconsistencies are related to AD, the calculation methods used (gain–loss method in the national GHG inventory versus stock change in the FRELs) and the exclusion of carbon gains in tree plantations replacing native forests. Regarding the increase of forest carbon stocks, there are also significant differences between the FRLs and the GHG inventory in that the former are approximately eight times smaller than the latter because of the exclusion of carbon removals in tree plantations in the FRLs. Chile also explained that it will modify the methodology to be used in its future national GHG inventory in order to maintain consistency with its future submissions of proposed FRELs/FRLs. In addition, Chile noted in its modified submission that it will use the more accurate methodologies in updating its national GHG inventory as part of its BUR that will be submitted in 2018 (and they were in fact used in their third BUR, according to the funding proposal). The AT considered that the FRELs/FRLs represent an improvement in terms of the use of higher-tier methods leading to increased accuracy in emission and removal estimates (see para. 40 of the TAR). In this regard, the AT commends Chile for the improvements and notes that Chile could consider including these improvements in its next GHG inventory submission.</p>

	<p>Regarding forest definition, paragraph 34 of the TAR states that Chile provided its definition of forest used in the construction of the FRELs and FRLs. According to this definition, a forest will be considered as all lands that are defined as “Native Forest” according to the current Chilean legislation. The AT found that this definition is different from the one that the Party uses in its latest national GHG inventory. The latest national GHG inventory uses the forest definition established by Law 20.283; namely, “a place populated with plant formations, in which trees predominate and cover a surface area of at least 5,000 square meters, with a minimum width of 40 meters, with arboreal canopy cover that surpasses 10 per cent of the surface area in arid and semi-arid conditions and 25 per cent in more favorable conditions”. The FREL uses another definition, established by the same Law 20.283, applied to Native Forest; namely, “forest composed of indigenous species deriving from natural production, natural reproduction, or planted under the canopy, with the same species in the area as original distribution, which can contain the presence of randomly distributed introduced species”. The forest definition applied in the FREL is also different from the definition applied to the national GHG for forestry territories, because in the latter, native forests and planted forests are included. During the TA, the Party provided more information at the request of the AT for this different use of definitions, namely that over 97 per cent of the planted forests in Chile are industrial, single species and composed of introduced species, resulting in the exclusion of carbon fluxes from forest plantations from the construction of the FREL. However, Chile indicated that new planted forests will be included in the FREL if they are destined for permanent cover and are consistent with the goals set by the nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement (see paragraph 35 of the TAR).</p> <p><i>The iTAP fully recognizes that FREL uses an improved methodology and AD compared with the GHGs national inventory but also takes into consideration that FREL and the GHG inventory apply two different forest definitions. Although both of them are official in the country and approved by the law, the iTAP estimates the score as 1 because there is no consistency required by the scorecard.</i></p>
--	--

<p>(ii) Is the FREL/FRL based on historical data and is it equal to or below the average annual historical emissions during the reference period, unless a country is an HFLD country?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Chile is not a high forest cover, low deforestation country. Chile developed its subnational FRELS and FRLs for the temperate native forests in five administrative regions (Maule, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos), with the aim of transitioning to a national FREL/FRL in the future, incorporating all biomes/forests in the country (see para. 8 of the TAR). The subnational FRELS and FRLs proposed by Chile are based on the historical data and equals in total 159,826 annual average CO₂ equivalent emissions and/or removals. Chile's FRELS are calculated for two reference periods, one for activities involving land-use change (2001–2013) and one for no change in land use (i.e. forest remaining forest) (2001–2010). The activity reducing emissions from forest degradation includes methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from forest fires (para. 9 of the TAR).</p>
<p>(iii) Is the FREL/FRL in accordance with the guidelines in decision 12/CP.17?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The AT noted (see para. 37 of Chile's TAR) that the data and information used by Chile in constructing its FREL and FRLs are transparent and complete and are in overall accordance with the guidelines for submission of information contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17.</p>
<p>(iv) Is the data and information provided for the FREL/FRL transparent (Has information been provided to allow an understanding of how UNFCCC guidance on the submission of information on reference levels has been addressed?)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The AT noted (in para. 37 of Chile's TAR) that the data and information used by Chile in constructing its FRELS and FRLs are transparent. The AT also noted that Chile presented transparent FRELS/FRLs in its modified submission, which were further supported with additional data and information during and after the assessment week (see para. 11 of the TAR), and commended Chile for providing such data, which increased the transparency of its submission and facilitated the work of the AT in technically assessing the submission (see para. 45 of the TAR).</p>
<p>(v) Is the FREL/FRL complete (Has information been provided that allows for the reconstruction of the FREL/FRL?)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The AT noted (in para. 37 of Chile's TAR) that the data and information used by Chile in constructing its FRELS and FRLs are complete. The AT further noted that the completeness of information improved significantly in the modified FREL/FRL submission, and that the new information provided in the modified submission, including the description of methods and data sources, increased the reproducibility of FREL/FRL calculations (see para. 39 of the TAR).</p>

<p>(vi) Is the FREL/FRL consistent (Were data and methodologies applied consistently over the time series used for the construction of the FREL/FRL?)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The FREL/FRL submitted by Chile is based on the AD extracted from the historical series data included in the land-use cadastre made by the National Forest Corporation, CONAF) (period 1997 to 2012). Due to budget and operational limitations, the cadastre has a database with different base years for Chilean regions. This information is provided for all the activities included in the FREL/FRL. The AT noted that Chile could ensure a more consistent time series by using the same satellite data sources (e.g. from Landsat or RapidEye) to ensure the consistency of AD (in spatial and temporal resolution) applied in estimates. This was identified by the AT as an area for future technical improvement (see para. 41 of the TAR).</p> <p>In its funding proposal (section B.1.1 (vi)), Chile points out that the new maps of land use and land-use change are being developed using Landsat data only; these maps of land use were used in the REDD-plus technical annex of results and are based on a remote-sensing analysis. These maps will allow Chile to increase the consistency of the results by using a single source of information and a common date for all the regions, which differs from the current time series of data (which has different years for maps for each region and uses several sources of data).</p>
<p>(vii) Is the FREL/FRL accurate (The data and methodologies used neither over- nor underestimate emissions and/or removals during the reference period, so far as can be judged.)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>As noted in paragraph 14 of the TAR, in order to estimate the carbon stocks of the different activities and considering the different forest types in regions included in the FRELs and FRLs, Chile uses methods and equations from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, as well as tier 2 and tier 3 methods (see table 12 of the modified submission). The FRELs and FRLs combine different tiers depending on national availability of information; for example, tier 3 methods were used to estimate above-ground biomass and DOM, while tier 2 methods were used to estimate below-ground biomass, except in the case of enhancing forest carbon stocks, where tier 3 methods were used to estimate the below-ground biomass. For above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, dead wood and litter (DOM), immediate oxidation is assumed following deforestation. For forest degradation, Chile uses a tier 3 method developed by Bahamóndez et al. to estimate carbon stock changes at different points in time. As this methodology estimates only CO₂ emissions, Chile used the relevant</p>

		<p>equations from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to estimate the non-CO₂ emissions from forest fires. The AT noted that while Chile has developed stock charts for the forest type “Siempreverde”, which includes the species “Roble” (<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>) and “Raulí” (<i>Nothofagus alpina</i>), Chile still needs to develop stock charts for other extended forest types (e.g. “Lenga” and <i>Nothofagus pumilia</i>). The AT commended Chile for the extensive use of tier 2 and tier 3 methods, which increased the accuracy of the estimates. The AT also commended Chile for its efforts to further develop stock charts for other forest types.</p> <p>The AT also noted that the uncertainty analyses are detailed and provide guidance for future work to improve accuracy (see para. 37 of the TAR).</p>
<p>(viii) Have all REDD-plus activities that are a significant source of emissions been included?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>According to paragraph 7 of the TAR, Chile, in its modified submission, proposed FRELs and FRLs for four activities: reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Chile explained that, in the case of sustainable management of forests, owing to a lack of geographic data to identify the areas subject to this activity, it decided to include the carbon stock changes resulting from sustainable management of forests under the activity reducing emissions from forest degradation (if the result is emissions) or under enhancement of forest carbon stocks (if the result is removals). Moreover, Chile plans to include new activities: the development of management plans based on spatially explicit information that would allow the inclusion of other activities such as the sustainable management of forests and activities that normally occur at the farm level of 10 ha or less (see para. 22(e) of the TAR). The AT acknowledged that Chile included four of the five activities identified in paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16, in accordance with national capabilities and circumstances. The activity “sustainable management of forests” is implicitly included by Chile under the activities “reducing emissions from forest degradation” and “enhancement of forest carbon stocks” (see para. 33 of the TAR).</p> <p><i>The iTAP agrees that all significant sources of emissions are included in the FREL/FRL.</i></p>

<p>(ix) Have all of the most significant pools been included?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>According to paragraph 31 of the TAR, during the technical assessment, the AT requested clarification of the reasons for the omission of SOC in the activity “reducing emissions from forest degradation” and the omission of DOM in the activity “enhancement of forest carbon stocks”. The AT noted that the exclusion of the DOM carbon pool seems conservative because this pool is not expected to decrease in the activity “enhancement of forest carbon stocks”. Chile justified the exclusion of SOC in all four activities because of the lack of national information on the rate of change in this pool and to ensure that consistency is maintained with the national GHG inventory, which excludes SOC. The AT notes that changes in SOC could be significant when forest land is converted to other land uses (e.g. deforestation) but the exclusion of SOC in the activity ‘enhancement of forest carbon stocks’ could be conservative, because this pool is not expected to decrease in this activity. The AT commended Chile for its efforts to obtain better information on DOM and SOC with the aim of including these carbon pools as part of a stepwise approach in future submissions or to exclude them if there is evidence that changes are not significant. The AT considered the treatment of the omitted emissions from SOC as an area for future technical improvement of the FRELs/FRLs. The AT noted that during the technical assessment, Chile stated that it is making ongoing efforts to include new and additional pools such as developing emission factors and AD linked to SOC fluxes.</p> <p>In its funding proposal, Chile provided an estimation of the significance of the SOC pool emissions due to deforestation using a tier 1 methodology, which determined that emissions from SOC were 128,005 tCO₂eq/year, compared with the 1,653,819 tCO₂eq/year emitted from the living biomass and DOM pools, representing 7.7 per cent of the total emissions.</p> <p><i>Based on this additional information provided in funding proposal, the iTAP concluded that all of the most significant pools are included in the FREL/FRL.</i></p>
<p>(x) Have all gases that are a significant source of emissions been included?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Regarding the inclusion of GHGs, the FRELs and FRLs include CO₂ in the four selected activities as well as the estimation of non-CO₂ emissions (CH₄ and N₂O) from forest fires in the sub-activity under the activity “reducing emissions from forest degradation”. The AT</p>

		commended Chile for its efforts to include non-CO ₂ gases using the appropriate equations from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (see para. 32 of the TAR).
(xi) Is the information provided in the construction of the FREL/FRL (data, methodologies and estimates) guided by the most recent applicable Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines as adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP)?	2	Chile used the most recent guidance and guidelines provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines as a basis for estimating annual changes in carbon stocks and non-CO ₂ emissions of the four activities (see paragraph 11 of the TAR).
(xii) Have any significant issues related to the application of IPCC guidelines/good practice guidance been raised in the TA report?	2	No issues were raised.
(xiii) What is the reference period for the FREL/FRL?	2	Chile presented a modified submission with two reference periods using interpolation methods: (1) 2001–2013 for activities and sub-activities that cause land-use change (deforestation, substitution, increases in forest areas and restitution); and (2) 2001–2010 for activities that occur in forests remaining forests (conservation of forest carbon stocks, degradation of permanent forests and recovery of degraded forests) (see para. 9 of the TAR). The reference periods were therefore of 13 and 10 years, respectively.
(xiv) How does the reference level for the results included in the proposal compare with the previous reference level that applies to the same area?	1	Chile's FRELs and FRLs are the first reference levels submitted to the UNFCCC in the context of results-based payments.
(xv) Has the country provided information on aggregate uncertainties, taking into account national capabilities and circumstances?	1	The AT noted in paragraph 25 of the TAR that the modified submission provided detailed information on the uncertainty assessment, and the AT commended Chile for its efforts on including this uncertainty analysis in its submission. Uncertainties are estimated using non-weighted error propagation (2006 IPCC Guidelines, equation 12.1). The AT also commended Chile for presenting the uncertainties disaggregated by activity, sub-activity, region, carbon pool and parameters used to estimate the emissions and removals from the carbon pools. Table 63 of Chile's modified submission shows an aggregate uncertainty of 33.29 per cent (although the text of the submission,

		<p>as well as the funding proposal, mentions an uncertainty of 33.4 per cent).</p> <p><i>In accordance with the terms of reference for the scorecard, if uncertainty is estimated in between 30 per cent and 50 per cent the score should be 1.</i></p>
B.2. REDD-plus results reporting		
Criteria	Score	Remarks
<p>(i) Are the reported results in the technical annex to the BUR consistent with the FREL/FRL (including the inclusion of the same pools, activities and gases)?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The LULUCF experts concluded that the results presented on the implementation of the selected REDD-plus activities in the five administrative regions of Chile are consistent, to the extent possible and according to its current national capacities and capabilities, with the assessed FRELS/FRLs (see para. 18 of the TATR). The LULUCF experts noted that Chile ensured overall consistency between its assessed FRELS/FRLs and its estimation of the results of the implementation of its REDD-plus activities (see para. 16 of the TATR).</p> <p>The AT also commended Chile for showing a strong commitment to the continuous improvement of the data and information used for calculating the results, in line with the stepwise approach, which are consistent with those used to establish its assessed FRELS/FRLs (see para. 43 of the TATR).</p> <p>According to paragraph 17 of the TATR, the LULUCF experts noted from the information provided in the technical annex that there are some observed differences between Chile's assessed FRELS/FRLs and the results reported in the technical annex, namely from:</p> <p>(a) The methodology used to generate some of the AD for activities that involve land-use change (deforestation, degradation by substitution, enhancement of forest carbon stocks). The methodology used for generating the land-use change maps for constructing the FRELS/FRLs was based on data contained in the cadastre and evaluation of vegetation resources in Chile, while for estimating the results, the land-use change maps were based on spectral classification, the application of the Random Forest</p>

		<p>algorithm for classification (Breiman, 2001) and analysis of changes in Landsat 8 imagery; and</p> <p>(b) The minimum mapping unit used (resulting from the different methodology for estimating AD noted above): 0.5 ha was used for the FRELs and FRLs and 0.27 ha was used for the monitoring of results, which is equivalent to three pixels in the Landsat 8 imagery. The LULUCF experts commended Chile for its efforts to ensure consistency between the data and methodologies described in the FREL/FRL submission and the technical annex, the methodological improvements made in the monitoring of activities since the FREL/FRL submission, and the efforts made to improve the National Forest Inventory data and emission factors (see para. 18 of the TATR).</p> <p>Moreover, the LULUCF experts concluded that exploring the use of a more consistent time series by using the same satellite data sources (e.g. Landsat or RapidEye) for the entire period of the AD is an area for future technical improvement (see para. 36 (d) of the TATR) and noted that Chile may wish to consider recalculating the entire set of AD using satellite imagery with the same classification approach, spatial resolution and time frame for all subnational areas or for national coverage (see paras. 20 and 35 above), with the aim of enhancing the consistency and accuracy of the estimates in future submissions (see para. 37 of the TATR).</p> <p><i>The iTAP recognizes that the inconsistencies identified are caused because of improvements implemented for the results monitoring and estimated this criterion by score 2.</i></p>
<p>(ii) Is the data and information provided in the technical annex transparent? (Has information been provided to allow an understanding of how UNFCCC guidance on results reporting has been addressed?)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The LULUCF experts considered the data and information provided in the technical annex is mostly transparent. (see para. 41 of the TATR).</p> <p>However, the LULUCF experts noted that Chile's technical annex does not include sufficient information to allow an assessment of the consistency of data used in the FREL and results with the data used in the latest GHG inventory (2016) submitted with the third BUR (see para. 22 of the TATR).</p> <p><i>The iTAP takes into consideration the information provided by LULUCF experts in TATR and estimates the score as 1.</i></p>

<p>(iii) Is the data and information provided in the technical annex complete (Has information been provided that allows for the reconstruction of the results?)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The LULUCF experts concluded that Chile provided the necessary information to allow for the reconstruction of the results of the implementation of the selected REDD-plus activities (see paragraph 25 of the TATR). The LULUCF experts considered the data and information provided in the technical annex to be complete (see para. 41 of the TATR).</p> <p>The LULUCF experts noted that, as part of the TA process, Chile provided additional information, in particular the calculation worksheets for the uncertainty analysis, the regional-scale forest fire statistics worksheets, the National Forest Inventory data worksheets, and cadastre maps and land-use change maps. In addition, the technical annex includes links to Excel spreadsheets with details of the calculation of the activity results, thus increasing the transparency of the methods and AD used. The LULUCF experts commended Chile for its efforts to increase the transparency and ensure the completeness of the data and information provided, allowing for the reconstruction of the results (see para. 19 of the TATR).</p>
<p>(iv) Is the data and information provided in the technical annex consistent (Were data and methodologies applied consistently over the results time series?)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The LULUCF experts consider the data and information provided in the technical annex to be consistent (based on the assumptions and information used) and in accordance with the guidelines referred to in decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 11 (see para. 41 of the TATR). The LULUCF experts noted that Chile's estimation of the results of the implementation of its REDD-plus activities for its five subnational territories was undertaken using a transparent approach and ensuring, to the extent possible, consistency (see para. 32 of the TATR).</p>
<p>(v) Is the data and information provided in the technical annex accurate (Does it neither over- nor underestimate emissions and/or removals?)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Some issues pertaining the accuracy of the data and information in the technical annex were raised by the LULUCF experts. As noted in paragraph 35 of the TATR, in response to a question from the LULUCF experts, Chile provided clarification on the development of the AD used for the calculation of the FRELs/FRLs and the results. The AD applied for the FRELs/FRLs were developed using cadastre maps with different initial years for different regions of the country, whereas the results were estimated using land-use change maps with similar start and end dates for different regions and activities. Both sets of AD use the same land-use and land-use-change</p>

		<p>categories, with a minor adjustment in the application of the forest definition pertaining to arborescent matorral. The land-use change maps are based on the cadastre maps. The LULUCF experts are of the view that Chile may be underestimating AD by using coarser-resolution satellite data (i.e. 30 metre Landsat images) and pixel-based land-use-change classifications for the results period, while using higher resolution data (i.e. 5 metre RapidEye and SPOT images) with visual interpretation to estimate emissions for the FRELs/FRLs. The courser pixels used for the results period may register a land-use change (e.g. forest to non-forest) depending on the thresholds chosen for the spectral indices and may indicate fewer areas compared with the high-resolution images. Chile identified the following technical support and capacity-building needs for the further improvement of its estimation of AD and emission factors: enhancing the accuracy of identifying land-use change from non-forest to native forest; developing methodologies for monitoring activities in high cloud cover regions; strengthening the technical capacity to monitor other regions and forest types under the national forest monitoring system; and applying the Monte Carlo approach for the uncertainty analysis of estimates (see para. 39 of the TATR).</p> <p><i>The iTAP takes into consideration the comments provided by the LULUCF experts and estimated the score as 1.</i></p>
(vi) What is the number of years between the last year of the FREL period, and the year corresponding to the results being proposed for payments?	2	<p>As noted by Chile in its funding proposal, the number of years that took place between the last year of Chile's FREL/FRL is the 2013, and the first year of the results being proposed for results-based payments, 2014, is zero. (section B.2.1 (vi)).</p>
(vii) Has the country provided information on aggregate uncertainties, taking into account national capabilities and circumstances?	1	<p>Table 57 of the REDD-plus technical annex shows that the aggregate uncertainty of the results reported by Chile is 38.4 per cent.</p> <p><i>According to the scorecard, if uncertainty is between 30 per cent and 50 per cent, the score should be 1.</i></p>
(viii) Has information been provided on payments that have been (or are expected to be) received from other sources for results recognized by the country ^d from the same national or subnational area during the period for which a country is proposing to receive payments from the GCF? And has the country provided sufficient assurance that results	2	<p>As noted in the funding proposal (section B.2.2 (viii)), the Government of Chile is not offering or planning to offer in the future the results achieved during the period 2014–2016 to any instances other than the GCF. The way of ensuring this is the designation of CONAF as the national agency in charge of managing REDD-plus</p>

<p>that have been paid for by other sources have been excluded from the total volume offered to the GCF?</p>		<p>RBPs. According to the funding proposal, this, together with the legal and institutional arrangements established at regional and local level with relevant counterparts through bilateral agreements, might be considered as relevant measures to mitigate the risk of competing emission reduction titles among different agencies. As an additional measure to avoid any risk of competing emission reduction titles among different agencies or any other arrangement, CONAF has agreed with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank that the negotiation of an emission reduction purchase agreement will take into account mitigation results of the same areas but for the period 2018 to 2025.</p> <p>Moreover, regarding the private voluntary market, CONAF, as focal point for REDD-plus in Chile, has to be informed when a private organization or NGO has the intention of participating in the private carbon market. This is in the process of being formalized as a requirement for projects through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Additionally, CONAF is continuously monitoring platforms such as the IHS Markit Environmental Registry. There are two recorded private initiatives that matched the period and area considered for GCF RBPs. The carbon credits from these two projects in the period 2014–2016 were subtracted from the total volume of the archived REDD-plus results and considered in the calculation of the achieved volume of REDD-plus results offered to the pilot programme (section A of the funding proposal).</p>
<p>(ix) Are the results proposed to the GCF for payment included in a registry or similar system that tracks emissions reductions and corresponding payments^e to ensure there is no past or future double payment [or use] of such emissions reductions?</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>According to the funding proposal, the emission reductions submitted to the GCF are currently not in a public registry, but a tracking system called “Emission Reduction Registry System” is being developed and tested by a consortium formed by IHS Markit and Santiago Climate Exchange in a consultancy for CONAF (financed by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility readiness programme). This Registry System is currently being tested, and the expected result is to have a public platform where the emission reductions generated by Chile and by private organizations can be available for potential buyers, avoiding double payment situations and increasing transparency. After the end of the consultancy, this national alternative will be evaluated by Chile, along with other alternative registry/tracking systems provided by the interested</p>

		international organizations. This decision is still pending review of the international platforms available.
Total score section B	41	
Any fails	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Abbreviations: AD = activity data, AT = Assessment Team (under the aegis of the UNFCCC), BUR = biennial updated report, CO₂ = carbon dioxide, DOM= dry organic matter,

EF = emission factors, emission reductions = ERs, FREL = forest reference emission level, FRL = forest reference level, GHG = greenhouse gas, HFLD = High Forest Low Deforestation , IPCC = Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, LULUCF = Land Use and Land-Use Change and Forestry, RBP = results-based payments, SOC = soil organic carbon, TA = technical assessment , TAP = Technical Advisory Panel, TAR = third assessment report, TATR = technical report of the technical analysis, tCO₂eq = tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, UNFCCC = United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

^a This refers to a buffer where a percentage of the ERs is kept to address the risk of reversals. The amount of ERs to be fed into the buffer depends on a risk analysis carried out following the guidance provided by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility’s Carbon Fund.

^b Addendum to ER Programme

<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/Chile%20Doc.%20ERPA%20ENCCRV_Version%208%20_16_10_2018%20limpio-v3%20%28english%29.pdf>.

^c Letter of intent signed with the World Bank, available at

<<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/Letter%20of%20Intent%20signed%20Chile.pdf>>.

^d Through the REDD-plus national entity or focal point, where appointed.

^e Tracking information should, at a minimum, identify for each of these results the corresponding national or subnational area, the entity eligible to receive payment, the year generated, the source of RBP received and, where possible, the identifying number.

Section C: Non-carbon elements		
C.1. Cancun Safeguards		
Does the “summary of information on safeguards” provide information on how each of the safeguards below were addressed and respected in a way that ensures transparency, consistency, comprehensiveness and effectiveness:		
Criteria	Evaluation (pass/fail)	Remarks

<p>(i) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements.</p>	<p>Pass</p>	<p>The REDD-plus policy of Chile is an integral part of the ENCCRV approved by the Government of Chile in 2016. Activities implemented as part of the REDD-plus programme and the achievements of the emission reductions are kept in full compliance with this strategy developed based on broad stakeholder consultations. ENCCRV takes into consideration all national forest programmes and international commitments of the country.</p>
<p>(ii) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.</p>	<p>Pass</p>	<p>All the phases of REDD-plus, throughout the preparation and implementation of ENCCRV and including the achievement of the emission reduction results, ensured (and will keep on ensuring) the promotion of transparency and effectiveness of national forest and environmental governance structures, and that national legislation and sovereignty are taken into account. The highest decision-making body is the Council of Ministers for Sustainability, which validates multisectoral documents, such as national communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), NDCs and action plans. The National Forest Corporation (CONAF) is the national focal point for REDD plus and is in charge of the generation and reporting of ERs, preparation and reporting of FREL/FRL and the technical annex of REDD-plus results, and the coordination of the national forest monitoring system, ensuring at the same time the provision of activity data to the system. The Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), which sits under the CONAF, has the role of executing entity and coordinator of activities carried out within the framework of the ENCCRV. In this role, the UCCSA maintains a permanent technical link with the CONAF Interagency Committee on Climate Change, which is made up of CONAF technical managers. Similarly, CONAF maintains its link with the Interministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change, led by the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) with the aim of strengthening the technical decisions that are adopted within the framework of ENCCRV. The transparency of the whole management system is ensured by the relevant national laws and international conventions. ENCCRV has a web page that is rich with information and facts on the</p>

		implementation of REDD-plus programme (< https://www.enccrv.cl >).
<p>(iii) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>Pass</p>	<p>ENCCRV ensures respect for the knowledge and the rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, complying with international obligations ratified by Chile, its circumstances and national legislation. Chile ratified the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly. In order to respect the safeguards, and taking into account the existing legal framework, Chile generated, through CONAF, specific policies that promote equity and social inclusion of local population and seeks, among other aspects, to respect the tradition and culture of the peasant and indigenous communities that depend on forests (Forest Policy 2015–2035). ENCCRV also manages instruments to ensure respect for the dignity, human rights, economies and cultures of indigenous peoples and provide social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, such as the Indigenous People's Participation Framework, in annex 5 of the Environmental and Social Management Framework of the ENCCRV (<https://www.enccrv.cl>).</p>
<p>(iv) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision.</p>		<p>This safeguard was addressed by stressing the participation of indigenous peoples and women in the development and implementation of the ENCCRV, as there has been strong interest in mainstreaming minorities in the implementation process. Each of these forms of participation have associated national and international legislation and regulations, from which management instruments are derived that allow for "respecting" this safeguard and achieving compliance. The approach to address, respect and comply with this safeguard is as follows:</p> <p>The Plan for the Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards for Public and Indigenous Consultation a Self-assessment^a has been prepared, taking into consideration the guidelines established at international and national level on this</p>

		<p>matter (available on CONAF website). This document guided the development of the entire participatory formulation process of the ENCCRV between 2015 and 2016. The Plan included the organization of regional workshops and a national workshop, ensuring local, regional and national representation, considering a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach and mainstreaming of the gender approach and pluricultural participation.</p>
<p>(v) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the 12 protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.</p>		<p>In accordance to the funding proposal, Chile fully addresses and respects this safeguard in the achievement of its emission reductions.</p> <p>To address this safeguard, the ENCCRV considers the integration of the ratified international agreements and conventions signed by the country, as well as the current national legislation, in regard to conservation of natural forests and biodiversity. CONAF – being the focal point for these agreements and conventions- also considers the close cooperation with other national coordinating entities. The REDD-plus policy guidelines of the UNFCCC are also part of this integration process.</p> <p>This integration process is supported by broad stakeholder consultations particularly focusing on definitions of forest, forest degradation, deforestation and other significant issues to be in compliance with safeguards.</p>
<p>(vi) Actions to address the risks of reversals.</p>	<p>Pass</p>	<p>To address this safeguard, the procedure established in the document "ER Program Buffer Guidelines" of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is being applied. This process includes (i) the identification of risks of reversals, where four risk factors, their description and valuation are analysed corresponding to: the lack of broad and sustained support to key actors, the lack of institutional capacities and/or ineffective intersectoral/vertical coordination, the lack of long-term effectiveness in addressing the underlying factors, and exposure and vulnerability to natural disturbances (risks of disturbances and natural disasters); and (ii)</p>

		<p>defining the elements to prevent and minimize potential reversals. The details of this analysis are presented in the Safeguards Summary of Information.</p> <p>This safeguard will be addressed through the Measurement and Monitoring System of the ENCCRV, which includes elements of early warning and of measurement, reporting and verification as part of the ENCCRV.</p> <p>As a result of the analysis of the reversal risk potential of the ENCCRV, a reserve fund of 21 per cent of the emission reductions is established as a buffer for reversals, which will remain in place during the validity period of the ENCCRV. This fund will be generated only from emission reductions due to deforestation and degradation, since increases in removals due to increased stocks or conservation are exposed to natural and anthropogenic risks that may affect their permanence over time.</p>
(vii) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.	Pass	<p>Risks of emission displacement associated with the mitigation of deforestation and degradation activities will be monitored within the ENCCRV through the following indicators: expansion of agricultural-livestock activity and urban and industrial expansion; unsustainable use of vegetation resources for production; forest fires; unsustainable management of forest crops; and unsustainable use of vegetation resources for livestock.</p> <p>There are several laws for reducing emission displacement processes. Among them, Law No. 20.283 / 2008, on Recovery of the Native Forest and Forestry Development should be highlighted in the context of emission displacement reduction. This law is a legal instrument whose objectives include: the protection, recovery and improvement of native forests, in order to ensure forest sustainability and environmental policy, in line with ENCCRV. This Law, among other regulations, defines and regulates forest types, management plans, environmental protection norms, the Conservation, Recovery and Sustainable Management Fund of</p>

		the native forest and the procedures and sanctions in cases of violation of its norms.
C.2. Use of proceeds and non-carbon benefits		
Criteria	Evaluation (pass/fail)	Remarks
Has information been provided on how proceeds will be used consistent with GCF policies? Has information been provided on how the proceeds will be used in a manner consistent with the country's nationally determined contribution, national REDD-plus strategy and/or low-carbon development plans and policies? Has information been provided on how the proceeds will be used in a manner that contributes to the long-term sustainability of REDD-plus activities, including non-carbon benefits?	2	Yes, proceeds will be fully reinvested into the activities identified in ENCCRV and new emission reduction units will be generated, which contributes to the country's nationally determined contribution.
Total score section C		
Any fails	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Abbreviations: ENCCRV = National Strategy of Climate Change and Vegetation Resources, ERs = emission reductions, FREL = forest reference emission level, FRL = forest reference level, NDC = nationally determined contribution, FREL = Forest Reference Emission Level.

^a Available at <<https://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/documentos/item/352-plan-sis>>.

Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment (FP 120)

Proposal name: Chile REDD-plus results-based payments for results period 2014-2016

Accredited entity: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Impact potential

FAO welcomes the “High” assessment score. Chile successfully reported in a transparent, consistent and accurate manner the results of the ENCCRV implementation. Chile ENCCRV aimed to implement adequate policies and measures for addressing the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and the barriers to restoration, conservation and sustainable management of all types of forests. As mentioned by the iTAP, the REDD-plus process in Chile is an integral part of ENCCRV. Chile is committed to use the results-based payments funds for achieving results in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation in line with its national political commitments.

Paradigm shift potential

FAO welcomes the “High” assessment score.

Sustainable development potential

FAO welcomes the “High” assessment score and shares the recognition and appreciation for the actions implemented between 2014-2016 to reduce deforestation and degradation, increased carbon stock and forest conservation in Chile, contributing to sustainable development.

Also, the iTAP acknowledged that the benefit-sharing system to be implemented for the reinvestment of the proceeds is built in accordance with the ENCCRV. This will make a significant contribution to the sustainable development process of the most vulnerable population such as rural population and indigenous peoples living in the five REDD-plus programme host regions in Chile.

Needs of the recipient

FAO welcomes the “High” assessment score.

Country ownership

FAO welcomes the “High” assessment score

ENCCRV was formulated and approved in 2016 after three years of intensive consultations with national and international key players, taking into consideration all national and international commitments of Chile. In addition, the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA) actively supported the development of the Funding Proposal by providing technical recommendations through the Technical Advisory Panel (TAP).

Efficiency and effectiveness

FAO welcomes the “High” assessment score.

<i>Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel:</i>
--

Chile and FAO acknowledge the iTAP's positive evaluation of the Funding Proposal “Chile REDD-plus RBP for results period 2014-2016”.
--



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Annex 4 Gender Assessment

Part I

I. Introduction	2
II. Gender inequalities in Chile	3
a) Education	3
b) Labour force participation.....	4
c) Poverty Rate.....	6
d) Political engagement.....	8
e) Health	8
f) Unpaid domestic and care work.....	10
e) Social protection.....	11
III. Legal and administrative framework protecting women and promoting gender equality in Chile	12
a) International protocols and frameworks ratified by Chile in support of gender Equality, women's empowerment and Human Rights	12
b) National gender equality and women's empowerment frameworks in Chile	13
c) Institutional framework: National machinery for the advancement of women	14
d) National Policies, Plans and Programs on gender equality	15
IV. Gender Issues Around Forests and REDD+ National Strategy	17
a) Gender gaps within the target groups of the ENCCRV REDD+ actions	17
b) ENCCRV frameworks and policies supporting gender equality and women's empowerment	22
c) National REDD+ strategy design from a gender approach.....	23
<i>The Participatory Process as a methodological base for mainstreaming the gender approach</i>	23
<i>Inputs obtained from the women FGs and ENCCRV response</i>	26
d) Gender in the ENCCRV REDD+ Governance	28
e) Gender considerations in the national REDD+ safeguards.....	32
V. Conclusions and recommendations	36
Proposals and steps to be followed.....	36
VI. Bibliography	41

I. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Gender inequalities in Chile

a) Education

Educational level of boys and girls

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

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

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

Source: Statistical Compendium, 2015, INE.

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

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

illiteracy rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

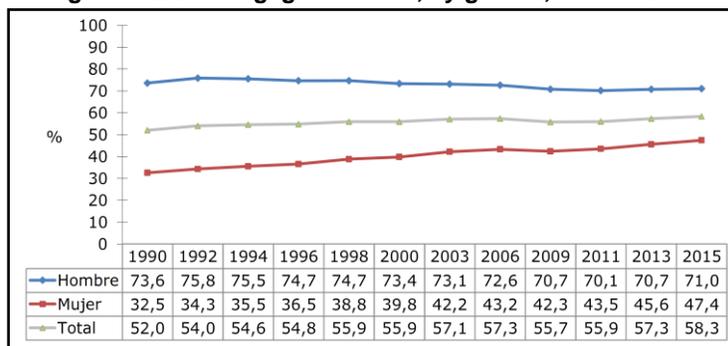
Individuals 15 years or older by respective group	Condition	Years				
		2006	2009	2011	2013	2015
Illiteracy Rate	Poor	7.4	5.6	5.3	6.2	5.9
	Not Poor	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.4	2.8
Schooling Average	Poor	8.4	8.8	9	9.1	9.3
	Not Poor	10.8	10.9	10.9	11	11.2
Percentage of individuals with unfinished secondary education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

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

b) Labour force participation

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

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



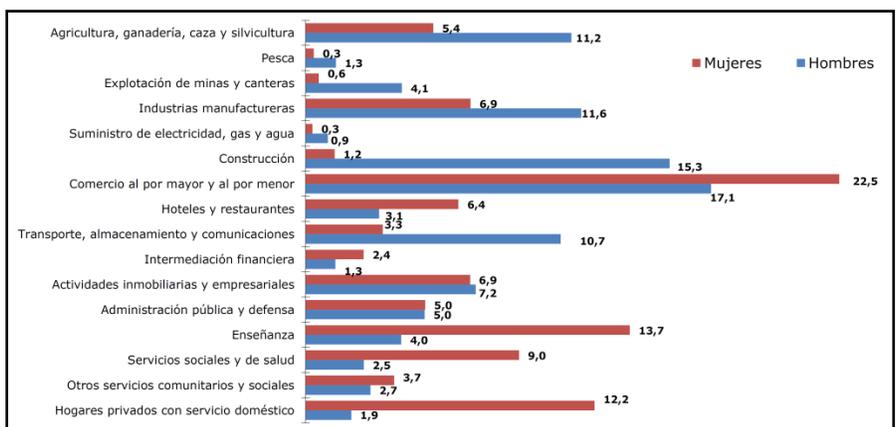
Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015

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

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

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

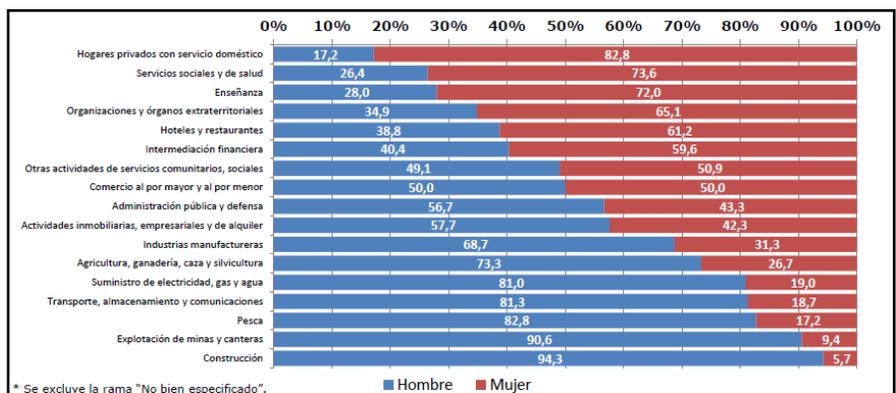
Figure 2. Distribution of occupied population by branch of economic activity and gender, 2015



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

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

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



* Se excluye la rama "No bien especificado".

Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey,

c) Poverty Rate

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

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

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

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

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

In terms of the quantity of households in condition of poverty in relation to the gender of the head of household⁷ (Figure 4) and within the perspective of poverty due to income, the gap is broadened, with more quantity of households headed by women (12.9%) than men (8.8%). This gap has persisted for many years, even though the total quantity of households in these conditions has significantly decreased in the last 10 years (Figure 5). With regard to the multidimensional poverty of households, this gap is reduced, and there are a higher percentage of households headed by men in condition of poverty. According to this, the 2015 feminity index of poverty⁸ records a ratio -within the population in condition of income-related poverty- of 107.9 women for every 100 men; and for

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

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

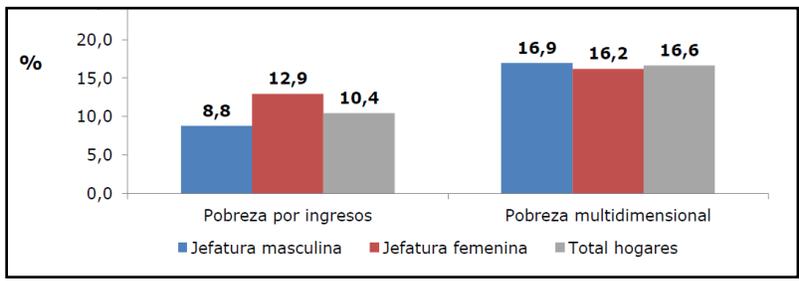
⁶ Individuals that are part of households that do not reach proper life conditions within a set of five relevant aspects of well-being, among which we may find: (1) Education; (2) Health; (3) Work and Social Security; (4) Household and Environment; and (5) Networks and Social Cohesion. The previous conditions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

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

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

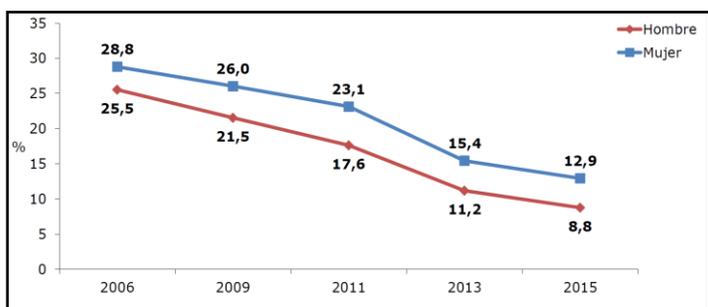
the same year, for every 100 men in condition of multidimensional poverty, there are 94.1 women in the same condition (2015 CASEN Survey, Ministry of Social Development, 2017b).

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



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

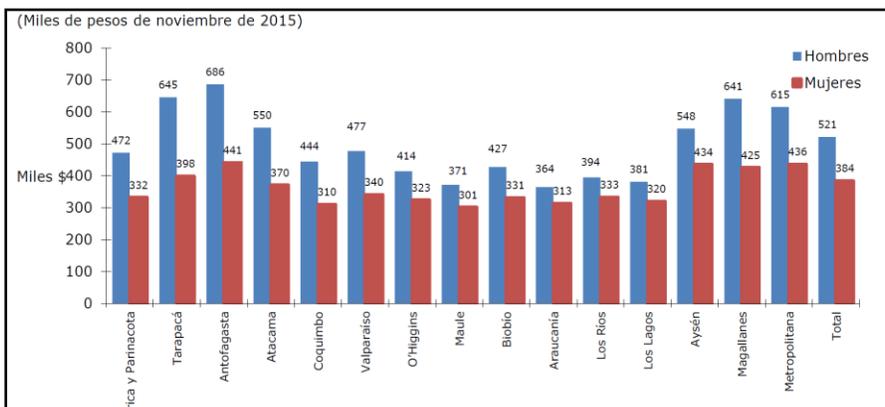
Figure 5. Percentage of households in condition of poverty by income, by gender of head of household



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

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

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

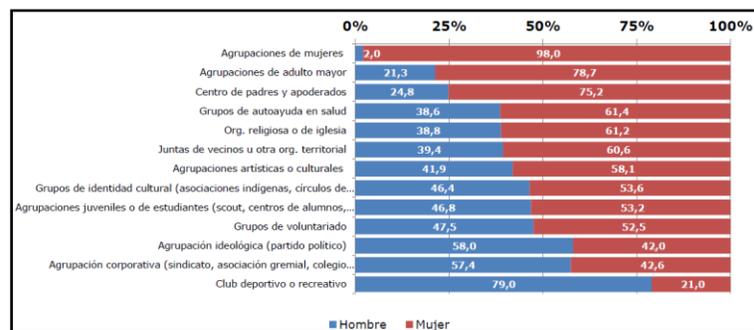


Source: Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey, 2015.

d) Political engagement

In 2015 in Chile, 27.1% of women and 25.4% of men declared having participated in organizations or organized groups⁹. Considering the population's gender division (Figure 11), we can observe that there is a majority of women participation in 10 out of the 13 types of organizations considered (Ministry of Social Development, 2017b).

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



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

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

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

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

Source: Gender Indicators, INE.

e) Health

Maternal Mortality Rate

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

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

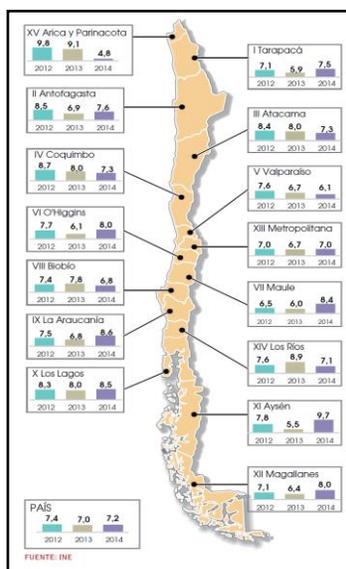
Year	Maternal Mortality Ratio for one hundred thousand live births.
2009	17
2010	18,3
2011	18,5
2012	22,1
2013	21,4
2014	22,2
2015	22,8
2016	21,9

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

Infant Mortality Rate

In 2014, the national infant mortality average reached a rate of 7.2 for each one thousand live births; average which accounts for 10¹⁰ regions, mainly from the country's northern and southern zones.

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



Source: Vital Statistics. INE's 2014 Yearbook.

The infant mortality rate for the 1 to 4 years old category (Table 7) for males is 21.8% higher than for females. In a regional scale analysis, there are 4¹¹ regions whose infant mortality rates for males and females show rates which exceed the national average. Female mortality exceeds the national average in 6¹² out of 15 regions of

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

¹⁰ Regions of Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, O'Higgins, Maule, La Araucanía, Los Lagos, Aisen and Magallanes.

¹¹ Regions of Arica and Parinacota, Antofagasta, Coquimbo and Los Ríos.

¹² Regions of Arica and Parinacota, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, Los Ríos and Los Lagos.

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

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

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

Source: DEIS. Ministry of Health

Food security and nutrition

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

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

f) Unpaid domestic and care work

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

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

e) Social protection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9. National legal framework on gender equality in Chile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d) National Policies, Plans and Programs on gender equality

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Gender Issues Around Forests and REDD+ National Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

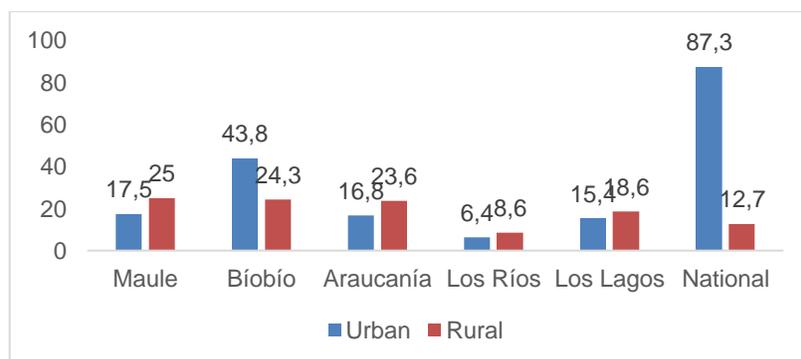
In the national territory, these regions are those that have shown greater pressure on their forests due to the occurrence of forest fires, high demand for firewood, poverty and vulnerable population among others. The main causes of degradation are based on the need of small landowners to obtain regular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

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

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

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

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

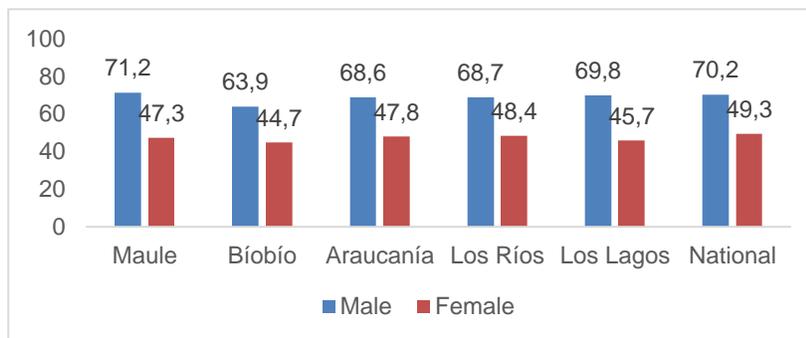


Source: Ministry of Social Development, National Socioeconomic Survey (CASEN), 2015.

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

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

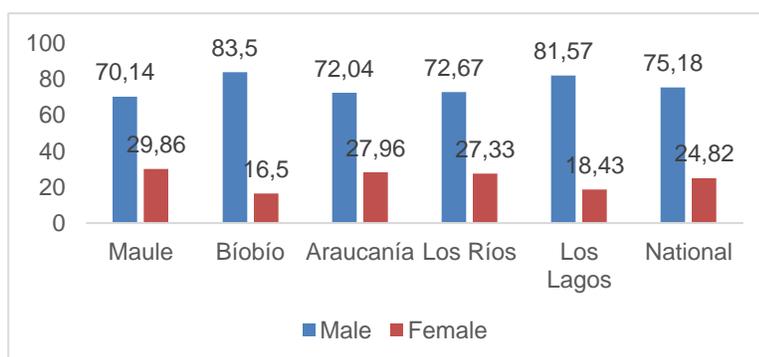
¹⁶ At the national level, the participation rate is 59.6%, in which 70.2% correspond to men and 49.3% corresponds to women. According to the National Employment Survey (ENE), 2019.



Source: National Employment Survey (ENE), 2019.

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

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



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

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

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

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

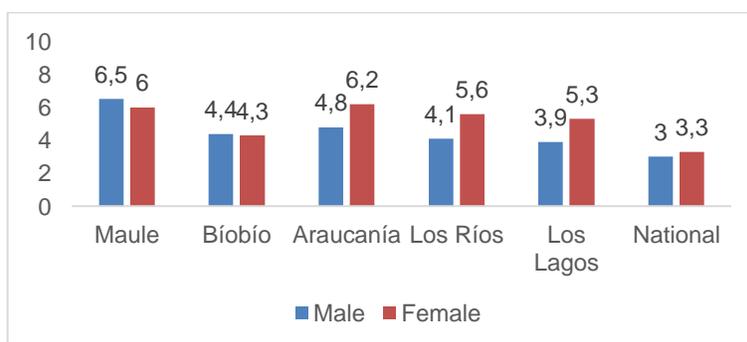
Table 10. Students enrolled in regular education by gender and region

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

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

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

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



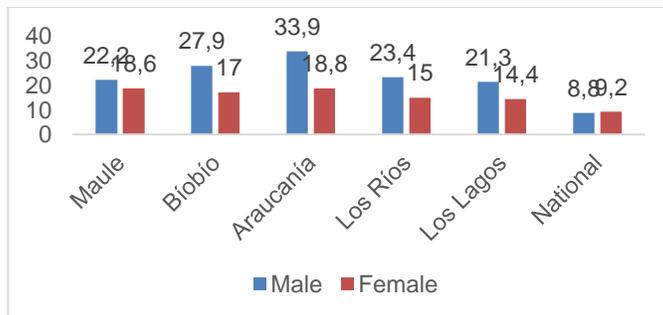
Source: Ministry of Social Development, National Socioeconomic Survey (CASEN), 2015.

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

¹⁷ Available in http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/documentos/Casen2013_Pueblos_Indigenas_13mar15_publicacion.pdf

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

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



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

In general, the access to benefits, funding or incentives related to forests and vegetation resources seems hindered for the most vulnerable population when they do not have the legal regularization of their property's ownership. In Chilean rurality, most of the area is owned by men, which is complemented by the fact that -in terms of access to bank credits or instruments in general- women own a lower percentage of lands, since by not being their formal proprietor, they do not have access to bank instruments (ENCCRV, 2017). It is common for properties managed by women not to be regularized since generally, they have been acquired through inheritance¹⁸ or marriage (having become widowed or separated), among other less common cases, but which do not allow them to have legal control over their real property. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is worth noting that in Chile women have the same rights to inheritance than men. Based on the results of the seventh national agricultural and forestry census (2007), the figures for land tenure in monopredial farms show that only 31.76% belonged to female leaders. Regarding the percentages of agricultural and forestry farms, 23% had female heads. This shows that there is a high gender gap with respect to land rights and exploitation, where women are at a clear disadvantage compared to men.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) National REDD+ strategy design from a gender approach

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

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

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

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

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

Table 11. Participative process for the formulation of the ENCCRV

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

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

Table 12. Summary of the ENCCRV validation participative process

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inputs obtained from the women FGs and ENCCRIV response

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d) Gender in the ENCCRV REDD+ Governance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²⁵ http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1540998468INTEGRANTESCONSEJODEPOL%C3%8DTICAFORRESTAL20182021.pdf

Governance Structure for the ENCCRV	National level		Regional Level	
	Institutional mechanisms and/or arrangements promoting gender mainstreaming	Objectives/measures on gender mainstreaming	Institutional mechanisms and/or arrangements promoting gender mainstreaming	Objectives/measures on gender mainstreaming
		the coordination of the Regional Gender Units, being also responsible for the following-up of the implementation of the National Management Improvement Program (PMG) on Gender Equity, the design and implementation of the work plan of the CIO of the Ministry of Agriculture.		
UAIS CONAF	√	<p>Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit (UAIS) Advisory unit of the Executive Secretariat of CONAF.</p> <p>The UAIS provides technical support to the Executive Direction of CONAF on Indigenous and Social rights issues .</p>	<p>The UAIS, in coordination with the UCCSA will be responsible for the diffusion and consultation of projects and the ENCCRV's direct management action measures (CONAF, 2017).</p>	<p>The Unit has Regional Representatives for Indigenous and Social Affairs, permanent professionals within CONAF whose main role is to link Regional Management with the UAIS and CONAF's regional offices.</p> <p>These representatives are not exclusively dedicated to work on Indigenous and Social Affairs within their units (except in the Region of Araucania).</p> <p>The UAIS participated in the ENCCRV formulation process.</p> <p>The UAIS, in coordination with UCCSA and the regional implementation teams shall see that the social and environmental safeguards are properly applied through the fulfillment of what is established in the ESMF herein, including the compliance of its national legal framework, mainly concerning the rights of indigenous peoples.(CONAF, 2017).</p>
UCCSA CONAF	√	<p>Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA)</p> <p>Within the Forest Development and Promotion Management (GEDEFF), UCCSA is directly responsible for the management, execution and supervision of projects conducted within the ENCCRV's implementation framework.</p>	<p>The UCCSA has the following main roles</p> <p>Analyzing and categorizing the Action Measures and determining the instruments and/or procedures to be developed that derive from the analysis, complying with the procedures of the herein ESMF; Creating supporting material for the application of the safeguards, such as categorization forms, guides and the minimum content for each environmental and social management instrument; Performing regular assessments of fulfillment of safeguards for Action Measures through</p>	<p>Regional coordinators in the 15 administrative regions of the country, that, within CONAF, in general in the Department of Forest Development, also have the function of being Climate Change Coordinators.</p> <p>The UCCSA has the following main roles:</p> <p>Providing technical support in environmental matters to CONAF's Regional Teams which will implement the Action Measures at a local level; Assuring the monitoring of the Indigenous Engagement Plans (PPIs), Involuntary Resettlement Plans (PRIs), Procedural Standards (NdPs) and the adaptation plans, if necessary; Reporting, from regional level, the follow-up of the safeguards fulfillment.</p>

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

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

e) Gender considerations in the national REDD+ safeguards

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

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

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

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

Table 16. Gender considerations in the national REDD+ safeguards

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

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

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

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

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Establish gender baseline data for targeted ENCCR's groups

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

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

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

Strengthening gender equality in local and national planning processes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ensure the effective participation of women through reducing gender gaps

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

Supporting the effective participation of women within the ENCCRV's implementation requires an enabling environment, capacity building and the implementation of appropriate systems of engagement. In order to ensure the meaningful participation of women, it will be necessary to consider, throughout all the ENCCRV's programs and projects, the practical and strategic needs of women (access to water, workload, food, health services/access to land ownership, decent work, education, decision making, public policy). In this framework, using a methodology allowing the establishment of gender-responsive baselines and the assessment of gender-differentiated impacts of value chain development, among smallholders and other resource-poor groups involved in value chains, is recommended.²⁷ The collaboration with local women's and indigenous organizations²⁸ in capacity building project (that is part of the approach that will guide the execution of ENCCRV's programmes), could be reinforced. A community based pilot project on this topic, could up-scale CONAF's gender tools and methodologies, to other regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other recommendations that result from the gender assessment are :

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

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

V. Bibliography

- Angelsen, A., Brockhaus M., Kanninen M., Sills E., Sunderlin W.D., Wertz-Kanounnikoff S., et (eds.). (2010) The implementation of REDD +: national strategy and policy options. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). <https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/003178>.
- Arriagada, Irma and Miranda, Francisca (to be published in 2019), The social organization of Care in Chile, en: Araujo, Nadya, Hirata, Helena (eds.), Care and care workers. A Latin American perspective. Springer Eds., Switzerland.
- CEDAW (2016), Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention, Seventh periodic report of States parties due in 2016 (CEDAW/C/CH/7).
- ENCCRV (2017), Environmental and Social Management Framework for the REDD actions of the ENCCRV, Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), Forest Development and Promotion Management (GEDEFF), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Santiago.
- Equal Opportunities Commission (CIO) (2012), Gender and public policies: advances and impacts of gender equity policies for women in the forestry and agricultural sector, MINAGRI of Chile.
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (2017), Guidelines for the assessment of gender mainstreaming, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Office of Evaluation (OED), Rome.
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) (2012), The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) (R-PIN) Template, January 06, 2012, Country submitting the R-PIN: CHILE Date submitted: 06-10-2011
- National Institute of Statistics (INE) (2019), National Employment Survey (ENE) 2019, National Institute of Statistics (INE), Santiago, Chile.
- National Institute of Statistics (INE) (2014), Vital Statistics. INE's 2014 Yearbook, National Institute of Statistics Santiago.
- National Institute of Statistics (INE) (2015), Statistical Compendium, National Statistics Institute of Chile, Santiago.
- National Institute of Statistics (INE) (2015b). Time Use Survey 2015. www.ine.cl.
- National Institute of Statistics (INE) (2016) Document with the main results of the Time Use Survey, ENUT 2015. Department of social Studies of the INE, Santiago de Chile.
- National Institute of Statistics (INE) (2018), Gender radiography of original peoples in Chile 2017, National Institute of Statistics (INE), Santiago.
- Ministry of Health (MINSAL) (2016), Department of Health Statistics and Information (DEIS). Ministry of Health of Chile.
- Ministry of Health (2014), National Food Consumption Survey, School of Nutrition Public Health, Faculty of Economy and Business, University of Chile, Santiago.
- Ministry of Agriculture of Chile (MINAGRI) (2015), Forest Policy 2015-2035, Ministry of Agriculture of the government of Chile.
- Ministry of Agriculture of Chile (MINAGRI) (2017), Gender Commitments of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile: 2017. <https://www.odepa.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Compromisos-Ministeriales-de-Ge%CC%81nero-en-Agricultura.pdf>
- Ministry of Labor and Social Security (2015), Social Protection Survey (EPS) 2015: A look at social protection in Chile, Sub secretariat of Social Security, Directorate of Pension Studies, Pension Observatory.
- Ministry of Social Development (2017a), Poverty Situation Summary of Results CASEN 2006-2017, Ministry of Social Development, CASEN Survey,
- Ministry of Social Development (2017b), Gender equality, Ministry of Social Development Sub secretariat of Social Evaluation, Santiago Chile, March 7, 2017.
- Ministry of Social Development (2016), Expanding the look on the poverty and inequality CASEN 2015, Ministry of Social Development Sub secretariat of Social Evaluation, Santiago Chile, September 22, 2016.

- Ministry of Social Development, National Socioeconomic Survey (CASEN), 2015. 2003, 2006, 2014, 2015, 2017. www.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl
- Ministry for the Environment (2017), National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC) II (2017-2022).
- Ministry of Women and Gender Equality of Chile (2018a), Fourth National Plan for Women's and Men's Equality 2018 – 2030, Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, Santiago.
- Ministry of Women and Gender Equality of Chile (2018b), Ministry of Women and Gender Equality of Chile. Presidential message.
- Ministry of Women and Gender Equity (2017), Rural women in Chile: systematization of some elements, Division of Studies and Training in Gender, Ministry of Women and Gender Equity, Santiago, Chile.
- National Forest Corporation (CONAF) (2018a), System of Measurement and Monitoring of the National Strategy of Climate Change and Vegetational Resources, Santiago. Chile.
- National Forest Corporation (CONAF) (2018b), First Summary of Information on the Approach, Respect and Compliance of Safeguards for the Formulation of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetational Resources of Chile (ENCCRV). 2013-2017, Santiago.
- National Forest Corporation (CONAF) (2017), Environmental and Social Management Framework for the REDD actions of the ENCCRV, Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), Forest Development and Promotion Management (GEDEFF), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF).
- National Forest Corporation (CONAF) (2015), Mid-Term Review (MTR) Chile, Request for Additional Funds Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), Development Management and Forestry Development (GEDEFF), Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA).
- UCCSA (2016), Readiness Package for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Within the Framework of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources, Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit Management Office on Forest Support and Development National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) Santiago de Chile).
- UCCSA, GEDEFF, CONAF (2017), Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in Chile's National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV), Informative Note N° 08, ENCCRV. Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), Forest Development and Promotion Management Department (GEDEFF), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Chilean Ministry of Agriculture;
- Sub-secretariat of Agriculture (2017), Protocol of cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, its undersecretary, its dependent services and other entities related to the National Advisory Commission of Opportunities of the Ministry of Agriculture (Santiago, July 14, 2017), Legal Advice Service/Sub Secretary of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of Chile. <http://transparencia.minagri.gob.cl/descargas/2017/convenios/Resoluci%C3%B3n%20Exenta%20N%C2%B0%20329.pdf>
- UN Women, GCF (2017), Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects. A practical manual to support the integration of gender equality in climate change interventions and climate finance, The Green Climate Fund (GCF), Republic of Korea.



Part II: Gender Action Plan

ENCCR V Action Measures indicators	Gender Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities
------------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------	------------------

Impact Statement

Supporting the effective participation of women within the ENCCR V's implementation and empower women through recognition, assimilation, capacity-building and leadership for ensuring gender consideration into REDD+ actions.

Outcome Statement: Results statement

In the framework of the integration of the gender approach within the ENCCR V, in capacity building activities related to implement the maintenance of restored, afforestation, and restoration areas after forest fires with stakeholders, equitably and meaningfully involve and target women, men and youth from communities. Design all consultations and training associated with this activity to encourage women's active involvement.

As per the Gender Assessment, in the traditional manifestations and relations of both genders with vegetation resources, women use the different services that forests provide, to obtain: medicinal herb gathering, harvesting of non-timber forest products such as fruits, fungi and others, production of handicrafts, beekeeping promotion, dye gathering, tree nurseries, etc. In case of men, it is mainly associated to timber harvesting, firewood gathering for heating to large-scale trading. The project will promote that actions that will be implemented will ensure that women can derive value from the forestry activities that they use to do.

Gender indicators have also been defined with regard to the ENCCR V action measures that include education/training and audit activities (MT.6, MT.7, respectively) and the ENCCR V action measures related to afforestation, restoration, soil management and preventive forestry activities, which will be implemented directly in the territory (, MT.4, MT.5, IF.2, IF.3, US.1, US.3). The indicators are related to the integration of the gender approach in all the cycle planning of ENCCR V projects (gender-sensitive programming, gender responsive project results framework). Other indicators focus on the reduction of gender gaps in the territories concerned by the ENCCR V.

Objective	Gender-responsive actions	Gender indicators	Responsible Institutions/ Individuals	Years						Budget (USD)
				1	2	3	4	5	6	
Output Implementation and investment 1	Preparation Gender-responsive actions: 1.1 Prepare methodologies for developing projects with gender analysis. 1.2 Review the effective incorporation of the gender approach in project design. 1.3 Develop criteria for the selection of projects that favor the	Baseline: 0 Indicators: % or # of projects that have conducted gender analysis during project preparation. Target: One pilot project designed to fully integrate gender concerns. Baseline: 0 Indicators: % or # of projects that have incorporated gender responsive project cycle framework (e.g. gender responsive objectives, output, outcome, indicator, budget, monitoring and evaluation, etc.). Target: 40 % of project designs fully integrate gender concerns (pilot projects).	CONAF: the institution responsible for the design, implementation of the GAP, through the: - Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), - The support of the Unit of Indigenous and Social Affairs (UAIS) - The Unit for Gender Equality (UG).							761.402

		<p>aimed to beneficiaries, including indigenous peoples</p> <p>2.4 Monitor during the development of the project the implementation of the gender approach (reports with gender and inclusive language)</p> <p>2.5 Promote the participation of women in decision-making instances.</p>	<p>women's and indigenous communities constraints</p> <p>Target: 100% of workshops associated with this environmental education and diffusion projects are designed taking into account women's and indigenous communities constraints.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: % or # of project activities reports that use an inclusive and gender language in its mid-term and final reports.</p> <p>Target: 100% of the mid-term and final project reports use an inclusive and gender language, as defined by the inclusive and gender language guidelines of the MINAGRI.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: % of gender capacity building workshops are designed taking into account women's and indigenous communities constraints.</p> <p>Target: 100% of workshops associated with gender and environmental education are designed taking into account women's and indigenous communities constraints.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: % of gender capacity building workshops for</p> <p>Target: 100% of workshops associated with gender and environmental education are designed taking into account women's and indigenous communities constraints.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: % or # of indigenous and women that participate in the activities and outputs in the governance of the SDB , by strengthening their capacities of organization and promoting the integration of women in the discussion and community decision</p>						
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

			<p>on the legalization of land in economic solutions related to afforestation.</p> <p>Target: 40% of people who are involved in activities in the governance of the SDB are women.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: % or # of representatives of social organizations and local communities informed about climate change</p> <p>Target: Representatives of 20% of the organizations and communities involved in the projects will be informed on climate change</p>							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

FAO will monitor and evaluate the overall performance of the Gender Action Plan against the objectives and requirements of the Environmental and Social Standards within its project Quality Assurance System and against the ESMF. During implementation and monitoring, the E&S risk management process will focus on monitoring the project against the ESMF to track progress and establish relevant operational controls to verify compliance. Monitoring will be adjusted according to experience and actions required, as well as by feedback from stakeholders. Monitoring of activities should involve direct participation of affected stakeholders, where possible. Monitoring reports as set out in the ESMF will be produced. Such reports will provide an accurate and objective record of project implementation, including compliance with the ESMF and improvement in project quality.