

September 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)



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National Forestry Corporation

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ACRONYMS

AFOLU	VCS Program for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses.
AGCI	International Cooperation Agency.
IDB	International Development Bank.
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
CAR	Climate Action Reserve.
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CCBA	The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance.
CER	Certificate of Reduction of CDM.
CIREN	Natural Resources Information Center.
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
CONADI	National Indigenous Development Corporation.
CONAF	National Forestry Corporation.
CoP	Conference of the Parties.
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.
DSC	Carbon Sequestration Rights.
ENBCC	National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change.
ENCCR V	National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources.
ERP	Emissions Reduction Program.
ERPA	Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement.
ERPD	Emissions Reduction Program Document.
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment.
FRL	Forest Reference Level
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council.
GEF	Global Environment Facility.
GHG	Greenhouse Gases.
GS	Gold Standard.
GSF	Gold Standard Foundation.
GTNE	National Technical Group of Experts on Climate Change.
ICERs	Long-term-Certified Emission Reductions.
INDAP	National Institute of Agricultural Development.
INDCs	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
INFOR	Forestry Institute.
INGEI	National Greenhouse Gas Inventory.
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
JNR	Jurisdictional National Requirements.
JPD	Jurisdictional Program Description.
LBMA	General Environment Law.
LECB	Low Emission Capacity Building.
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy.
MAPs	Mitigation Action Plans.
MBCC	Forests and Climate Change Board.
VCM	Voluntary Carbon Market.
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism (under the Kyoto Protocol).
MGAS	Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification.
MST	Sustainable Land Management.
NAMAs	National Appropriate Mitigation Actions.
NRE/NR	Reference Levels.
ODEPA	Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies.

NP	National Program
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Increased Existence of Carbon.
REDD+SES	REDD+ and Social & Environmental Standards.
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register.
RIOCC	Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Offices.
R-PP	Preparation Plan Proposal
CSR	Corporate social responsibility.
SAFF	Forestry Administration and Control System
SAG	Agriculture and Livestock Service.
SEC	Superintendency of Electricity and Fuels.
SECOM	National Communications Secretariat.
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment.
SIS	Safeguards Information System.
SIT	Territorial Information System.
SMFN	National Forest Monitoring System.
SNI	National Inventory System.
SNICHILE	National GHG Inventory System (coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA)).
SNLC	National Firewood Certification System.
TNC	The Nature Conservancy.
UTCUTS	Land use, land-use change and forestry
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard.

1. General Summary

In response to the challenges presented by climate change globally and nationally, the State of Chile has voluntarily committed to the UNFCCC to cut its rising trajectory of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 20% by the year 2020. This commitment is in addition to the goal of signing up to the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) this year. With this, and as a way of generating a substantial contribution from the forestry sector, CONAF has been working since 2010 to formulate the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV). 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 to small and medium-sized owners. To achieve this objective, CONAF has secured resources from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).

In addition to the FCPF's contributions, Chile can count on economic and technical support from other sources. Such donor organizations include the Swiss government through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the UNDP, the UNEP, the GEF and the Carbon Fund, among others. In addition to these, there is also technical support from the academic sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), public institutions, such as the International Cooperation Agency (AGCI) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, among others. It is worth mentioning that all of the activities financed by the funds secured from CONAF are in line with the results within the framework of the Strategy, therefore, even when studies or implementations of learning areas are financed by different funds, the activities are interconnected to achieve the Strategy's overall goal.

In general, the FCPF donation has helped to progress all of the components of the Readiness Fund and the general logical framework of the Strategy. Specifically, the main areas to which the current costs of the donation have been allocated are environmental and social safeguards with the development of participatory strategic social and environmental assessment workshops and the addition of support staff in these areas. Thus, progress has been made in the components related to the implementation of the strategic options, with a study analyzing the underlying causes of deforestation and degradation and no increases in stock, and with a project that includes four learning areas related to the expansion of the national forestry extension system in the southern regions of the country to support the main options in the preparation of the Strategy.

In addition, and in reference to the implementation component, an assessment study of the status of land tenure in native forests has begun, with an emphasis on the pilot areas of the GEF and ER program, that includes the design of a profit-sharing system associated with payment for ecosystem services. In addition to this progress, a study to develop technical, political and strategic inputs for the inclusion of the ENCCRV is in its second phase. This puts an emphasis on the Environmental Forestry Fund associated with pay by performance of the environmental elements of plant resources, in the Draft Bill on the Creation of the Public Forestry Service and of the new Forestry Development Law, which is an important input for progress in the legal context in Chile in the reference forestry sector.

It is very important to emphasize that one of the most important points in the development of activities included in the ENCCR, is that they are developed in a coordinated manner with the activities carried out with other donations, in CONAF and at the country's forestry sector level.

In summary, the request for additional funds focuses on three key aspects for the development of the Emissions Reduction Program of the Carbon Fund: (i) support in the implementation of enabling measures to adjust forestry development instruments and/or generate new mechanisms to assess environmental services; (ii) ensure compliance with the environmental and social safeguards with an emphasis on identifying the opinion of indigenous peoples, and (iii) strengthen the monitoring system with an emphasis on the incorporation of forest degradation.

2. Introduction

The UNFCCC came into force in response to global climate change challenges in 1994. Its main objective is to achieve the stabilization of the concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere. At national level, the State of Chile has voluntarily committed to the UNFCCC to cut its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 20% by the year 2020, based on total emissions in 2007. In this context, the forestry sector represents an important stakeholder in the mitigation of these gases. It is for this reason that the government of Chile, through the Ministry of Agriculture and in particular the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) with international financial support, through its Development Management and Forestry Development (GEDEFF), and specifically the Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA), has launched programs associated with forests, with an approach to mitigating the gases that cause climate change and adapting to its impacts.

With this purpose, CONAF has been working since 2010 to formulate the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV). The main objective of the ENCCRV is to establish itself as a framework for national action to support the recovery and protection of native forests, xerophytic formations and promote the establishment of plant formations in soils that can be afforested belonging to small and medium-sized enterprises. In this way, it hopes to contribute to reducing carbon emissions associated with deforestation and forest degradation, at the same time increasing carbon stocks by afforestation and forest restoration and degraded xerophytic formations. This translates not only into the reduction and capture of emissions, but also into environmental, social and economic benefits at local and global level, related to sustainable management, and economic opportunity with the possibility of a diversification of income for small and medium-sized owners, which in the future will be linked to payment by results schemes and an increase in the environmental services generated by plant resources, among others.

It is important to clarify that in the Readiness Plan Proposal (R-PP) submitted to the current ENCCRV in 2013, it was called the "National Strategy for Forests and Climate Change (ENBCC)", one of whose major goals was the creation of a "Platform for Generating and Trading Carbon Credits from the Forestry Sector in Chile (PBCCh)". This sought to be the national support for the various international trends emerging in the field of mitigating climate change in relation to forests, such as REDD+, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, (NAMAs), Clean Development Mechanisms of Afforestation and Reforestation, (CDM A/R), and others.

The change of name to ENCCRV is due mainly to a diversification in the approach and inclusion of content, because the ENBCC was geared toward mitigation actions in forests, without considering other plant resources, such as xerophytic formations which also contribute to mitigating climate change. In addition, the execution of adaptation activities were incorporated, as well as activities that involve environmental services generated by plant resources such as soil protection, regulation of water regime and biodiversity conservation, among others. Also, the ENCCRV not only incorporates activities in order to comply with the various requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), but also to fulfil the commitments with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and requirements of international certification standards for environmental services. In addition to this, activities have been included in order to comply with aspects at both country level and in the institutional context of CONAF.

In this area and to achieve the overall goal, the ENCCR plans to achieve seven main results: 1) definition and implementation of strategic mitigation and adaptation to climate change activities; 2) development of a carbon accounting system and environmental services metrics; 3) implementation of a social and environmental safeguards system; 4) compliance with technical-political requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and certification standards for environmental services; 5) execution of a dissemination plan; 6) creation and strengthening of capacities and; 7) development of the appropriate institutional and inter-institutional arrangements.

In this context, and following sequentially, the Strategy consists of three major stages. The first stage concerns *preparation* where all its elements and interrelationships are conceptually designed; a second pilot and *implementation* phase where actions related to the establishment and management of forests and xerophytic formations takes place directly encompassing the territory and its owners. Finally, a third stage, generically called *payment by results based on performance*. This stage is intended to reward owners identified as having good practice associated with maintaining or increasing environmental services that these ecosystems provide to society. This includes carbon storage, regulation of water regime, soil protection, and biodiversity conservation, among others, performed under parameters of territorial management, ecosystem focus or landscape focus.

3. Overall progress in the implementation

In addition to the contributions of the FCPF, Chile can count on the economic and technical support of other agencies to achieve the results mentioned above. These include the Swiss government through the SDC, with the Forestry NAMA, the UNDP, the UNEP, the GEF and the Carbon Fund, among others. In addition to these, there is also technical support from the academic sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), public institutions, such as the International Cooperation Agency (AGCI) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, among others. It is worth mentioning that all the activities financed by the funds that CONAF has secured are in line with the results mentioned in the framework of the Strategy. Therefore, even when studies or implementations of learning areas are financed by different funds, the activities are deeply interconnected to achieve the overall goal of the Strategy. For more details on the interconnections of the various activities, please see Annex 3. More specifically, some of these funds are described in greater detail:

Awarding of funding from a GEF fund for the design and development of a national program of incentives for sustainable land management practices, developed in the Sustainable Land Management Project (MST). The project's overall objective is to contribute to the formulation of a national framework for sustainable land management, applied to forest land, to combat degradation, reverse desertification, strengthen the incorporation of biodiversity in agroforestry policies and protect carbon assets. To achieve this objective, sustainable land management practices are expected to be implemented and incorporate and/or refine instruments that have a significant impact on the management of the region from an agroforestry and environmental point of view. The project has five components: 1) Contribute to the formulation of a national MST framework, 2) Implement 5 pilot areas in different areas of the country, 3) Design and implement a system for monitoring and assessing the MST, 4) Strengthening of institutional capacities and 5) Project management.

The main beneficiaries of the project will be low-income populations in rural areas, including indigenous communities, whose lands have been degraded or are under threat of degradation; private sector producers and civil society in relation to the environmental services that the forests provide. It will also endeavor to create and strengthen the technical capabilities and the scope of national, regional and local governmental institutions that operate in the productive sector and in the management of natural resources, with the purpose of providing technical, regulatory and policy leadership. A significant part of the funds will be allocated to carrying out five pilot projects (one per region) in the regions of Arica and Parinacota, Coquimbo, O'Higgins, Araucanía and Aysén. The World Bank performs the role of Implementing Agency and at this time a significant part of the planned activities are at the evaluation, tender and execution stage.

Through the UCCSA, CONAF is also part of the Targeted Support Program of UN-REDD; the funds for this program will be used specifically to design an Environmental Forestry Fund (EFF). The EFF will be used as a financial architecture tool in the framework of the strategic mitigation activities and adaptation of the Strategy. This includes the design of a profit-sharing scheme and payment by results, associated with the reduction of emissions and increased capture of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) of native forests, plantations and soils that can be used for planting and xerophytic formations. To test this design, there will be 2 learning areas in two different regions, whose purpose is to test payment for ecosystem services and profit sharing and generate metrics that enable monitoring. These pilots will be designed with an emphasis on water resources and soil belonging to small and medium-sized enterprises.

In addition, CONAF has registered the first Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) in the field of forestry at international level. This NAMA is the first of its kind registered at global level. The initiative has the support of the Swiss government and represents a significant contribution to the management and implementation of national measures to mitigate the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere. In this context, the financial and technical support provided has enabled studies and activities to be carried out related to the preparation and implementation of mitigation and adaptation to climate change actions in a forest context associated with the ENCCRV. The studies relating to mitigating climate change that have already been carried out include: (i) design, identification of gaps and a proposal for a MRV System at national level; (ii) definition of carbon baselines and other environmental services at jurisdictional level; (iii) design of a System for Registering Forestry Sector Carbon Credits, among others. In addition, and concerning studies on adaptation to climate change, the study concerning the Design of a Certification of Attributes of Climate Adaptation and Non-Carbon Environmental Services System is already in the process of being formulated, which will provide a framework or protocol for assessing environmental services in the territory.

At this point, it is important to note that Chile is also participating in the FCPF's Carbon Fund. The scale of the ER program is subnational, incorporating the temperate eco-region that specifically applies to the territory, which includes Chile's temperate rain forests, with its geopolitical distribution of the regions of the Maule, Biobío, Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos. These regions cover 51% of the area of Chilean native forests and have significant similarities in the methodological treatment to be applied to the remaining regions in the south of the country, Aysén and the Region of Magallanes and the Chilean Antarctica. The aim is to explore the potential for permanent inclusion in the ER Program and to be able to perform actions in the short term to achieve the expected emission reductions and captures. The main objective of the program in Chile is to support CONAF in the application of the different methodological frameworks (FCPF, UNFCCC, VCS, REDD+SES) to its Emissions Reduction Program (ERP), and the drafting of the respective documents. This project has already made some progress, such as collecting the necessary information available in the country and the proposal of the methodological protocols to generate and adjust the reference levels for REDD+ activities in relation to the plant resources present where the ERP is implemented. In addition, information gaps have been identified and proposed activities have been generated for their improvement. A plan has been formulated identifying the information needed to complete all of the sections of the documents to be drafted.

As mentioned above, the background has been sent for the application for funding from the UN-REDD National Program (NP), which hopes to secure funds for three main results: 1- Design of the REDD+ contributions to climate change mitigation and additional benefits through the development and implementation of the Safeguards Information System (SIS), the development of regular information to the UNFCCC and other relevant national and international institutions, generated on the basis of the SIS. 2- Measuring, reporting and verification of REDD+ contributions to mitigation, whose main result will be a conditioned and strengthened National Forest Reporting and Monitoring System (SNMF). 3- Implementation and safeguards of the contributions of REDD+ to the mitigation whose expected result is the adequate ENCCRV and proposals for improvements to forest-related legal bodies, agreed through inputs generated through the implementation of pilots in the field. The activities planned for these results will be detailed in the course of this document in a way that shows the complementarity with the request for additional funding to the FCPF.

As a result of these contributions, in conjunction with others that are mentioned throughout the document, and CONAF and UCCSA management, so far progress has been made as regards achieving the expected results of the Strategy and thus the fulfilment of the preparatory activities under the FCPF donation agreement that is the subject of this interim report.

It is important to emphasize that the UCCSA had definitely been concerned with generating synergies and coordinated work between all the agencies that work in the development of the Strategy. For this purpose, it has prepared a document that focuses on the major thematic challenges which must be resolved through international cooperation and consultant teams associated with the ENCCRV. The idea is to review the points each consultant team and agency should focus on and also to establish how they should meet up. The idea is that it is a guiding document in the framework for all the institutions that work with CONAF in terms of exposing the challenges and also obligations with international commitments, such as INDC (Annex 3).

Listed below are the most important results achieved to date on the implementation of the ENCCRV which contribute in a meaningful way to the implementation of the commitments included in the donation agreement with the World Bank (WB).

3. 1. Organization of Readiness and consultation process

3.1a. Arrangements for National REDD+ Management

This component in the ENCCRV involves the governance, efficiency, quality and guidance for REDD+ preparation at national level, and the implementation of the Strategy in this area is a very significant contribution to REDD+ preparation. With the implementation of these adjustments, the country hopes to improve its decision-making tools with regard to the Strategy and specifically to REDD+.

Progress in the Arrangements for National REDD+ Management

As mentioned and described in full in the R-PP presented in 2013, in Chile there is a set of articles of law and relatively new environmental institutional mechanisms which hope to achieve better regulation in this area in the country. One of the most important aspects of the new environmental institutions, is the establishment of a centralized model of coordination, represented by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), which is responsible for collaborating with the President of the Republic in the design and implementation of policies, plans and programs on environmental matters. The MMA should manage the protection and conservation of biological diversity and natural resources, promoting sustainable development, the integrity of the environmental policy and its regulations. The MMA plays a leading role in matters related to climate change, and whose internal organizational structure includes the Climate Change Office (OCC), whose mission is to contribute to the integration of problems associated with climate change in the country's public policies, to achieve sustainable development and a low-carbon economy.

In relation to CONAF, it is important to emphasize that, in the implementation of the public policy that the State of Chile has imposed on the institution, a cross-cutting element is ensuring that small and medium-sized forest landowners, and in particular peasant and indigenous communities, can

access the benefits derived from verified actions on forest lands and xerophytic formations. These actions should lead to the sustainable management of resources in order to obtain wood and non-wood products, conserve biodiversity and other environmental services. The ways in which the State ensures, through CONAF, that small and medium-sized forest landowners and peasant and indigenous communities can access benefits, are through forestry extension programs, incorporation to supply chains and incorporation of incentives to producers and owners of forests for their conservation and sustainable management.

In addition, it is important to mention the formulation of a new political and regulatory framework that has prepared new considerations that must be analyzed in the ENCCRV in the context of REDD+. Firstly, the State of Chile has self-imposed the goal of 20% of its electricity-generating capacity is to come from Non-Conventional Renewable Energy (NCRE) by 2025, including biomass from forests. Secondly, on 26 September 2014, Law No. 20,780 was enacted on Tax Reform, which establishes an annual tax on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions produced by plants whose fixed sources, made up of boilers or turbines, add up to thermal power greater than or equal to 50 megawatts. The reform points out that the tax on CO₂ emissions does not apply to facilities which operate on the basis of non-conventional renewable generation means whose primary source of energy is biomass energy, which could be understood as a stimulus for using firewood (more details on these commitments can be found in section 3.2b).

The commitment that our country has taken at national level in the field of combating desertification and climate change is highlighted, where the State of Chile undertook to afforest 100 hectares of degraded land in respect of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), with an investment of \$250 million. Together with this binding commitment for the period 2020 to 2035, it pursues the goal of integrating 100,000 hectares to manage native forests, which is why the country could increase carbon capture and fixing to 1,800,000 tons a year. In addition, it could be mentioned that in the region today, Chile is one of the countries that allocates the most resources to strengthening instruments included in the National Action Program to Combat Desertification, with a total contribution this century of \$1,580 million, including strengthening irrigation and soil remediation in afforestation, grasslands and agricultural land. It is important to note that the entire country's water resources have suffered a significant detriment because of climate change, with 194 municipalities declared as suffering an agricultural emergency this March, which is why actions such as this at government level are of significant importance.

With regard to specific arrangements for the sector, the following are worth mentioning:

Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change: the council meets regularly once a month and is chaired by the Minister of the Environment (MMA) and consists of the Ministers of Agriculture, Finance, Health, Economy, Development and Reconstruction, Energy, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, Transport and Telecommunications, Mining, and Planning. The main functions of this Council are to: submit policies for the management, use and sustainable utilization of renewable natural resources to the President of the Republic and propose sustainability criteria for drafting the policies and planning processes of the ministries. In addition, the Protected Wildlife Areas of the State has been created, to propose sectoral policies that should be subjected to strategic environmental assessment and the criteria and mechanisms under which citizens should participate in Environmental Impact Statements. This Council was responsible for approving the new "Adaptation to Climate Change in Biodiversity Plan", in which the ENCCRV was

included as one of the action measures whose focus is the country's forests (Sheet No. 15). It is important to emphasize that this council represents one of the latest instances of approval of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) that should be presented this year at COP 21.

Advisory Committee on Climate Change: Created in 2013 from the "Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change", this committee has a more operational nature than the inter-ministerial committee that it replaced. The new committee considers, as a general rule, representatives of specific services within each ministry involved which correspond to: A representative of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a representative of the Ministry of National Defense, a representative of the Ministry of Finance, a representative of the Ministry of the Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic, a representative of the Ministry of Economics, Development and Tourism, a representative of the Ministry of Social Development, a representative of the Ministry of Education, a representative of the Ministry of Public Works, a representative of the Ministry of Health, a representative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, a representative of the Ministry of Mining, a representative of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, and a representative from the Ministry of Energy, in addition to the Minister of the Environment who chairs it.

The committee's main functions are to: advise the Minister of Foreign Affairs in relation to the national position with regard to the UNFCCC and other international bodies related to the subject of climate change; advise the Minister of the Environment in matters that relate to climate change in the territory and on the national implementation of policies, plans, programs and action plans; monitor progress in the implementation of public policy on climate change instruments in the country; monitor progress in the implementation of studies, projects and initiatives led by institutions that belong to the Committee on Climate Change; act as a mechanism for coordination and consultation between the different bodies of the State administration at national, regional and local level, with the aim of providing a coherent, efficient and effective response to the phenomenon of climate change; take the actions necessary to comply with Chile's commitments to the UNFCCC and the instruments that derive from it.

Forests and Climate Change Board (MBCC): This agency, and as described in the R-PP, would be tasked with being responsible for the implementation of the ENCCRV. It would be in charge of, among other topics, coordinating sectoral actions and decisions regarding reducing emissions by deforestation and degradation and no stock increase. It would be chaired by CONAF, specifically by the Executive Director, a member of the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA), a member of the Natural Resources Information Center (CIREN), a member of the Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP), a member of the Forestry Institute (INFOR), a member of the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG), all the above bodies report to the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI). Added to these are a member of the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI), a representative of the indigenous organizations, a representative of the academic sector, a representative of organizations of small property owners, a representative of organizations of large landowners and a member of the National Technical Group of Experts (described later).

For reasons beyond the interference of CONAF, this board has not managed to meet. It is currently in the process of discussing with the stakeholders involved in the replacement of its strategic policy functions by the Forest Policy Council (authority described below). This decision based mainly on

the fact that the Council is a collegiate authority already constituted, composed of the same stakeholders who were present at the forests board.

Forest Policy Council (CPF): this Council corresponds to a collegiate agency, formed in early 2015 by means of Decree No. 8 of 11 March 2015¹. The CPF is chaired by CONAF via its Executive Director. This Council's mandate is to draft guidelines for the forestry sector during the period 2015-2035, with 16 members representing different stakeholders in the sector, involving public services, businesses, social organizations, academia, and environmental NGOs. The main functions of this authority are to propose a new forestry policy to the Minister of Agriculture, develop a proposal with regard to the instruments of the policy and any amendments, identify work areas and propose working committees, suggesting ways of working to deal with issues that relate to the Council's functions and to approve activities and work plans submitted by the chairman of the Council. In this authority, the members decided to create two Commissions to promptly tackle the urgent issues that need to be addressed while discussing forestry policy 1) Commission on Forests-Water-Plantations and 2) Commission of forestry Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SMEs). It is important to emphasize that CONAF plays an essential role as technical secretariat in both commissions as part of the permanent technical work team. The specific activities of the Council and its Commission on Forests-Water-Plantations are described in the following subcomponent.

REDD+ focal point and focal point of UNCCD: CONAF has been designated as the focal point for both REDD+ and the UNCCD. With regard to REDD+, CONAF has the leading role of acting as a link between the State of Chile and the Secretariat and other relevant bodies of the UNFCCC, to coordinate the implementation of the activities, plans or strategies that emerge in REDD+. Its specific tasks include: Informing the Secretariat of the UNFCCC to validate and publish information on payments by results of REDD+ received; appoint agencies that can receive payments based on results which in turn will be responsible for managing the funding obtained, for example, from international funds, as well as by the commercial transaction that might occur from the purchase-sale of emission reductions; strengthen, consolidate and exchange relevant information, knowledge gained and lessons learned at international level, identifying and considering needs and gaps that exist in the country in relation to REDD+. On the other hand, the national agency's tasks or focal point of the UNCCD may involve: acting as a liaison between the Executive Secretariat of the Convention and the organizations related to issues of desertification, land degradation and drought in Chile; designating a representative to act as head of the national delegation and responsible for drafting the position-country in the negotiation process of the agreement (COP/CoW, CRIC, CST, RRLAC); representing the GRULAC (Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) in the negotiation process of the convention, where appropriate; coordinating activities required to fulfil Chile's obligations with the convention (National Reports and other tasks that have been agreed by the COP); coordinating the implementation of the National Action Program.

National Technical Group of Experts (GTNE): This expert group is formed by various stakeholders including professionals, consultants, developers, NGOs, among others, who are linked to themes of climate change and forests in the country. The actors are represented by the Climate Change Office (OCC) of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA); Indigenous representative; ODEPA; PriceWaterhouseCoopers International Limited acting as auditor, consultant and developer of

¹ Available at http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1436545972_Decreto08de_Creaci%C3%B3n_delCPF11032015.pdf

environmental projects; POCH Ambiental which acts as a consultant and developer of environmental projects; Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) international voluntary standard of recognized experience on matters regarding REDD+ and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use; Less Carbon that acts as a developer of environmental projects and credit trader; Santiago Climate Exchange that acts as a developer of environmental projects and credit trader; The Nature Conservancy (TNC) NGO, the Chile and South Patagonia Foundation that specializes as a developer of environmental projects.

In addition to the activities named above, Chile is currently in the process of creating the National Forest Service. The project creates the National Forest Service as a decentralized service under the Ministry of Agriculture, which will be, for all legal purposes, the legal successor and continuer of the National Forestry Corporation, and must fulfil all the duties and exercise all the powers that the laws and regulations currently in force conferred to CONAF. The main objective of the establishment of this service is to promote the preservation, conservation, protection, rehabilitation and development of forest resources and other renewable natural resources that have a direct, complementary or incidental relationship to the forest resource.

At CONAF level:

Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA): formally established in CONAF's overall organizational chart in the second half of 2014, it is dependent on the Forestry Promotion and Development Management (GEDEFF). UCCSA's main functions are to: Develop and implement the ENCCRV, constructing its technical, legal, and national and international financial aspects, within CONAF and with external national and international agencies; in addition to this, coordinate, implement, monitor and supervise existing technical and financial projects with external national and/or international funding associated with the implementation of the ENCCRV. Furthermore, the UCCSA must define and technically assist inter-ministerial authorities in the coordination in the field of climate change, mainly the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Environment. In addition, coordinate as secretariat, the National Technical Group of Experts (GNTE) on climate change and the Group of Regional Coordinators for Climate Change and Environmental Services.

(Figure 1, more details in Annex 4).

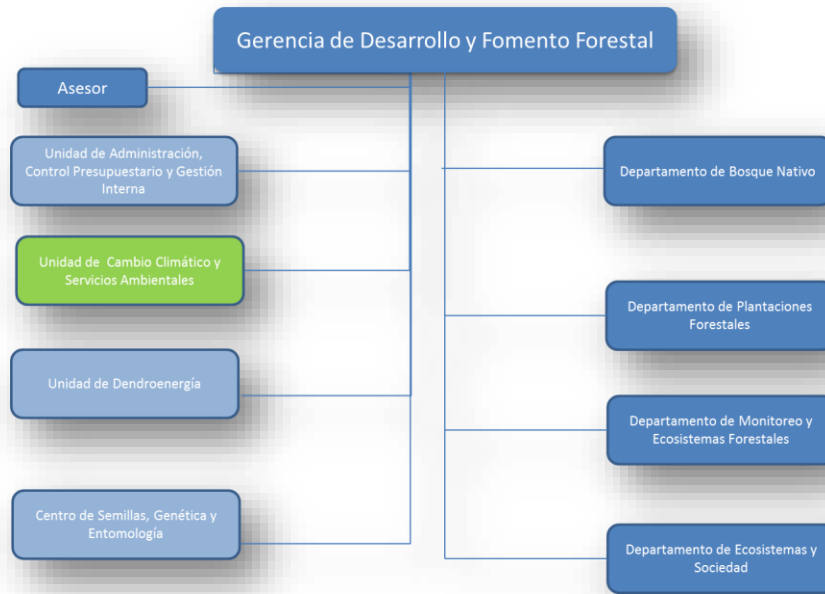


Image 1. GEDEFF organizational chart.

Source, self-drafted.

Regional coordinators of climate change and environmental services: This group comprises professionals belonging to CONAF in different regions of the country, whose main task is to act as a link between the UCCSA and the regional CONAF offices. Specific tasks include the coordination, monitoring and validation of activities related to the ENCCR at regional level. They are jointly responsible for conducting and coordinating proposals to apply for regional funding in the framework of the ENCCR. Similarly, they have to coordinate the technical, financial and accountability procedures at regional level of the resources related to the Strategy. It is important to emphasize the role in the provision of information for carrying out pilot activities, by way of example, for the determination of the location of learning areas relating to landscape connectivity which will be financed with UN-REDD funds (explained in the funding application point). Each one of the coordinators provided relevant data to be used by the UCCSA in this determination. The role of the coordinators is paramount for the proper functioning of CONAF's activities and specifically of the Strategy, as Chile is a very centralized country contact and the exchange of information on a regular and coordinated basis with the regions is difficult to achieve, so the incorporation of the coordinators in CONAF's organizational chart has been paramount. The activities related to consultation and participation by the coordinators will be described in the component 1.b.

CONAF's Forest Policy Unit: This unit was created in response to the creation of the Forest Policy Council (discussed in the previous point), and its main role is to act as a technical secretariat that provides logistical, administrative and financial support to the Council.

CONAF Inter-managerial Committee: Comprising representatives of separate managements of CONAF, it is chaired by a representative from GEDEFF and specifically incorporates CONAF's Environmental Audit and Assessment Management (GEF), Fire Containment Management (GFM)

and the Management of Protected Wildlife Areas (GASP). The purpose of this committee set up at central office level, is to participate in the validation and determination of guidelines, from the fields of competence of each management, relating to the themes associated with the ENCCRV. The creation of this committee represents a major step forward in the expected outcome of the Strategy relating to the institutional and inter-institutional arrangements implemented to strengthen the management of the ENCCRV. In general, the main topics addressed in the first meeting held in December of 2014 related to providing the Strategy's overall context, the presentation and preliminary analysis of the synergy of ENCCRV with the functions of the departments of the managements/departments/units and more specifically the submission of the Sustainable Land Management Project (MST) with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Added to the synergies within the inter-managerial committee mentioned above, it is important to mention that the development of the Strategy has generated the need to form correlations with separate managements within CONAF, which has led to a great exchange of technical support at the level of the same institution, some of the most important of which are mentioned in the following paragraphs:

Management of Protected Wildlife Areas:

Administration of Protected Wildlife Areas Department:

- Support the assessment of certification alternatives of environmental integrity of units of the Protected Wildlife Areas System (SNASPE).
- Forecast the potential effects of climate change in SNASPE: Modelling of local climatic and ecological effects; development of the planning and adaptive rezoning by SNASPE; identify paleo-shelters, dispersal and connectivity centers; identify subjectivity of surrounding communities regarding climate change.
- Strengthen the network of protected areas: Strengthen public protected areas and private connectivity sites; develop connectivity through biological corridors; develop pilot macro-zonal restoration/long-term adaptation projects to improve resilience; improve the competence of SNASPE staff with regard to climate change; development of a data management platform for adaptation and ecological restoration projects.
- Coordination in the development of a Project for GEF 6 on the design and pilot test of certification schemes for environmental services.

Conservation of Biological Diversity Department:

- Support for the implementation of pilot afforestation projects and plant restoration in SNASPE units.
- Establish a program to monitor species, habitats and critical ecosystem functions: monitor the response of animal and plant biodiversity in the face of climate change; monitor the consequences in the hydrology, wetlands and associated biota; identification of habitats critical to helping its adaptation, monitor key ecosystem functions such as water production; develop local qualitative-quantitative climate change projection scenarios in the SNASPE.

Planning and Development Department:

- Formulation of strategies and action lines for securing funding and technical support at project level and piloting in units of the Protected Wildlife Areas System.

Fire Containment Management:

Fighting Forest Fire Operations Department:

- Interoperability between the SIT, SAFF and SIDCO.

Forest Fire Prevention Department:

- Strategic options for preventing and fighting forest fires (decrease GHG emissions).
- Install and deploy two learning areas of preventive forestry to prevent forest fires.
- Support risk analysis to determine Buffer areas in forest/urban interface sectors.
- Support securing of funds through a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA).

Environmental Audit and Assessment Management:

Environmental Assessment Department:

- Implementation and commissioning of a monitoring and follow-up system of environmental safeguards.

Administration and System Department:

- Support for interoperability with the registration system and existing systems administered by CONAF.

Forestry Control Department:

- Quantification of the legal and illegal consumption of firewood at national level.
- Implementation of a comprehensive dry wood production program under sustainable forest management linked to biomass monitoring.
- Implementation of an early warning system to support forest control in real time.
- Support in the implementation of a traceability system for species with conservation problems.

Rules and Procedures Department:

- Support for social and indigenous participation in the formulation of the new forestry law.
- Support for the formulation of a draft bill for the establishment of the public CONAF and of the new forestry development law (emphasis on environmental services).

Forestry Promotion and Development Management

Forestry Plantations and Native Forest Department:

- Generation of inputs and implementation of pilot projects to improve the forest extension that CONAF performs.
- Strengthening of supply chains for dry wood (commercial facilitators).
- Implementation of pilot projects to prevent deforestation, land degradation and biomass increases.
- Implementation of pilot projects for electricity generation by biomass.
- Review and assessment of the Forestry Development Instruments.
- Training for officials through a program of studies (Master's in Climate Change and Plant Resources).
- Establishment of adaptation to climate change pilots with an emphasis on the role of forests in water balance and soil conservation.

Forest Ecosystems Monitoring Department:

- Allometric Functions Department.
- Support for the implementation of improvements that enable interoperability between the SIT and the SAFF with the National Forest Monitoring System.
- Creation of a forest inventory of *Polylepis spp.*
- Strengthening of the monitoring of biodiversity variables.
- Collaboration with the registry of plant resources, permanent and temporary forest

inventories.

Eco-systems and Society Department:

- Support for the management of Model Forests on matters related to climate change.
- Progress in the development of carbon accounting in urban trees.
- Support for managing Biosphere Reserves.

Dendro-Energy Unit:

- Implementation of a pilot project for electricity generation by biomass at local level.
- Strengthening of supply chains for the legal marketing of firewood.
- Dendro-Energy and Forest Carbon Monitoring Collaboration Project.

Executive Secretary of CONAF

Social Affairs and Indigenous Peoples Unit:

- Support for the participation process of indigenous peoples and other interest groups in the drafting of the new Forestry Development Law.
- Analysis and evaluation of non-carbon benefits such as cultural, medicinal, food, biodiversity uses, etc. in forest carbon projects to be implemented in indigenous and non-indigenous regions as inputs for creating and strengthening institutional instruments.
- Implementation of a participatory process and a national indigenous consultation in the framework of ILO Convention No. 169, strategic activities identified in the framework of the ENCCRV that creates spaces and platforms that can be used to inform, communicate and involve the indigenous and non-indigenous population on other CONAF rural initiatives.

At inter-institutional level

UCCSA has established active technical collaborations with various agencies, both public and private, with the objective of developing and implementing the ENCCRV and thereby contributing to the REDD+ preparation activities, and to be added to those mentioned in the previous point:

- The National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI), a state agency with which issues involving indigenous peoples are coordinated during the development and implementation of the Strategy. CONADI has a technical body, unique in South America, which protects and promotes the preservation and recognition of the contribution of ancestral cultures in the past and the present.
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP) that offers technical and financial support during the implementation of some projects.
- United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) that offers technical support during the implementation of some projects.
- Forest Research (INFOR), the technological research institute, collaborates with the provision of background and scientific-technological data relating to the sustainable use of forest resources and ecosystems. Inputs are of the utmost importance for the development and implementation of ENCCRV.
- The Natural Resources Information Center (CIREN), which comes under the Ministry of Agriculture, works by providing information on renewable natural resources. They possess georeferenced databases on soils, water resources, climate, and forest and fruit information, in addition to the rural property registry, key data for the development and implementation of the ENCCRV.
- The Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP) contributes with studies and data

on the economic development of small farming, organizations relating to these, human, social, productive, natural and cultural capital related to this activity. Its contribution to the ENCCRV is very important, because the inclusion of small owners and farmers is essential for the proper implementation of the Strategy.

- Indigenous organizations, small and large landowners: these are key stakeholders in the process of developing and implementing the Strategy because they are the main beneficiaries. They must be taken into account from the beginning with consultations taking place and incorporation into the process of related annotations and comments. The organizations and owners vary according to the different regions of the country, the tables with the organizations convened for the SESA workshops already conducted in Arica and Parinacota and Araucanía are presented in Annex 1 and 2, accordingly.
- Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), the official agency of the State of Chile, responsible for supporting the development of agriculture, forests and livestock, through the protection and improvement of animal and plant health, the contribution to the Strategy in these areas is fundamental.
- Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA) has regional, national and international information related to the different agents involved in the agroforestry activity. ODEPA acts as technical advisory body for the development and implementation of the Strategy.
- Ministry of Environment (MMA): agency commissioned to collaborate with the President of the Republic in the design and implementation of policies, plans and environmental programs, as well as in the protection and conservation of biological diversity and renewable natural resources and water, promoting sustainable development, the integrity of the environmental policy and its regulations. The collaboration with the MMA on the ENCCRV occurs mainly with the Climate Change Office (OCC).
- NGOs: They mostly have technical support and the vision that civil society has to climate change.
- Academia: the academic sector acts as a source of support and scientific reference in terms of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Its contribution is requested during the entire process, for more details see Annex 1 and 2 with the organizations included in the social assessment and strategic environmental workshops already conducted. The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) NGO association, which manages the REDD+SES program that certifies that the countries that are implementing strategies within the framework of REDD+ comply with the requirements imposed by the World Bank, UNFCCC and other agencies related to REDD+, promotes the implementation and credibly reports on the social and environmental performance of the REDD+ Strategies at national or subnational level.
- Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard Foundation (GSF) and the Climate Action Reserve (CAR), these 3 agencies handle different international standards in order to give the Voluntary Market greater credibility, consistency and ensure the quality of voluntary credits issued by different projects. Specifically, VCS has an approach called Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR), which sets out technical guidelines for forest carbon accounting and the establishment and monitoring of mitigation measures to climate change from the forestry sector. The GSF is a

certification authority for carbon mitigation projects whose scope involves renewable energy, energy efficiency, waste management and forestry projects that demonstrate reductions/captures of actual GHG and contribute to sustainable development in the communities where they are deployed. The forestry GSF certifies initiatives at project level, relying solely on methodologies for preparing reforestation projects.

- In addition, as mentioned above, the ENCCRV has a GTNE, which acts as a solely advisory body and comprises the aforementioned institutions.

At this point, it is important to note that the specific stakeholders involved in the participatory process related to safeguards (described in point 3.2d) vary according to the different regions of the country. The tables with the organizations convened for the workshops already conducted in Arica and Parinacota and Araucanía are presented in Annex 1 and 2, accordingly.

In addition, and as part of the FCPF's donation, the preparation and delivery of a modular Program of Studies has been stipulated, which considers the accreditation at thematic modules, diploma and Masters in climate change and plant resources levels over a total 24 months. The program shall be administered by a university accredited by the State of Chile. Along with this program, the Terms of Reference for a subsequent tender for consultancy work for the "Preparation and course of verifiers to validate and verify forest carbon initiatives and other environmental services" is in the process of being approved. The main objective of this course is to offer a modular Training Program, aimed at professionals linked to the ENCCRV and officials from the CONAF.

3.1b. Consultation, Participation and Dissemination

To correctly manage the implementation of REDD+ in Chile and, in coordination with the drafting and design of the ENCCRV, clear and functional institutions are required, which is why key players have been established and organized into separate agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, which are specified in the following paragraphs. It is important to note that the section dealing with safeguards, which has a relevant participation component, is described in point 3.2d.

Consultation, Participation and Dissemination Progress:

The Advisory Council on the Native Forest Law: this is a body in which various players from the forestry and conservation world participate, and has been designed to support discussion of the regulations, incentives and resources for the research that the Native Forest Law assigns, advising the MINAGRI on matters referred to the Native Forest Law, incorporating stakeholders from both State agencies and the private sector, small forest owners (can be Indigenous Communities), academics and NGOs. In this way, the greatest challenge is to make the law achieve its overall objective, with the integration of other services that these forest ecosystems can provide, such as cutting atmospheric carbon, improving the quality of the water, tourism and the use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for food and medicinal purposes.

Forest Policy Council Activities: the main activities of the Council are to address the themes of the next 20 years relating to climate change, bioenergy, water availability, forest fires, institutional modernization and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) related to the field of forestry, among other matters. Currently, there have been four meetings of the Council in which the main guidelines on issues related to technology research and production were identified, as well as an examination of the social and environmental aspects related to forestry, key elements to move toward a sustainable industry over time.

Specifically, in relation to the Commission on Forests-Water-Plantations, for which the head of the UCCSA acts as technical secretary, the specific scope is given to determine the relationship and the contribution of forest ecosystems (in particular plant formations), the water balance at the level of stands, micro-basins and large basins. The contribution must consider the quality and quantity of water for various uses (human consumption (drinking water), agriculture/livestock, hydroelectricity, industrial consumption/mining).

The Commission's thematic priorities are: The effect of forest plantations and their silvicultural management schemes on water balance at different scales; the effect of various forestry schemes in native forests on the quality and quantity of water at different territorial scales (estate, supra-estate, micro-basin, basin); the function of forestry plantations, native forests and xerophytic formations in marshes and wetlands as regulating ecosystems of hydrological processes at different scales; the analysis, restructuring and reorganization of public sector institutions and the establishment of incentive mechanisms for the development and sustainable management of forests and other plant formations, with the aim of improving their link and interaction with water resources; management of basins that combine forest plantations, native forests and xerophytic formations with agriculture and livestock, including conservation techniques in order to enhance the availability of water; the determination of common areas of interaction between forest and agricultural sectors to enhance the quality and quantity of water production at different territorial scales (estate, supra-estate, micro-basin, basin).

To date, the Commission's permanent technical team has worked to determine the lines of action, preparing the work plan and the map of stakeholders. In addition, with the purpose of presenting the work plan and outlining the next activities, the first meeting with all the relevant stakeholders has been scheduled for the end of August. In addition to this, there will be a *participatory technical workshop* in September, with the purpose of informing stakeholders on matters relating to water resources at global level and collecting contributions from the different stakeholders regarding water resources, forests and plantations.

Due to the creation by the mandate of the Minister of Agriculture of the Forest Policy Council (detailed above), the role that was raised in the document of the R-PP for the Forests and Climate Change Board is expected to fall under this agency's remit. It should be noted that the CPF would play an essential role in the policy guidelines of the Strategy and would be regarded as a political-strategic agency of last resort for making important decisions relating to this.

In relation to the operational decisions of the project, technical management, financial transparency and impact of its development, the Executive Management of CONAF, which in turn has a Board of Directors chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, will have a major role. Therefore, the inter-managerial committee CONAF (mentioned above) also assumes an important role in this

organizational chart, who, apart from the functions already detailed, will be responsible for certifying that the coordination actions on the ENCCRV are in line with the main guidelines of the national approach and comply with its commitments, and that these activities are coordinated with and complement those performed by the other CONAF management bodies, in addition to being an agency that assures the technical quality of the ENCCRV.

With this, the main role of the UCCSA will entail being responsible for coordinating, developing and implementing the activities arising from the Strategy. It will entail generating spaces and mechanisms for coordinating with other agencies that provide technical and financial support, in particular with the GTNE to the Strategy, to determine formal communications with the inter-managerial committee CONAF. This will be done in such a way as to ensure its operation and implementation, in addition to being responsible for bringing efficient order to the costs and providing guidance on the risks of its main actions and propose mitigation actions for them, along with the technical counterpart of the implementing agencies involved.

In addition to the above, this component is limited to the functions of the regional coordinators of climate change and environmental services, whose main role is to coordinate, monitor and validate operating pilot mitigation and adaptation to climate change projects as part of the ENCCRV. In addition, they must disseminate, perform participatory and validation processes of the ENCCRV with relevant stakeholders at regional level. In this context, it is important to emphasize the tasks performed by the social assessment and strategic environmental workshops (explained in the section 3.2d) where it has a crucial role in determining and summoning the various stakeholders involved in this participatory instance.

Technical secretariat: An agency created to support CONAF in reference to one of the specific studies of the Strategy, which covers adaptation to climate change activities (described in component 3.4.b). This technical support secretariat consists permanently of the Ministry of Environment, through its Climate Change Office and specialists in the international Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) standards and The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA). The main functions are to act in a coordinated way with professionals from UCCSA offering support on technical subjects. Firstly, the members of the secretariat revised the activity's ToR, later holding a joint analysis of the work plan proposed by the consultants carrying out important adjustments for a development of the project in line with the framework of the ENCCRV. Then the secretariat, together with professionals from UCCSA played a key role in supervising and technically adjusting the activities carried out in the project.

In addition to the above, it is important to note that in the Strategy, CONAF has directed one of the results specifically to the strengthening of capacities, with the following activities already implemented and others in the process of implementation:

International workshop on climate change and plant resources: for strategic partners from Chile in Latin America in November 2014, with the collaboration of international exhibitors, regional professionals from the CONAF, consultants and more than 10 guests from various countries belonging to LAC and linked to the development of their National REDD+ Strategies. At present, we are in the process of validating the terms of reference with AGCI for the course program for 2015. The main theme will be Environmental Services and an international specialist will be involved.

Chile-Mexico Cooperation Project: in February of this year, the funds were received for the Chile-Mexico cooperation project on forests and climate change, which is not only about sharing lessons learned from both countries, but also about generating a means of continuous exchange of information between the two nations. There have already been a series of exchanges for the adaptation of the POA and related activities. In addition, last month, in August, the project's first activity took place with the aim of technical training of two specialists from the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) in Chile with respect to the formulation of a Forestry NAMA for Mexico.

Coordination and updates: in the framework of the Forestry Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) in Chile, dissemination workshops of the Forestry NAMA were developed in 2013, which were attended by the international participation of Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA). Furthermore, and in the framework of the NAMA, from 7 to 9 July 2015, SDC undertook a mission to Chile with the purpose of reviewing the technical progress of the NAMA to date and of agreeing on the activities to be financed in the second phase of this initiative in early 2016. In this same line, on Friday 10 July of this year, an extended workshop was held with international collaborators and advisory teams that support the implementation of the ENCCRV. At the same time, from Monday 13 to Wednesday 15 July, the World Bank's mission is expected to be received to check the level of progress of the activities funded by the FCPF within the framework of the ENCCRV. The main objective for holding the extended workshop was to update and present to the agencies that contribute to the development and implementation of the Strategy, with technical, logistical and financial support for the various activities that have been carried out, are being carried out and those that are planned. The purpose of this is to provide a general overview of how it is framed and structured, and to complement the activities financed by each of the funds in the framework of the ENCCRV.

Another important milestone is the implementation and follow-up requests of the Dissemination Plan regarding the Strategy, which include, among others:

Implementation of dissemination activities of the MST Project in the framework of the ENCCRV, which has already hired a professional to develop graphic support actions for the Strategy's development. In addition, an internal process has begun for the development and review of ToR related to the design and implementation of dissemination activities and strategies of the MST, including the design and execution of communication campaigns and initiatives to raise public awareness, which include the drafting and delivery of merchandising goods and dissemination for the MST Project and the ENCCRV. In addition, a tender process is underway to design and develop a website specific to the MST Project and the ENCCRV. Although a special web page for the ENCCRV has been generated, it is important to note that the activities carried out and uploaded to this page will also be disseminated on CONAF's website and other portals, as has been done until now. At the same time, technological and computing equipment has been purchased and distributed as a way of providing materials to the professionals in charge of the strategy at regional level.

Implementation of Forestry NAMA dissemination activities within the framework of the ENCCRV, with support activities at InterClima in Lima, Peru and the filming of a climate change video about the activities financed with Forestry NAMA funds within the framework of the ENCCRV.

In addition, press releases related to the Strategy are now available in a variety of media, highlighting the note on the projects included in the agreements with UN-REDD, SDC, Chile-Mexico,

the MAPA project Newsletter and lines of reference, among others (links of interest can be found in Annex 1).

Added to these actions, there is also a series of documents published on dissemination of the ENCCRV, highlighting:

Conceptual and methodological guide for the development of carbon capture forest typologies;
http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1375370889Gu%C3%ADatipolog%C3%ADas.pdf

Allometric functions to determine forest carbon stocks for the species *Nothofagus pumilio* (Poepp. et Endl.) Krasser (LENGA) http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1389188518alometricaslenga_UCC.pdf

Allometric functions to determine forest carbon stocks to the species *Araucaria araucana* (Molina) K. Koch (ARAUCARIA) http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1381956442Informearaucaria.pdf

Compendium of allometric functions http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/compendio-funciones-alometrica_UCC.pdf

Potential applications in Chile of the accounting and generation of forest carbon credits frameworks from the voluntary market standard Verified Carbon Standard (VCS): ranging from individual projects to subnational approaches. http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1389021862vcs_03012014.pdf

Technical Paper No. 210: Role of Chile's forests in climate change mitigation http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1373639255BTCambioClimatico.pdf

Field Operations Manual.

In addition, this component includes the financing of the fitting out and implementation of the Climate Change Unit Office from an Office as an operations center of the UCCSA.

3.2. Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy:

As mentioned in the introduction, the preparation process for REDD+ in Chile is aimed at developing a National Strategy that involves not only forested ecosystems, but also plant resources in general and that, above all, will succeed in improving and structuring processes and activities that are already in place and implemented in the country. This framework for action includes a planning and implementation process of the key actions for achieving the objectives of the Strategy, in which Chile needs to make significant progress. It also includes involving the various interest groups and strengthening the capabilities of these groups to manage forests at local, regional and national levels.

3.2a. Assessment of Land Use, Causes of Land-Use Change, Forestry Law, Policy and Governance

As specified in the introduction, the forestry sector is included in the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector (LULUCF) and is based on emissions and absorptions of carbon that are the result of land-use changes and management.

With regard to emissions, the LULUCF sector in Chile is the only sector with net CO₂ capture in the country. In 2010, the GHG balance for the sector was -49,877.4 GgCO₂eq. Specifically, the GHG balance of the forestland category WAS -52,052.5 GgCO₂eq, which represents 96.0% in absolute terms within the sector. According to estimates published in Chile's INGEI (National Greenhouse Gas Inventory) in 2014, since 1990, the GHG balance of this category presents net capture favorable to sequestration, although it has fallen by 1.2%. The main activities associated with absorptions from this sector will be related to biomass increases in the forest plantations and in native forest seedlings.

By way of clarification, although the LULUCF sector is the only sector that presents net emission captures in Chile, it generates emissions. These emissions are mostly produced by the degradation of native plant resources mainly associated with forest fires and the casual gathering and use of firewood. For the latter activity, some estimates conclude that up to 10 million cubic meters of firewood is gathered illegally annually, which is equivalent to managing almost 77,000 ha/year, without a proper management plan approved by the respective agencies. It is important to note that the data submitted by the INGEI do not satisfactorily reflect this background, due to the fact that there are no specific estimates at national level on this activity. This is why one of the main contributions that can be expected from the development of the ENCCRV is to provide methodologies and reliable data to determine and monitor the gathering of firewood in the country.

The main cause of the increase in the consumption of firewood is the increase in demand by the residential sector, which is why it is important to note that these figures on emissions and use of firewood are considered to be underestimated: there is a high use of wood from the illegal logging of fragmented wood that has not been accounted for. It has also been demonstrated that illegal cutting activities in Chile are mainly linked to areas with low-income populations, which is why this driver is highly linked to the lack of alternatives, both in the workplace and in alternative energy sources for these populations. This makes concrete actions in this area, including social and environmental aspects, necessary.

The degradation of forested areas is also exacerbated by agricultural pressure and the introduction of livestock in the extraction land, preventing the natural regeneration of the forest; as a result, a vicious circle that largely prevents natural recovery is generated. At this point, it is important to emphasize that this sector is considered in the map of stakeholders and is mainly represented by small- and medium-sized owners and indigenous communities. Greater detail on specific communities and organizations is provided in Annexes 1 and 2, where the stakeholders who have been summoned for the Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment Workshops of the ENCCRV in the regions of the Araucanía and Arica have been specified, in order to bolster the information in the analysis of causes of degradation, and make it more precise at regional and local levels.

Taking this data into account, and since the relevant net emission rates associated with deforestation have not been reported, the country's efforts are focused on creating the conditions necessary to achieve the recovery of the forest ecosystems. This would be one of the major contributions of the ENCCRV, through the development of various strategic activities that will be piloted under various conditions and social and environmental situations. Due to the fact that in some cases the forests have been operated with unsustainable practices, the quantification and analysis of the current state of the plant resources in the various areas of the country is required, with the purpose of formulating and promoting the best possible recovery alternatives.

Given this scenario, Chile's efforts are geared towards the effective determination of drivers, recovery of the degraded native forest, with particular emphasis on ecosystems of major interest from the point of view of cutting emissions, provision of environmental services and conservation of biological diversity.

Taking the abovementioned information into account, CONAF and specifically UCCSA have detected that a more detailed analysis is required where the causes of land-use change are more precisely and specifically identified. Specifically, a study on the activities carried out in this area has been funded by the FCPF's resources within the framework of the Strategy. One of the most relevant studies is called "Analysis of the causes of deforestation and degradation and no increases in stocks (quantitative and qualitative assessment), and identification of lines to support the strategic goals to be achieved with the ENCCRV".

No.	Actividad REDD+	Principales Causales
1	Deforestación	Incendios forestales (natural o provocado)
2	Deforestación	Expansión de los cultivos forestales (Sustitución de Bosque Nativo)
3	Deforestación	Expansión urbana
4	Deforestación	Expansión agrícola (Habilitación para uso agrícola comercial y subsistencia)
1	Degradación	Incendios forestales (natural o provocado)
5	Degradación	Uso insustentable de los bosques
5.1	Degradación	<i>Manejo forestal autorizado sin rendimiento sostenido.</i>
5.2	Degradación	<i>Extracción de leña ilegal</i>
5.3	Degradación	<i>Floreo de maderas de valor</i>
6	Degradación	Sobrepastoreo
7	Degradación	Cambio climático
8	No aumento de existencias	No forestación con especies nativas.
8.1	No aumento de existencias	<i>Baja motivación en la racionalidad económica de los privados</i>
9	No aumento de existencias	No restauración de bosques degradados.
9.1	No aumento de existencias	<i>Ganadería extensiva</i>
9.2	No aumento de existencias	<i>Baja motivación en la racionalidad económica de los privados</i>

Image 2. Outcome of phase I. Main causes of deforestation, land degradation and no increase in forest carbon stocks.

This study includes the analysis of existing national legislation and the current forestry policy framework in the country. Its main objective is, as mentioned above, to identify and analyses, quantitatively and qualitatively, the causes of deforestation, forest degradation, no increase in stock/captures of forest carbon, in addition to the identification and analysis of strategic options for dealing with these causes. The following guidelines have been established to achieve this objective: the analysis of the causes must be at country level emphasizing the specificity of each region; in addition, strategic lines must be defined and proposed and goals for addressing these causes designed. Thus, there are plans to analyses the costs and financial implications of the strategic lines

and associated goals, defining monitoring based on a prioritization of indicators. The main outcomes of this study to date are shown in Figure 2.

3.2b. REDD+ Strategic Options

This point refers to the definition of the various strategic initiatives to curb and/or reverse the drivers of deforestation and degradation, in addition to projects to promote the conservation, sustainable management and improvement of the carbon sequestration of forests as well as the environmental services they provide.

REDD+ Strategic Options Progress

On this point, in Chile since 2011 — and obeying a mandate from the Ministers of State that requested a project to explore and deliver the best options for the country for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) — the project Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios (MAPS) Chile was developed. It combines a scientific exercise by modelling scenarios and long-term mitigation options, with an organized and informed participatory process of the various relevant stakeholders in the country. The project is managed by an Inter-ministerial Steering Committee, which includes representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, Mining, Transport and Telecommunications, Energy and Environment. The latter serves as the project's Executive Secretariat.

To date, there are already results from the first and second phase of MAPS relating to the construction of a 2007–2030 Baseline for emissions from the study of seven sectors that are most relevant in terms of GHG emission and capture. As this is the Baseline that began in 2007, the sectoral projections have been made conditionally to the set of existing information in December 2006. The sectors considered are: 1) transformation centers (electricity generation/transport, refineries, etc.), 2) mining and other industries, 3) transport and urban planning, 4) commercial, residential and public (energy consumption), 5) agricultural and land-use change, 6) forest and land-use change and 7) waste. A model has been developed for each of the sectors, which represents potential operating conditions for each sector in the period 2007–2030 and which delivers the GHG emissions on an annual basis as a result. For these purposes, each model projects the emission determinants in the project's time frame. With regard to the second phase, this includes the Baseline GHG emissions 2013-2030, the measures and mitigation scenarios, along with an analysis of the macroeconomic effects associated with the various scenarios.

In addition to this, on 29 January 2010, Chile signed the so-called Copenhagen Agreement, noting the following: “Chile shall adopt appropriate national mitigation measures to achieve a 20% reduction of projected emissions by the year 2020, considering 2007 as the base year. To achieve this objective, Chile will require relevant international support. Actions associated with energy efficiency, renewable energy and Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry will be the main focus of the nationally appropriate mitigation actions.” This agreement was ratified at the United Nations Climate Summit in New York, on 23 September 2014 attended by Her Excellency the President of the Republic Michelle Bachelet Jeria.

In this speech, the President made reference to the various actions taken by the country to achieve these objectives by highlighting the following interventions:

- *“We launched an energy agenda to move towards a clean, safe, sustainable grid, validated by the citizenship. It includes the adoption of Energy Efficiency as a State policy, as well as a commitment to 45% of the power generation capacity installed by the year 2025 coming from non-conventional renewable energy sources. In this sense, I am pleased to announce that this year more than 1,000 megawatts of non-conventional renewable energy will enter our power grid.”*
- *“In our recent tax reform, we established a tax on CO2 emissions from fixed sources that exceed 50 megawatts of thermal power generation, a pioneering mechanism in our region. Also, and with the support of the World Bank’s Alliance for Markets, we will assess other carbon price instruments that the country needs in the future”*
- *“We must not forget our forests and their huge capacity to serve as a sink for greenhouse gases. With its own resources, my country has been proposed recovering around 100,000 hectares of degraded soil in the next 20 years, with an investment of nearly USD 250 million. With international support, Chile could be double this afforestation area with native species, and we could reach a million hectares of native forest recovery by the year 2035, which would mean an emissions capture of about 200 million tons of CO2.”*

Considering this last intervention and in relation to the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) in December 2014, the Chilean State started the so-called “Public Consultation on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions”. The main objective was to receive input and comments from all sectors and stakeholders (public, civil society, academia, private sector, indigenous peoples, among others), with the aim of improving the National Contribution Proposal that Chile has submitted to the Secretariat of the Convention on Climate Change. The forestry sector is immersed in the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions on the subject of Mitigation and is in line with the projects that stem from the ENCCRV.

The Contribution with respect to forests is in the last stage of revision in the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change, and references that,

- *“Chile will manage 100,000 hectares of native forest through the incentives of Law No. 20,283, which would represent greenhouse gas captures and reductions of around 600,000 tons per year from 2030. In addition, subject to the approval of the new forestry development law, Chile could commit to afforesting 100,000 hectares, which would represent captures of between 900,000 to 1,200,000 tons from the year 2030.”*

It is important to note that the contribution is subject to the enactment of the Forestry Development law for which inputs in the ENCCRV are being formulated (details in the following component).

In addition to the above, the MST project is a development to consider in this component. As mentioned earlier, this project’s overall objective is to contribute to the formulation of a national framework for sustainable land management — applied to forestland — to combat degradation, reverse desertification, strengthen the incorporation of biodiversity in agroforestry policies and protect carbon assets. To achieve this objective, sustainable land management practices are expected to be implemented and incorporate and/or refine instruments that have a significant

impact on the management of the region from an agroforestry and environmental point of view. The main beneficiaries will be the country's most vulnerable sectors from a socio-economic point, including low-income populations in rural areas and indigenous communities whose lands have been degraded or are under threat of degradation. Beneficiaries will also include small- and medium-sized producers in the private sector and civil society in relation to the environmental services that the forests provide.

Moreover, 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+. These include:

Multilateral treaty on climate change: Currently, member states of the UNFCCC, including Chile, are negotiating a multilateral treaty on climate change under the United Nations system that will be of universal application and from which obligations to binding emissions-reduction will emanate for all countries. This agreement should be signed in December 2015 in Paris, in the framework of the Conference of the Parties No. 21 (COP 21). Developing countries must for the first time commit to binding reduction contributions to be implemented post-2020. In this process, the countries must communicate their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions mentioned in the previous point.

National Climate Change Action Plan 2008–2012 (NCCAP) was drafted from the “National Strategy for Climate Change”, presented in 2006 by the national advisory committee on global change, and publicly launched in December 2008. The NCCAP's objective is to “minimize the adverse impacts of climate change, through integrated actions that make it possible to determine the country's vulnerability and adaptation measures to tackle them properly, and at the same time mitigate greenhouse gases”. This plan formed a set of guidelines for public policies relating to climate change, based on three core issues: adaptation to the impacts of climate change, mitigation of emissions and creation and capacity building. With this National Plan, the information was generated to prepare national and sectoral plans for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. Currently, a second period of the National Climate Change Action Plan from 2012 to 2014 is in effect and is working at inter-ministerial level to launch the new plan this year. This is a process in which CONAF, along with other governmental institutions, has been actively involved.

National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation: in 2014, the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation was launched. This is the guiding instrument of the Chilean climate change adaptation public policy, whose mission is to “Strengthen Chile's ability to adapt to climate change by increasing its knowledge of its impacts and the country's vulnerability, and by generating planned actions that enable it to minimize negative effects and capitalize on positive effects for its economic and social development, and to ensure its sustainability”. This plan provides the guidelines for adaptation at national level and provides the overall structure for the coordination and linking of the actions of the different sectors, administrative levels, at multi-sectoral, regional or crosscutting levels. With regard to the sectoral level, it is important to emphasize the development of the adaptation plans by sector, where the “Plan for Climate Change Adaptation For Biodiversity” and “Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for the Agroforestry Sector”, among others, have been defined which are linked to various sectors.

CONAF has directly participated in the two sectoral plans mentioned above. More specifically with respect to the “Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for Biodiversity”, the Council of Ministers for sustainability and climate change approved the Ministerial Proposal that proposes 50 measures,

which fall under four specific objectives aimed at research, capacity-building, protection and conservation of biodiversity and the reduction of vulnerability to climate change. In this plan, the ENCCRV was included as one of the measures whose focus is the country's forests (Sheet No. 15). In reference to the precise determination of the volume and emissions relating to the unsustainable use of firewood, the ENCCRV represents a huge contribution at country level. Although it is known to be an important precursor of forest degradation, it has still not been adequately quantified in terms of emissions; this is expected to be one of the biggest contributions of the Strategy.

As mentioned in the introduction, the ENCCRV incorporates in its guidelines the planning for these strategic options, specifically mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The specific activities that have been carried out so far in this area and that contribute to the REDD+ preparatory activity, include:

Specifically, in relation to the expansion of the national forest extension system in the southern regions of the country as support for the national dissemination strategy for REDD+ in financial and auditing contexts, a study has been put out to tender and a professional hired to manage them using FCPF funds. Each of these points is explained below (their specific amounts and activities will be detailed in Section 4):

- a) Development of a Trade Facilitation study for the financial arrangements in the region in the context of REDD+. The objective is to design and gather key information enabling the causes of deforestation and forest degradation by the unsustainable use of biomass to be tackled through trade extension and facilitation by promoting sustainable use in vulnerable rural and urban populations as a mitigation measure. The intervention must be translated into the reduction of emissions or captures achieved in the implementation of sustainable use measures. This study intends to implement four learning areas.
- b) Hiring of a professional as technical support for the management, follow-up and monitoring of the pilot initiatives and forest extension in the framework of the FCPF and ENCCRV, with an emphasis on the activities required to draft the R-Package. This professional has been hired to provide direct support to the UCCSA in the central office, both for activities related to the forest extension system and for the management and development of activities related to the overall Strategy.

In Chile, the informal production and use of firewood has been identified as a major cause of degradation of native forests directly related to the high demand for firewood in the residential sector. For these reasons, the designing of specific lines of action is pursued as a primary objective in these learning areas. This would directly tackle the causes of deforestation and degradation by the unsustainable use of firewood and pilot them in four areas of the country. These shall be considered as lines of action related to organization, formalization and professionalization of the regional biomass supply networks and the installation of collection centers to generate value-added and higher quality products. The implementation of these collection centers will enable the degradation of the forest to be avoided, to improve the quality of products and competitiveness between depressed areas in productive terms and to produce a local, clean, sustainable fuel at a reasonable cost.

At this point, it is important to note that this driver of degradation is intimately linked to the most socio-economically vulnerable sectors of the country, which is why the development of this project should be closely tied to the ENCCR V's social and environmental safeguarding plan. In addition, emphasis has been placed on this study's ToRs to take into consideration the incorporation of gender issues and those of native peoples throughout the development of the project.

In parallel with CONAF, it is working on a Dendro-energy Strategy in order to address this matter in the short- and the long-terms, to contribute to future related national policies. It should be noted that there are also other initiatives in the Ministry of Energy that are complemented by this study, which are intended to boost the firewood market. These implement new and improved technologies aimed at improving the calorific value of biomass products, and at the same time cut emissions and high levels of particulate material emanating from the wood that is marketed with an unsuitable moisture content.

In the context of establishing trials in the territory, the preliminary stage of the establishment in the field of two "Forest Fire Forestry Preventive Pilots" is under development. These two studies have already been put out to tender and are in the process of initial coordination with the professionals responsible for it. The establishment of the geographic location of the pilots was determined by a series of variables related to frequency of occurrence of forest fires, proximity to urban areas and the project's area of influence. One of the pilots will be established with these data in the region of Maule and another in the region of Valparaíso — places where a high incidence of forest fires has been detected, which, as noted above, are the largest source of CO₂ emissions in the forestry sector. These two pilot projects should include preventive activities that can be replicated in other critical areas of the country, they must also incorporate measurements based on formal indicators that the UNFCCC has requested, in order to avoid and reduce GHG emissions in forests. In addition, they must consider activities to increase awareness among the population and authorities regarding the risk of living in a forest/urban interface area and encourage behavior that involves greater individual and community responsibility in terms of protection against fires. These two pilot projects are financed with funds from the Forestry NAMA.

Added to these advances in matters related to the provision of water resources by plant resources, is a tender for a project whose aim is to provide an "Alignment of the contents of the current National Action Program to Combat Desertification with strategic and operational objectives of the ten year strategy of the UNCCD". This has already been awarded and is in the process of delivering the first report; this project is funded by UNEP.

The details of the requests for funds to move forward in this component of the REDD+ preparatory activities will be provided in point 4.

3.2c. Implementation Framework

This component is based on the design of the operational configuration of the Strategy. As noted in the introduction, the ENCCR V consists of three phases. The first is *preparation* (2014–2015), which corresponds to the conceptual design of the elements and interconnections. A second pilot phase is *implementation* (2015–2020), which corresponds to the execution of actions related to the establishment and management of plant resources with a direct territorial scope. Finally, the third stage is generically called *payment by results* based on performance (2018–2035), which

corresponds to the process of compensation paid to the country when they have been implemented and verified.

With regard to the legal field, there are a number of laws and decrees regulating environmental aspects in Chile, although, not all arrangements are directly linked to the regulation and implementation of the Strategy, and specifically to REDD+, they are worth taking into account. Those with the greatest relative interference are listed below:

- Law No. 19/300. The Environmental Framework Law.
- Law No. 20/283. Law on recovery of the native forest and forestry development.
- Law No. 18/378 on conservation districts of soil-forest-water, administered by CONAF.
- Law No. 20/417, which created the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Environmental Assessment Service and the Superintendence of the Environment.
- Indigenous Lands are governed by Indigenous Law No. 19/253, specifically as set out in Articles 12 and Article 13; and the tenure situation with regard to agricultural communities is governed by Law No. 19/233.
- Decree Law (D. L.) No. 701, which refers to the National Forestry Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI). This fixes the legal regime of forestland or preferably suitable for afforestation, and establishes building standards in this area.
- Law No. 19/561, which amends D. L. No. 701, through which it incentivizes the afforestation of small owners and fragile soils and degraded and soil remediation practices. This legal amendment incorporates incentives.
- D. L. No. 466, which refers to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINREL), which created a national advisory committee on global change.
- D. L. No. 87, which refers to the MINAGRI, which created an advisory council on climate change and agriculture.
- Exempt Resolution (Decree) No. 197, which refers to the MMA, which constituted the Advisory Committee on Climate Change.
- Decree No. 08/2015, MINAGRI Ministerial Decree of 11 March 2015, which created the Forest Policy Council.
- Presidential Instruction No. 007 to Law No. 20,500 on Citizen Associations and Participation, which places the emphasis by appealing for full compliance and which calls for the facilitation of new forms of deliberative participation.

Of these regulations, the following cover sectoral level in relation to forests:

Decree Law No. 701: Created in 1974 as a forestry development instrument, with the dual purpose of preserving existing forests and covering land devoid of vegetation with new forest plantations. This law has undergone several amendments. This legislation included a bonus for the afforestation or stabilization of dunes in soils preferably suitable for forests and a bonus and tax benefit for performing administration and management activities of forests planted on land preferably suitable for forests.

Law No. 20,283. on the recovery of the Native Forest and Forestry Development, called the Native Forest Law, was enacted in 2008. Its main objectives include the protection, recovery and improvement of native forests, in order to ensure forest sustainability and the environmental policy.

Law No. 19,561 which amends D. L. No. 701, was enacted in 1998, through which it incentivizes the afforestation of small owners and the recovery of areas in the process of desertification, fragile and degraded soils and soil remediation practices. This new law mainly amends the objective of the bonus incentives geared towards small owners to carry out activities involving afforestation and forest management activities in soils planted. Such soils are preferably suitable for forests and have the bonus of performing afforestation, soil remediation and/or stabilization of dunes in fragile soil, ñadis (specific type of soil in the area of the south of Chile, characterized by the presence of an impermeable layer) in the process of desertification, in degraded soils, or degraded soils with slopes greater than 100%. The articles pertaining to the development instruments became null and void in 2012 and only the regulatory provisions are in force. Consequently, a formal request has now been made to extend the development instruments.

Exempt Resolution No. 197: enacted in 2013, this resolution was born from the need to create an operational committee on climate change called the “Advisory Committee on Climate Change”, which replaces the National Advisory Committee on Global Change (CNACG) whose main functions are described in point 2.1b relating to Consultation, Participation and Dissemination.

It is important that to detail the forestry development instruments mentioned above. Both include a payment in bonuses but this is an ex-post not an ex-ante payment, which results in small- and medium-sized owners not having the initial capital to start carrying out the activities. In addition in both, the payment is for performing activities (activities that do not necessarily relate to the capture of CO₂ or adaptation) instead of payment by results. In D. L. 701, the payment was made once CONAF checked the compliance of activities in the field; as time passed, they increased the bonuses. In the Law 20/283, funds are competitively awarded and the bonus per hectare is less, in addition, it should be clarified that this law has not had the expected effect on the productive sector, as in Chile only 5% of saleable timber comes from native forests. Moreover, in Chile there are no articles of law to regulate, subsidies or legalese operating in areas that have suffered from fires.

Implementation Framework Progress:

With this background, CONAF and other State agencies are currently working on a new legal standard to support small- and medium-sized forest landowners, through the payment of a bonus to establish plantations, on degraded land and in marginal sites, commonly associated with rural poverty, with both productive and purely environmental purposes. To encourage afforestation, the intention is to incorporate bonuses for the environmental services that plant resources provide, such as regulation of the water balance, conservation and remediation of soil and landscape connectivity.

In relation to this last point, the ENCCRV is developing a study with funding from the FCPF, which will provide a compendium of the inputs generated in the various activities of the strategy. To contribute to the development of proposals for articles of different laws, this corresponds to the “Drafting of technical, political and strategic inputs for the incorporation of the key elements of management schemes and compensation for environmental services developed under the ENCCRV in the new draft bill on forestry development and other regulatory and sectoral development

instruments”. The overall objective of this consulting is to support the drafting of the articles to include in the draft New Forestry Development Law, as well as regulations that could include analyzing Law No. 20/293, its regulations and propose amendments for its future adaptation. Inputs are generated for:

- New Forestry Development Law and regulation of forest plantations, which supports small- and medium-sized forest landowners, through the payment of a bonus to establish plantations, on degraded land and in marginal sites, commonly associated with rural poverty, with both productive and purely environmental purposes. To encourage afforestation, the intention is to incorporate bonuses for the environmental services that the plant resources provide.
- Draft Bill on payment for ecosystem services, which would include compensation for the environmental services that plant resources provide such as regulation of water balance, conservation and remediation of soil and landscape connectivity.
- Draft Bill on forest fires: as mentioned in Chile, there are no articles of law to regulate lands that have suffered forest fires, and as this is one of the main causes of deforestation and degradation, it is of the utmost importance to be able to enact a law on this matter.

In addition, the study “Design of a Carbon Credits Registry System for the Forestry Sector in Chile”, funded by the Forestry NAMA has been developed, which mainly consisted of the functional characterization of a standard carbon credits registry based on world-class solutions currently available. It also delivered a functional characterization of the final solution appropriate for the forestry sector to identify relevant aspects that should be considered, in order to register and/or effectively trade the carbon credits generated. In addition, there was a lifting of the rest of the functionalities required to constitute the system for registering carbon credits from the forestry sector in Chile. There was also a proposal for information requirements resulting from the functionalities required in the previous point and a proposal for an institutional framework that will properly support and manage the previous solution. In this same line and also funded by the Forestry NAMA, the study on the “Demand for Carbon Credits from the Chilean Forestry Sector” has been developed.

Furthermore, it is in the bidding process and its ultimate aim is the implementation at pilot level of an Environmental Forestry Fund (EFF) as a financial and operational tool of the ENCCRV. To support the implementation of this Fund, the plan is to carry out two pilot projects located in the Biobío and Los Ríos regions, specifically involving work to restore native vegetation in water-producing areas to increase carbon stocks and improve the availability (quality and quantity) of water resources for its various uses, mainly at rural level. The project has been financed with funds from the UN-REDD’s Targeted Support and entails the design of a profit-sharing and payment by results scheme, associated with a reduction of emissions and increased capture of GHG from native forests, plantations, soils suitable for planting and xerophytic formations belonging to small- and medium-sized enterprises.

In the future, the EFF will install capacities in the country necessary to comply with the requirements of international donors that contribute to its funding, and it is expected that key inputs in this field will be included in the relevant laws. In this context, piloting an EFF that introduces new ways of supporting owners of the forest in overall recovery achieves the desired half-time outcome, thus becoming one of the main inputs in the future to configure new forestry and environmental development instruments backed up by law, that can permanently channel national and

international funds for payment by performance, in which the Green Climate Fund may play a big part. With the purpose of having staff exclusively dedicated to this project, UCCSA has contracted with a portion of the funds awarded, the services of a technical and administrative support professional, who will also support other aspects related to the Strategy and the development of the National Program with funding from UN-REDD, which should be applied for this year. The following diagram has been developed to provide greater clarity on how the EFF fits into this in the possible future financial design:

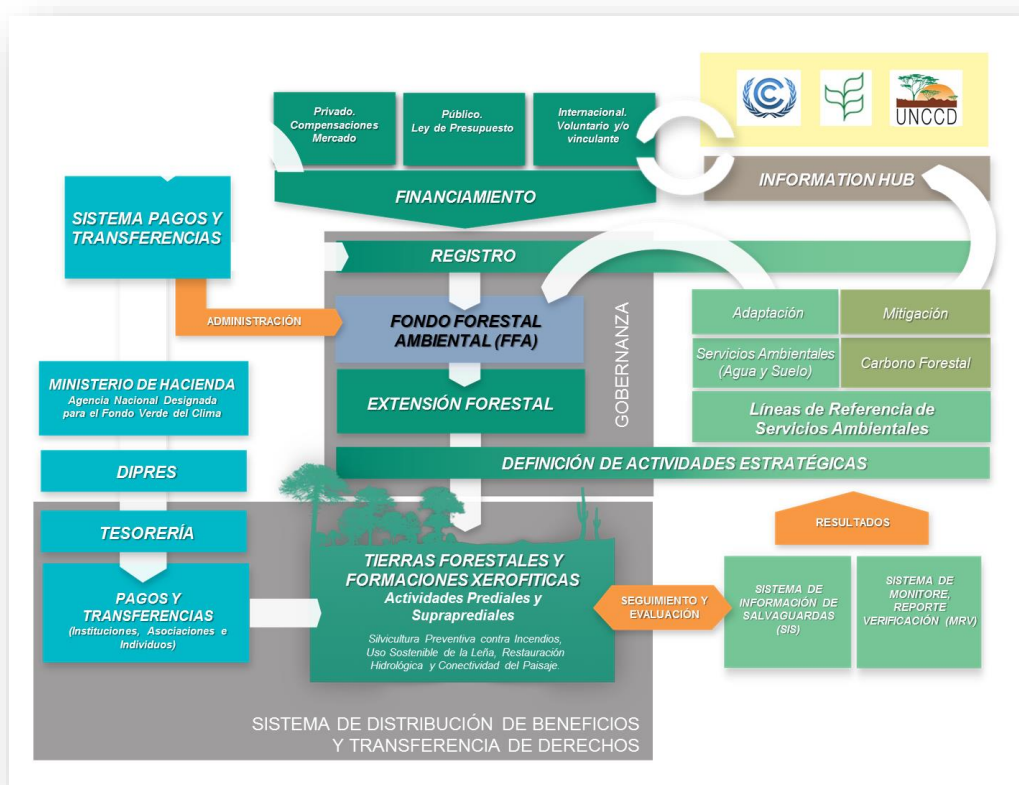


Image 3. Future financial design.

In addition, CONAF published a document with own resources on the Initial Ideas on Forest Carbon Rights, available at the following link: <http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Documento-final-1.pdf>, published in October 2014 whose subject matter includes the legal assessment of two themes, the first relates to the nature of Forest Carbon, it specifically seeks to explain who would own the reductions and captures which are reported in this field and the applicable legal framework; and the second, relates to aspects related to land tenure.

With regard to the assessment of the status of land tenure in the native forest, the study has already been awarded to a consortium comprising Climate Focus and the TECO Group, which includes a “Comprehensive analysis of the technical and legal elements and procedures required for the development and future implementation of a system of transfer of carbon reduction rights and profit-sharing associated with the payment of environmental services, with an emphasis on carbon”.

This study will mainly focus on the areas of the MST pilot project explained above and will be financed with funds from the FCPF. The main objective of this study is to obtain inputs to propose the technical and legal procedure concerning the transfer of carbon rights into payment by results schemes and work out the elements and procedures that will enable the regulatory and operating framework to be identified in a Profit-Sharing System adjusted to the legislation and national circumstances that meet the requirements of the UNFCCC, the actions taken by the country in the framework of the ENCCRV and the implementation of a possible emissions reduction program under the FCPF. This is why it is very important that the consultants that carry out these projects communicate well with each other so that opinions and results are exchanged.

In addition to this, for the ENCCRV it has been shown that one of his major challenges relates to financial sustainability in the medium and long term both to carry out actions in the field that effectively capture/reduce emissions and in turn generate other environmental benefits, such as the compensation systems, which could be construed as providing incentives that motivate the participation of owners and communities dependent on forests and other plant resources that could benefit from using these payment and compensation schemes.

For this reason, the need was identified to develop a comprehensive financial strategy for the implementation of the ENCCRV, a study funded by the IDB. The objective of this study is to draft the Financial Strategy for the ENCCRV, which will identify and propose financial instruments and sources of funding for the implementation of the various actions of the ENCCRV, at their different levels (national, subnational, owners, etc.), as well as a national and international sequence for the deployment of the instruments and sources of funding.

This strategy will be based on a detailed analysis of the scope of the ENCCRV with regard to its applicability in the territory, ability to fulfil international commitments in the field of mitigation and adaptation to climate change (for example INDCs). One of the main bases that guides these elements is the study of causes of deforestation, land degradation and no increase in carbon stock that is currently underway with funding within the framework of the FCPF and which will detail the most efficient strategic options in each case with their consequent analysis of costs and goals. This will define to a large extent what will finally be able to be implemented operationally according to different funding scenarios that would be linked to this consultancy in particular, which includes the identification and costing of actions for the ENCCRV, for more details of interactions between studies see Annex 3.

The details of the requests for funds to progress in this topic will be detailed in point 4.

3.2d. Social and Environmental Impacts

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. In Cancun, during COP 16 of the UNFCCC paragraph 72 of Decision 1/CP16 establishes the following: “The party countries, when drafting and implementing their national strategies or action plans, shall address, among other things, the causes of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure, forest governance, gender considerations and the safeguards identified in paragraph 2 of Annex I to this Decision, ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, among others, indigenous peoples and local communities”.

In the case of safeguards, 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:

1. 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)
2. Countries should develop a Safeguards Information System (SIS) to provide information on how they are addressing and respecting the Cancun safeguards and,
3. 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”.

Considering the above, it is important to stress that 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. In the Social and Strategic Environmental Assessment the Strategy considers a participatory management, multi-stakeholder, multi-sector and multi-level process, focused on strengthening governance and dialogue with and between local communities and social organizations, connecting with the different components and activities for the integration of environmental and social considerations from the point of view of priority groups with respect to the strategic options for mitigating deforestation, forest degradation and non-forestation. In practical terms, in its design, the participatory process includes the implementation of regional workshops around the country and a national workshop, which will provide inputs for the drafting of the Management Framework for Social and Environmental Safeguards (MGAS).

It is important to emphasize that it has been considered that the assessment of environmental and social impacts phase passed through the entire Strategy and all the specific studies feed and at the same time collect information on the participatory process contributing to the identification, weighting and assessment of impacts and the corresponding environmental management measures.

During this preparation and implementation of the Strategy stage, activities related to safeguards developed to date are entirely funded by the FCPF and are focused on consultation, participation and dissemination through the participatory workshops of the Social and Environmental Assessment as a strategic tool to identify social and environmental impacts. After the workshops have been held, the information gathered will be analyzed and a report will be generated to help with inputs generated by the proposals made by the Focus Groups and their participation in the formulation of a new forestry sector law. This is why the Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit of CONAF must have a very close relationship with the study of the law’s inputs.

In addition to this report, and subsequent to the completion of the participatory process, a final report should be obtained that documents a) the participation process carried out during the 15 regional workshops, with regard to the analysis and diagnostic studies; b) proposals for strategic activities for the implementation of the ENCCRV; c) the risks and benefits of the proposed activities;

and d) the context challenges that can improve or undermine the sustainability of the ENCCRV in addition to its recommendations.

This report resulting from the participatory process will form the basis for the development of MGAS, and with this guarantee the implementation of this ENCCRV protecting both the international and national social and environmental safeguards.

In summary, from the products resulting from the participatory process, inputs for developing the following mechanisms and systems will be produced:

- Profit-sharing system, both the elements of the system and those aspects for the fair and equitable sharing of profit.
- Mechanism for resolving complaints and suggestions, based on the national reality that already has an information, claims and suggestions mechanism, known as OIRS.

By way of organizing the plan, the ENCCRV implementation is described in a timeline (Figure 4). By way of explanation, Figure 4 represents the activities related to safeguards in a time diagram. First activities linked to the strategic environmental assessment will be carried out with the strategic social and environmental assessment workshops as a first activity; then, the plan is for an indigenous consultation to be conducted (point explained in the request for additional resources). In conjunction with this and for the purpose of including the safeguards at every level in the Strategy, each pilot study that is planned must run workshops with the stakeholders involved. The identification of specific indicators that will be used, together with the analysis of the results of the workshops is planned as input from the workshops, to construct the MGAS. The MGAS will be the tool to address/manage the (positive/negative) impacts that have been identified in the analytical process so that guidelines or actions will be obtained that will be incorporated into the Safeguards Information System (SIS). In addition, there are plans to incorporate a system for resolving complaints and suggestions available to the community into the Strategy. The approach for the process in Figure 5.

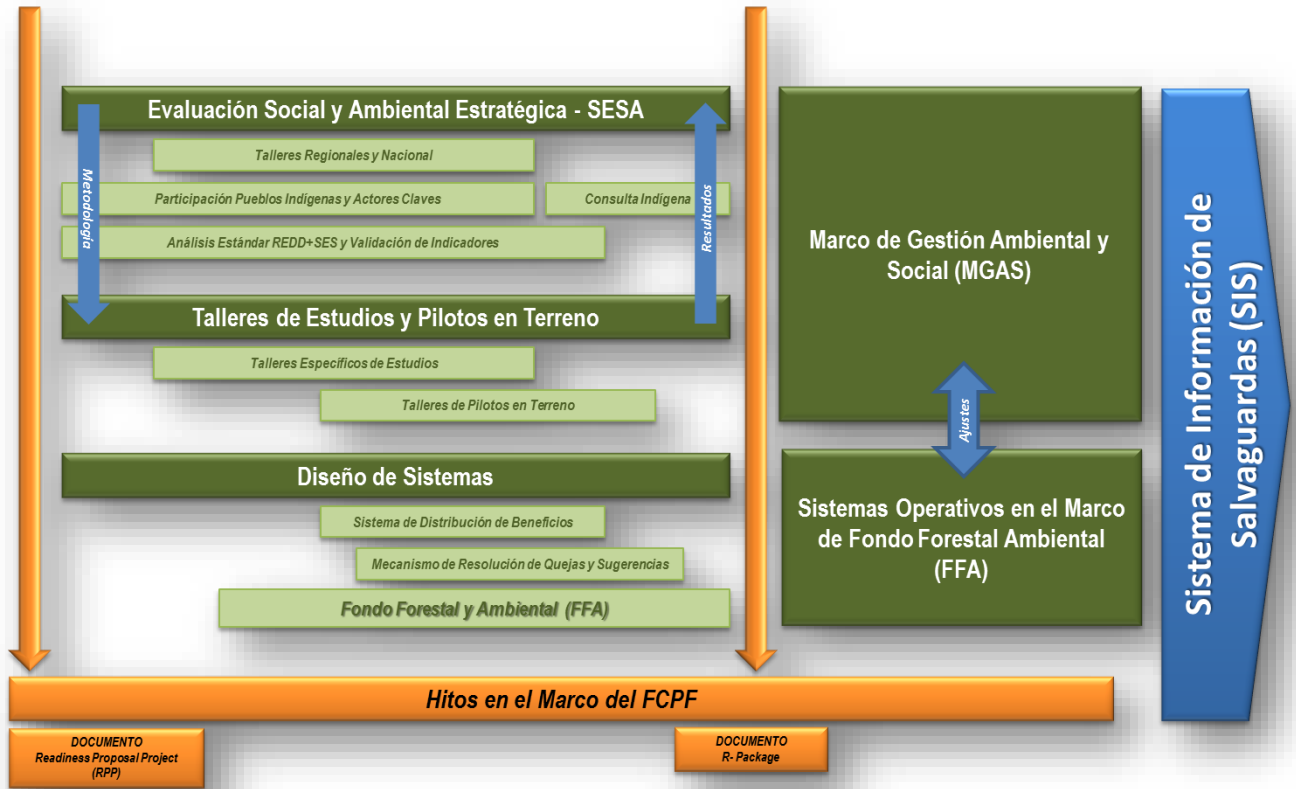


Image 4. ENCCR Social and Environmental Safeguards Process Plan

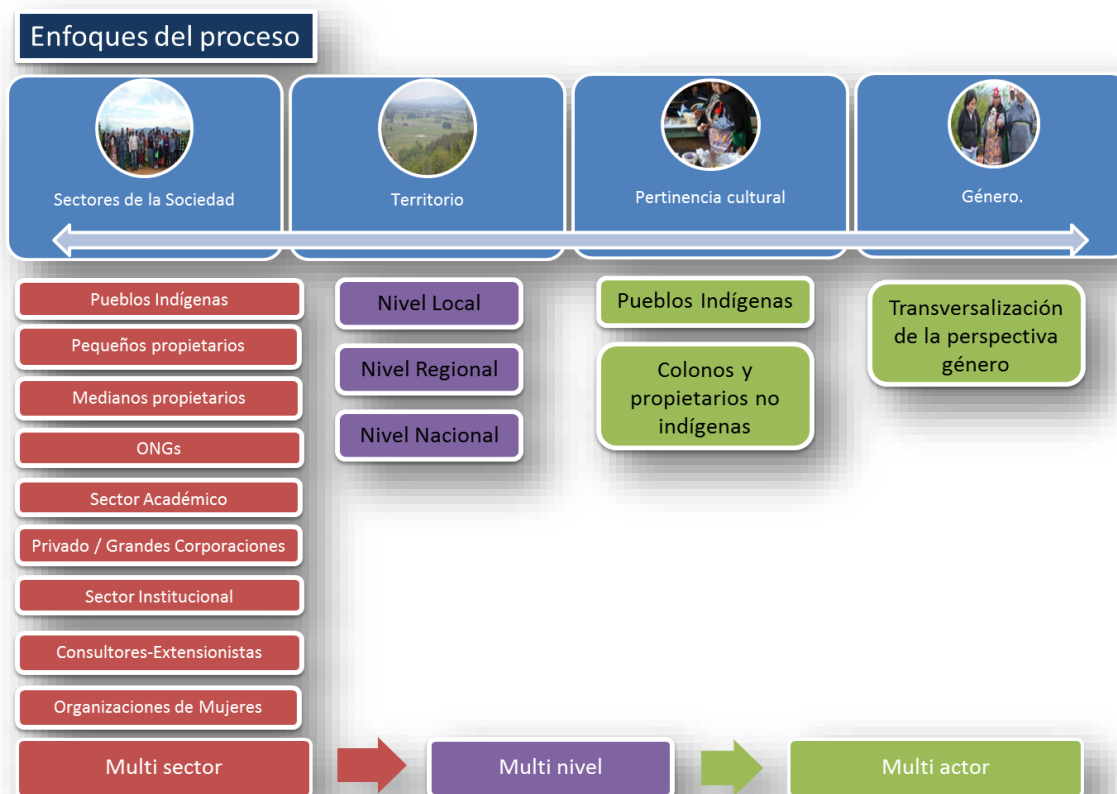


Image 5. The approach for the process.

Details of Methodology of the Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment Workshops:

Drafting of the Map of Regional Stakeholders: Corresponds to the process of collecting information on key players by the Regional Climate Change Coordinators, which is based on knowledge of the local reality of these Coordinators, knowledge of the professional staff of CONAF, expert information and consultations and information obtained from local organizations, in addition to the knowledge of the Regional Officers of the Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit in the case of Indigenous Peoples. Once the key stakeholders have been identified, the “Map of Regional Stakeholders” is compiled, an instrument that indicates those summoned to each Workshop.

Configuration of the Focus Groups: these will comprise relevant stakeholders that represent a certain sector of the society with similar interests, views and/or rights and culture. When forming the groups, the aim is to create deliberative and analytical participation to obtain, though not necessarily a consensus, an idea of the thoughts, feelings, perceptions and collective opinions of those who will directly or indirectly be affected by the implementation of the ENCCRV. Generally, the following Focus Groups can be assumed; academics, small- and medium-sized owners, indigenous communities, private sector, women, among others, with each stakeholder taking a number assigned for identification.

The “Focus Groups” as a qualitative methodological tool, enable trust to be built when addressing issues in a language and with interests that are common and affect all those who make up each group, enabling information to be obtained with depth and free expression to generate an open

space for discussion to exchange ideas. The purpose of the configuration and methodology of the Focus Groups is for each group to be representative of a specific segment of the population/society that could be affected or that could potentially gain access to benefits with the implementation of the ENCCRV by being directly or indirectly related to forests. Thus, the same group will be homogeneous in terms of their responses and opinions, ensuring that all the answers and information delivered in each workshop are complementary and represent the respective social sector.

Regarding the “Gender Approach or Perspective”, it has been stated that at least 30% of the total of those convened for each Focus Group should be women. However, in the specific case of “Indigenous Peoples” and “Small and Medium-Sized Owners commonly known as non-indigenous local communities”, an additional group of just women will be formed from the women who attend both groups. Thus, peasant and indigenous women directly related to the plant resources will have differentiated treatment, including a female moderator and/or assistant to reliably obtain the perception of those participants who could be silenced by the presence of a male figure.

Each focus group that is considered in the map of regional stakeholders will have a monitor/facilitator who leads the dialogue between the participants. These monitors have been hired with FCPF funds for the purpose of supporting and facilitating the development of the workshops. In the case of the Groups.

Questions and guidelines: For an orderly and effective dialogue, guiding questions have been created that will guide each group’s analysis and discussion. They are open-ended questions that seek to generate critical thinking, and at the same time, everyone has sufficient flexibility to prepare their answers.

The guiding questions are as follows:

- Causes of degradation, deforestation and afforestation.
- Proposals for “Strategic Activities” that should be included in the implementation of the ENCCRV and in management mechanisms applicable to forests and xerophytic formations.
- Actions/elements that should be considered to mitigate, prevent and minimize the potential risks of the proposed actions. (Note: At the end of the discussion of the topic, there will be a consultation on: What type of contact channels and forms do they think would be needed to be deployed to suggest, observe, find out about and/or request information from CONAF?
- Actions/elements that should be considered to maximize the benefits of the proposed actions. (Note: At the end of the discussion of the topic, there will be a consultation on: What ideas should be considered so that the potential benefits generated with the strategic activities are fairly and equitably distributed, especially for those who will implement the actions? (The potential benefits can be: cultural, social, ecological-environmental and economic)
- Actions that contribute to biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Analysis and assessment of the social and environmental indicators of the ENCCRV.

To date, five workshops have already been carried out in the Araucanía region of Arica and Parinacota, in the Maule region, O’Higgins and in the Coquimbo Region. The details of the communities and owners related to the forestry sector who were invited for the workshops in the regions of Arica and the Araucanía are provided in Annex 2.

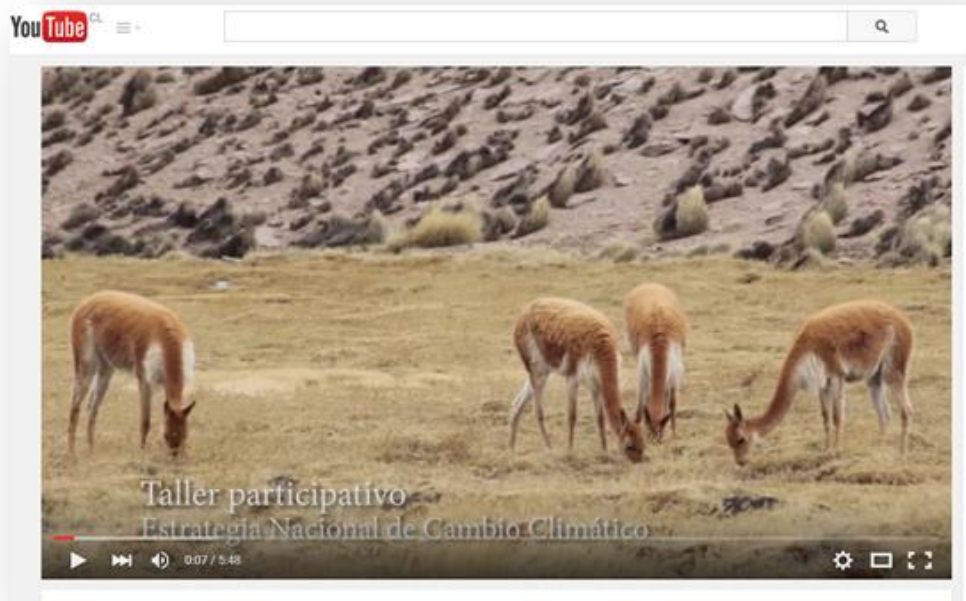


Image 6. Arica and Parinacota participatory workshop video
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z5ioxtGLrUk&feature=youtu.be>

There is a link where you can view the video preview of the Arica workshop (Figure 6), by way of clarification the incorporation of subtitles in the part in Aymara and the views of female participants is missing from the video. The approach and timetable for the process are specified in Figures 3 and 4. As the workshops began to be carried out in the last month, the analysis of the respective information of each workshop is in the process of being ordered by the Indigenous Affairs Unit of CONAF and they do not yet have specific structured results. In general, depending on the Region, the emphasis has been on the management of xerophytic formations or forests. Particularly in the case of the Arica and Parinacota and Coquimbo Regions, for example, one of the important elements is the conservation of the marshes and plant formations of arid climates as measures to be taken to increase the water resource.

The workshops to date have been consistent in the asking of the guiding questions for all the workshops, nevertheless they have been answered based on their local realities, that is to say, in the regions with the biggest presence of indigenous communities, their world view prevails as an important element for nature conservation, in the regions with a greater presence of small- and medium-sized landowners, the economic and associative element, such as incentives for afforestation, is one input worth highlighting. There are crosscutting elements, such as environmental education and the implementation of public policies to combat the causes of deforestation, land degradation and non-afforestation of plant resources.

Currently, and as mentioned previously the activities relating to safeguards are funded by funds from the FCPF for Readiness, which is why the specific amounts used and the request for additional funds for this are detailed in point 4.2.

3.3. Forest Emissions Reference Level/Forest Reference Level (RL)

Due to the extensive territorial length of the country, and to optimize the effects of the ENCCRV at the level of forest, soil and other plant formation types, the territory has been divided into eco-regions or subnational approaches. This purpose of the territorial division is to work in areas with a territorial breadth that permit a comprehensive analysis at biomass level.

Therefore, the length of Chile has been split into 6 areas: I) Arid eco-region that includes the regions from Arica and Parinacota to Atacama; II) the Semi-arid Eco-region, represented by Coquimbo; III) the Mediterranean Eco-region, which includes the regions of Valparaíso to the Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins including R. Metropolitana; IV) Temperate Eco-region, which includes everything from the Maule region to Los Lagos; V) the Austral Eco-region that includes the regions of Aysen and Magallanes; and finally the eco-region VI) Island Territories which include Easter Island and the Juan Fernandez Archipelago. It is worth mentioning that complementary or parallel to the technical design and institutional arrangements that are cross-sectional to all jurisdictions, in each one of them multidisciplinary support teams have been worked with and participatory dialogues have been conducted with public and private stakeholders of relevance for territorial planning to implement the activities in the framework of the ENCCRV, so that they effectively contribute to the REDD+ preparatory activities referred to in the FCPF donation agreement (Figure 7).

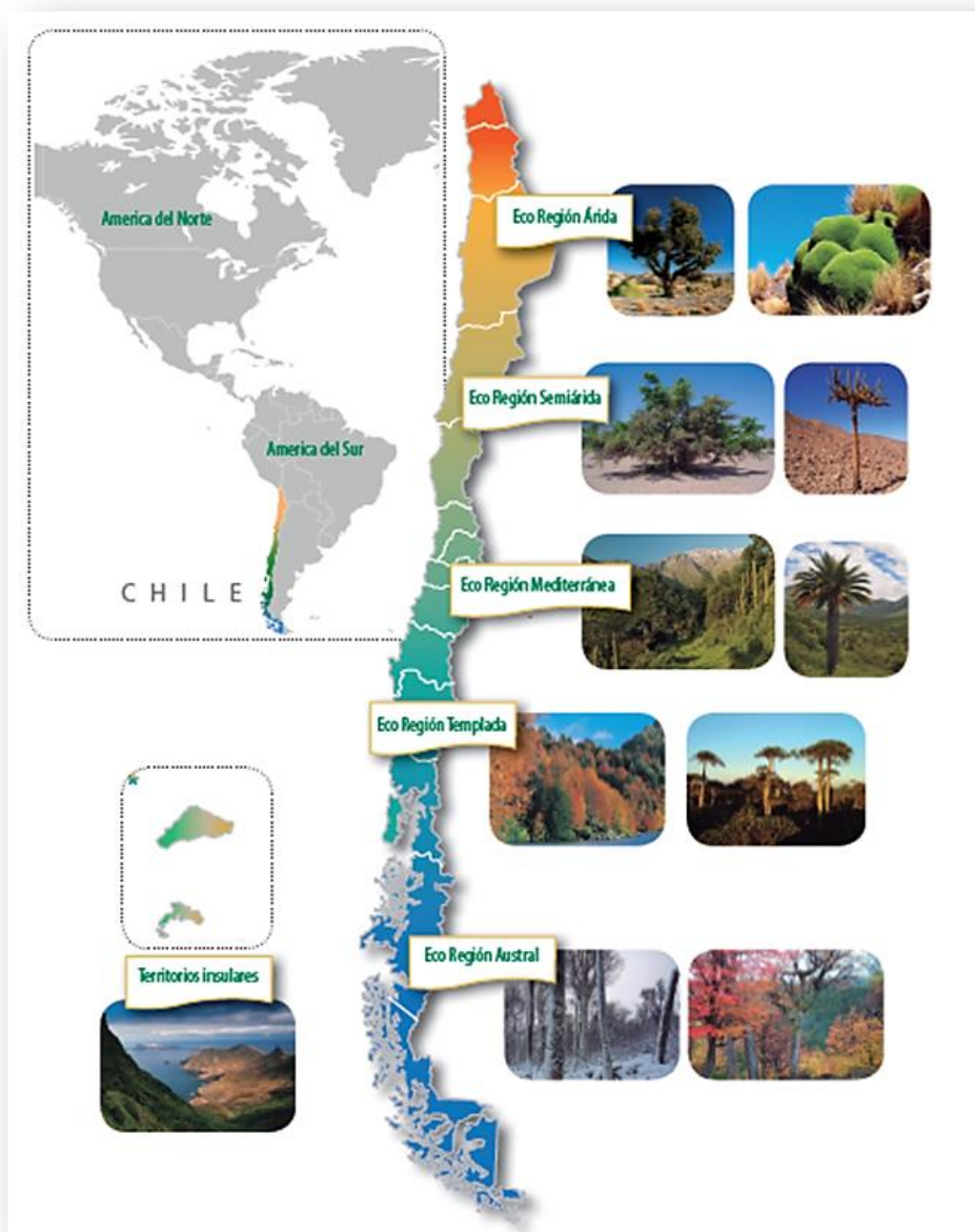


Image 7. Eco-regions of Chile.

As previously mentioned, initially RL work has been carried out at eco-regions level (see Figure 7), following the IPCC Guidelines and in accordance with the INGEI. These are still relevant inputs for the national RLs that are being defined at national level with both inputs from the inventories carried out by INFOR and CONAF, the Cadaster of Plant Resources of the country administered by CONAF,

and other inputs to determine the most appropriate methodology connected to the main drivers and activities that the national program will address, such as degradation.

The development of these RLs represents a major step forward at country level, since the information generated in these studies will serve as a basis for the implementation phase of the ENCCR and to progress with the requirements of the REDD+ mechanism. In addition, it is important to note that the process of generating general inputs of the RLs has been an important learning stage, both for the CONAF team and for the specialists that conducted the studies, generating significant technical advances and increasing professional skills in the process.

Reference Level (RL) Progress:

CONAF already has sufficient inputs to enable it to determine the Reference Levels of three of the six eco-regions. These include

the technical backgrounds of the Arid Eco-region, the technical backgrounds of the Semi-arid Eco-region, and the preparation of technical backgrounds for the Oceanic Island Territory Eco-regions. Even though the latter eco-region is under-represented at national level, it remains useful as a means of gauging the diversity and complexity of Chile's national territory, based on the existence of other oceanic island territories that have not been taken into consideration. For each of the jurisdictions, these Reference Levels have been defined for deforestation, forest degradation and for increases in the existence of carbon, as stipulated by the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). These will be submitted for validation and verification, resulting in an additional and supplementary independent international review that will undoubtedly increase the level of reliability of the background reports to be submitted by Chile to the UNFCCC. The studies carried out have been financed through funds from the Chilean Forestry Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA).

Additionally, already having been tendered and undergoing the initial planning process is the preparation of technical backgrounds for the Mediterranean Forests Eco-region, plus bidding for the Temperate Forests Eco-region and the Austral Eco-region. The latter two bids are part of a single study and the development of these eco-regions from the south of Chile will lead to full coverage of the country and the harmonizing of all related and previously completed work. These three eco-regions represent the areas throughout the country in which the majority of the forests in Chile can be found. For this reason, the determination of the Reference Levels in this region is essential.

With respect to the eco-region of the Mediterranean Forests, the principle activities that will take place in these regions will be as follows: (i) adjustment of Baseline values: consisting of an analysis of gaps and further methodological adjustments of these gaps; (ii) mitigation activities, through which a compendium of technical studies shall take place, including drivers and the creation of a proposal for mitigation activities and strategies; (iii) activities related to losses, non-permanence and MRV, including risk analysis and management of losses, a non-permanence risk analysis and a description of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system; (iv) consultation with stakeholders, consultation activities and/or workshops; (v) change estimation activity in relation to removals and emissions based on existing investigations, whereby the determination of the existing investigations, data and concepts will make up part of the remaining products; (vi) alignment of activity with other activities within the national REDD+ framework, the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI) and other related initiatives; (vii) project management activities. The setting up

and coordination of workshops, carrying out of consultations, monitoring and cost controls, this project is financed by the International Development Bank (IDB).

In reference to the Temperate Forest and Austral Forest eco-regions, these shall be processed through the Carbon Fund. In the first instance, it was initially decided that the Reference Levels of these eco-regions would be analyzed on a separate basis, but, after taking the technical synergies and similarities available in the area into account, it was then decided to analyse them together. In addition to the development of Reference Levels, the purpose of this study is to provide additional support to CONAF in the application of different methodological frameworks (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, UNFCCC and VCS) for the preparation of the Emissions Reduction Program Document (ERPD) under the framework of the FCPF Carbon Fund, as well as the preparation of its respective documentation.

This study has already been awarded to a consortium made up of Winrock International, the Austral University of Chile and the Forestry Institute (INFOR), and has already made advances in relation to the compilation of data available in the country, in addition to having the methodological protocols to generate and adjust the Reference Levels for the REDD+ activities in relation to the plant resources present in the area where the Renewable Energy program shall be developed. An additional plan shall also be drafted to identify the necessary information for the completion of the sections of the documents yet to be produced. The driving forces, the underlying causes of deforestation and degradation, and the increases in the existence of carbon shall be determined for this particular project, in addition to the validation of a methodological framework for the inclusion of forest degradation within the carbon baselines at national level. Furthermore, it plans to define the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) protocol as the basis for the development of the National Forest Monitoring System (SMFN), in addition to the general strengthening of the monitoring system. Utilizing the results of this study, it further plans to present the Reference Levels to the UNFCCC in January 2016 for the technical evaluation session of March 2016 in Bonn.

Finally, and when the Reference Levels are ready, dissemination workshops shall be held at national level utilizing FCPF funds.

3.4. Monitoring Systems for the Forests and Safeguards

3.4a. National Forest Monitoring System.

In October 2014, Chile delivered the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI) to the Convention, corresponding to the third such inventory presented to the UNFCCC by Chile, in compliance with regulations. More specifically, the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory of Chile covers the entire national territory (continental, insular and Antarctic) and also includes GHG emissions and removals from the period 1990–2010. INGEI has been coordinated and implemented thanks to the national greenhouse gases inventory system of Chile (SNICHILE, Figure 8), and coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment, consisting of a decentralized structure where efforts come together and various public services jointly participate in a sector-based inventory. This is then submitted for subsequent review by national and international experts before being sent to the Convention Secretariat, with the inventory then being reviewed and approved by the Advisory Committee on Climate Change.

Among the notable participating services that can be highlighted are the Agricultural Research Institute (ARI), the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA), the Ministry of Energy (MINENERGIA) and CONAF, having continuously and actively participated in this process, and which is also part of the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sectoral team. In relation to forests that function as carbon sinks, the sector of the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sector (LULUCF) that belongs to the forestry sector in Chile is the only sector that permanently acts to remove CO₂ within the country.

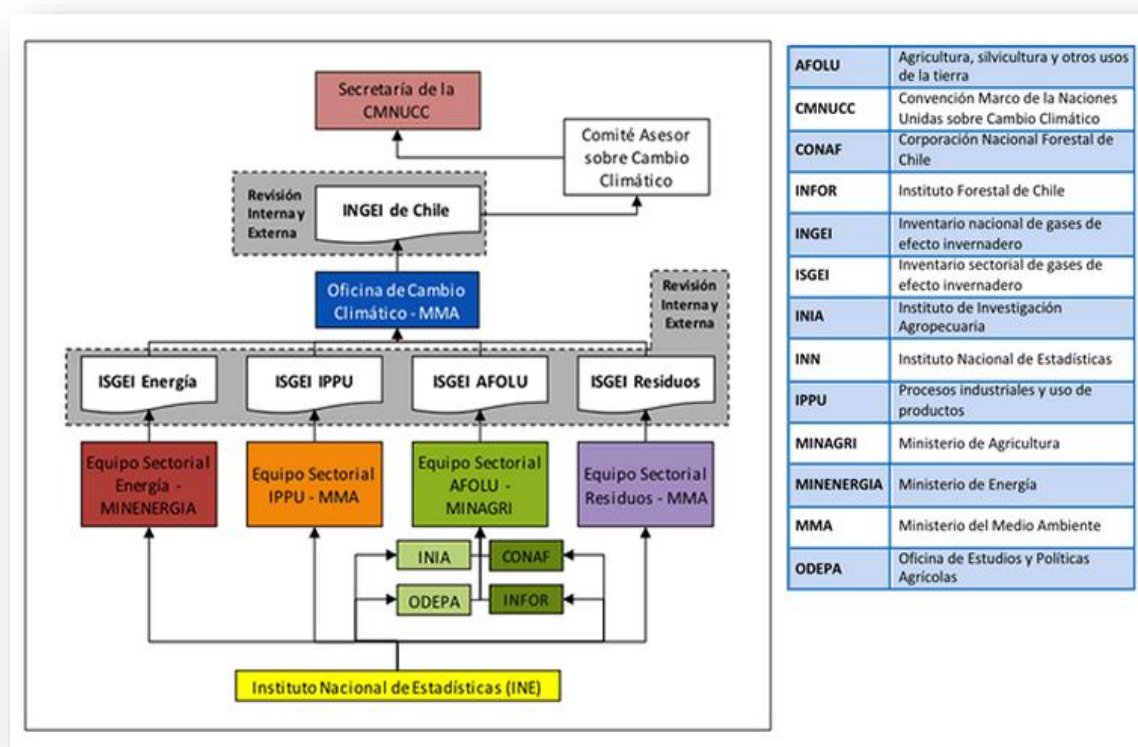


Image 8. Structure of the national greenhouse gases inventory system of Chile.

Source 1. MMA <http://www.mma.gob.cl/1304/w3-article-54740.html>.

On the other hand, the creation of a forest monitoring system in Chile is focused on setting up a permanent assessment system, both for monitoring forests and for monitoring other plant resources. A Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system at national level shall be required in order to accomplish this objective, with the inclusion of all the necessary information so that the government, international institutions, related standards, certification entities, and all other users and beneficiaries, shall have readily available access to information that is both easy to understand and reliable.

The purpose of an MRV for REDD+ is the Measurement and Monitoring (M) and international Reporting (R) of the emission and removal of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) from the forests, which shall be further subject to independent Verification (V). The measurement component is essentially based on the National Forest Monitoring System (SMFN) of Chile, with the reporting component constituting a standardized manner of presenting estimations (e.g. in accordance with the reporting

structure of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), with the verification component requiring appropriate database administration, thus enabling independent auditors to validate the reports submitted by all countries in question.

Chile, as stated in the Preparation Plan Proposal (R-PP) is already reliant on inputs and systems that have been used during the first phase (both for this component and for the previous component), with the following being of particular note:

- The Registry of Vegetation Resources of Chile, representing the country's forest map with a history of plant resources in Chile since 1997, in addition to relying on annual updates per region or per group of regions. This database is public and administrated by CONAF, which is why access to the information contained inside has been expedited. The Registry includes an important database containing cartographic information on vegetation throughout the country and has been used as the basis for the Reference Levels and the MRV.
- The main purpose of the Territorial Information System (SIT) is to make the cartographic information contained in the Registry of plant resources available to CONAF professionals, in addition to providing information on other forms of cartographic coverage related to the actions performed by CONAF across national territory. The SIT has been established using a tool for disseminating digital cartography, in addition to being designed on a web platform with its own publicly accessible maps web server (Figure 9).
- Dendro-Energy and Forest Carbon Monitoring System: CONAF has a permanent network of forest monitoring plots, in which periodic measurements are taken. One of the greatest advantages associated with this type of sampling method is that it enables the incorporation of multiple variables (forestry, environmental, socio-economic, etc.), with the only variable that changes without affecting the original statistical design being the dendrometric model. The development of this system involves the professionals working in this area having to manage the same group of technical elements in order to configure the monitoring system and, as the system contains many different scientific, operational and financial elements that are difficult to configure (because of the geographical extent of the different regions), such implementation requires training at national level. Also note that the system is similar to that which currently operates in European countries.
- Construction and improvement of Allometric Functions program (local emission factors) for the forest species in the country. Chile has made progress in the construction of these functions for the main types of forest species at national level, which have been used for the subsequent attainment of results for this particular component. Two elements associated with the generation of information at country level have been considered, firstly in relation to the availability of biomass as a source of energy, and secondly to the potential existence of carbon stored in distinct forest compartments (branches, leaves, stems, roots, soil, etc.).
- Forestry Administration and Control System (SAFF). SAFF is an information system developed by CONAF for the administration and auditing of Decree Law No. 701, Law 20,283 and Supreme Decree No. 490, which was developed and implemented at national level in 2004. This system is focused on improving institutional management through the optimization of requests and control assessment processes, regularly updating statistical information online, standardizing procedures and helping to improve end-user services. This operating system has been a modular design and has thus provided an effective answer to

changes made to forestry legislation and the need for coordination with other State services.

- Continuous National Inventory of Forest Ecosystems: this inventory has been developed by the Forestry Institute of Chile (INFOR) and represents a statistic-mathematical tool at Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) level, enabling information to be collected on the status and condition of forests.

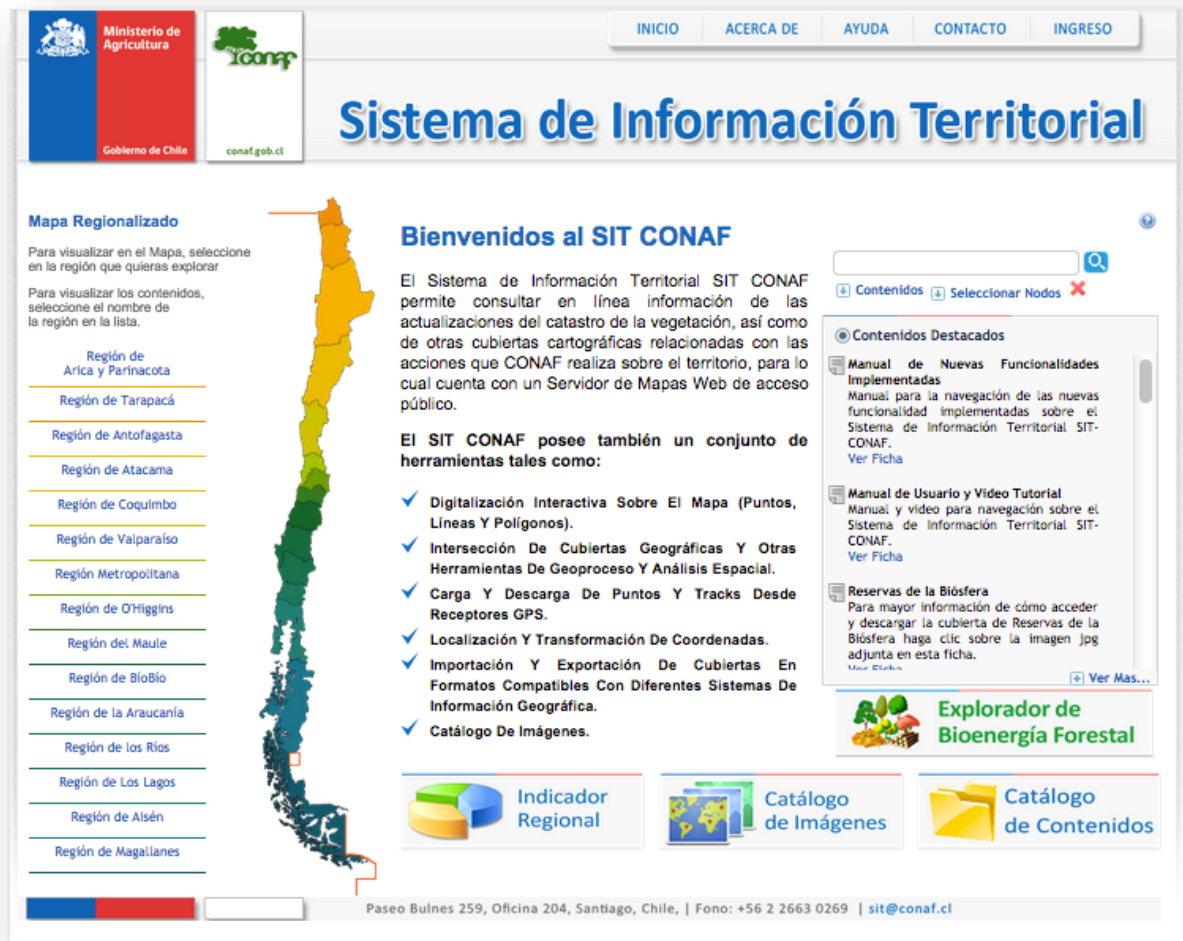


Image 9. CONAF Territorial Information System (SIT)

National Forest Monitoring System Progress:

In addition to the previously mentioned data and systems, ENCCRV has undertaken a series of studies that provide important inputs for the advancement of this component of the REDD+ preparatory activities under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) donation agreement.

In this respect, the tender has been accepted for the study “Design of a support and public information system based on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, in the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV) framework”, put together by a consortium including the Austral University of Chile and Winrock International. This study formed

the basis for the development of the MRV system at national level. To summarize, in the first instance, the project involved collecting information in order to identify strengths and weaknesses in the current system. Proposals were then generated for the subsequently identified aspects, followed by the preparation of a test as a pilot unit, on which emissions in relation to degradation, deforestation and increases in stock were calculated following four different methodologies, with the best methods for quantifying carbon emissions being deemed those that use the Registry of Plant Resources and the Dendro-energy and Carbon Inventory.

After this phase, a web platform pilot model was generated for the forestry MRV system, enabling integration of the information and systems already in existence at national level, so that this information could be uploaded to enable online emission and information calculations to be performed of the jurisdictional Reference Levels, in addition to providing a direct link to the activities described in point 4.3. The costs were estimated for the potential implementation of this system at CONAF, and in the future it is hoped that the Chile MRV system will be included in the web page platform of the Territorial Information System (SIT). Finally, an MRV Guide was created for the Forest Sector of Chile, serving as an input for any parties required to implement the MRV system into CONAF, in addition to being a source of information for the consultants who will be responsible for supplementing the system with further studies.

Furthermore, under the framework of the Sustainable Land Management project, the study has been approved for the “Early Warning System for changes in vegetation as a component of the National Forest Monitoring System, extended to other uses of the soil and the pilot areas included in the project, and for sectors with the greatest potential for the reduction of GHG emissions through illegal logging, under the ENCCR framework”. The purpose of this study is to design, establish and implement an early warning system for detecting changes in vegetation cover. Its design must be compatible with the CONAF Forest Monitoring System so that operational compatibility can be established between all existing tools, in addition to further developing and adding the necessary technical components for managing information in a faster, more precise format within the SIT and SAFF, utilizing intelligent maps to detect changes in vegetation and other uses of the land. The ability to integrate this new system into the existing CONAF system facilitates the strategic linking of the various inter-institutional procedures that already exist in the Corporation.

Note that in order to advance to the implementation phase for this component, it will be necessary to request funds from the second phase of the Forestry NAMA so that the implementation phase can go ahead. For this early implementation phase, the provision of funds has been considered in order to make adjustments through the use of an adaptive method that enables ongoing assessment in relation to the National Forest Monitoring System, and the dissemination of the lessons learned in this respect. First of all it shall be necessary to adjust the relevant technical elements in order to improve and strengthen the monitoring system in respect of the activities and results of the learning areas, in addition to going ahead with a specific support sustainability procedure based on the widespread dissemination of the pilot experiment results to decision makers in order to verify the political relevance and political will for replicating such experiments at national level.

Furthermore, with the use of FCPF funds, work is being done on the Terms of Reference of a Consultancy for analyzing traceability working methods in relation to the origin-destination of wood, supplementing Forest Monitoring and governance control methods incorporated due to

degradation and deforestation caused by the unsustainable use of wood. This study will be developed as supplementary information to the four pilot experiments on the sustainable use of wood commented on in point 3.2.b

3.4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards

The plan is to use the inputs obtained through the studies reported in the above components related to safeguards, to consolidate a module capable of providing information on these materials as part of a National Forest Monitoring System through the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system of Chile. This is in addition to expectations for a Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards, and a subsequent Safeguards Information System, to be developed once the activities of social assessment and strategic environmental workshops have been carried out and analyzed, in addition to REDD+SES analysis and standards, specific study and pilot program workshops, profit-sharing systems, Environmental Forest Fund and the Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards (MGAS), and also the Frameworks for Indigenous Peoples and Involuntary Resettlement.

As mentioned in the introduction, the ENCCRV framework does not only include activities related to mitigation, but also studies on adaptation to climate change. A study is in the process of being formulated on the design of a “Certification System for Climate Adaptation Attributes and Non-Carbon Environmental Services”, which will contribute to a national territory assessment protocol for environmental services related to water resources, soil and biodiversity. As additional support and a technical counterpart to this most recent study, a Secretariat has been formed consisting of the VCS, the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA), the Ministry of the Environment and CONAF (as explained in section 2.1b). This study is financed by the Forestry NAMA.

Due to the importance of the forests and xerophytic formations in the capture, storage and supply of water in relation to its quantity and quality, it becomes a priority to strengthen, protect and clarify these roles in relation to the management of basins and other areas that contribute to the regulation of water. In this respect, the inputs that shall be obtained from the design of the Certification System for Climate Adaptation Attributes and Non-Carbon Environmental Services, and from the development of the pilot programs, will play an important role in future actions in this area at national level.

4. Analysis of the advances in the activities financed by the Readiness Fund of the FCPF in Chile

The details below supplement the background information described in the previous paragraphs and all achievements to date (income and expenditure) for each one of the components included in the FCPF donation agreement, including any information gaps that may exist, plus the request for additional funds to implement the relevant pending activities for each sub-component. The highest projected key results are included for the FCPF donation agreement as follows:

- The consultation process on the REDD+ national strategy carried out in relation to indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society, the private sector and other key stakeholders;
- The need to define forest degradation in a REDD+ context and in agreement with the key stakeholders.
- The national forestry extension program, strengthened in order to enable small- and medium-sized landowners, in addition to communities of indigenous peoples, to have access to the benefits of the various CONAF forestry programs.
- To perform a strategic social and environmental assessment procedure during the preparation phase, in addition to preparing a Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards on the potential management of social and environmental impacts for the implementation phase of the REDD+ strategy.

The information provided in this chapter is based on the advances and expenditures related to the FCPF donation agreement activities. All of the estimated values for the various activities are specified in the tables at the end of each component.

4.1. Readiness organization and the consultation process.

4.1.1. REDD+ National Strategy Management Arrangements

In accordance with the donation agreement and in relation to the strengthening of CONAF capacities, the preparation and delivery of a modular Studies Program has been stipulated, with the inclusion of accreditation for thematic modules, a diploma and Master's degree in climate change and plant resources over a 24-month period. The program shall be administered by a university accredited by the State of Chile. The three general topics for discussion are as follows: i) basic and updated concepts related to global change, involving climate change scenarios with an emphasis on the forestry, farming and livestock sector, plus national and international initiatives and processes; ii) current challenges and requirements at national and international level, involving tools and mechanisms that must be managed in order to become an active participant in this process, especially in light of any potential payments for environmental performance in this context, and the addressing of different productive and social realities associated with plant resources in Chile; iii) theoretical and practical ecology concepts covering plant resources, the tools for their correct usage and conservation, management under a sustained output of plant resources, and the incorporation of a reduction/capture of carbon emissions strategy as a priority environmental service.

In further reference to this process, and as an additional barrier, note the fact that the tender is set at an amount exceeding USD 300,000, due to this needing to be tendered to standards and formats stipulated by The World Bank, resulting in a delay to the specific schedule. We are currently in the process of assessing the technical bid submitted by the consortium.

In this same respect, we are also in the process of approving the Terms of Reference for a subsequent tender for consultancy work for the “Preparation and course of verifiers to validate and verify forest carbon initiatives and other environmental services”, with the main purpose of this course being the provision of a modular Training Program aimed at professionals linked to the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources, and at CONAF employees charged with coordinating work activities related to climate change and environmental services at central and regional level, leading to the effective preparation of abilities and skills at national level on topics related to the evaluation of projects involving the reduction and capture of emissions in the forestry sector.

4.1.2. Dissemination of Information and early dialogue with key stakeholders.

The purpose of this sub-component is to provide the Forests and Climate Change Board with appropriate support, utilizing a strategic participation platform at national level. However, and as previously stated in point 3.1a, this authority has been changed to one of greater relevance as part of the political and strategic framework of the forestry sector, and is now represented by the Forest Policy Council. This decision was mainly based on the aforementioned Council already being an established collegial body with broad company representation within the forestry sector. In this respect, the funds of this subcomponent were redirected in order to support the safeguards plan for the Strategy described under component 2d.

4.1.3. Participation and Consultation Process.

As previously mentioned, this Strategy involves the carrying out of a social and environmental safeguards plan involving the subsequent execution of a consultation process by means of questions aimed at different stakeholder groups. To clarify this, all of the activities and funds stipulated in the donation agreement, comprising citizen consultation and participation processes relating to social and environmental safeguards, have already been addressed in component 2d, enabling these activities, together with their associated expenditures, to be further detailed in point 4.2.4 corresponding to safeguards.

In respect to indigenous consultation, this has been scheduled to take place at a subsequent date and shall largely be financed with additional funds from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, once the ENCCR design and preparation is more advanced. Even though activities related to the complaints, disputes and claims resolution mechanism have still not been carried out due to Chile being reliant on a standard Office of Information, Complaints and Suggestions (OIRS) for all State

institutions, as defined by law², this mechanism will be the basis for meeting the conditions of this component at a subsequent stage of the preparation phase.

Committed and disbursed expenditures on the date of this component are:

Table 1. Expenditures Component 1

Component	Sub-Component	Sub-activity	Indicator	Financing (USD) ³			
				Estimated ⁴ Cost	Committed ⁵		Disbursed ⁶ Amount
					Tendered	Contracted	
1. Readiness and the consultation process	1.1. Arrangements for the implementation of the REDD+ at National level	Development of the Master's Program in Plant Resources and Climate Change.	Master's Degree in Studies on Climate Change and Plant Resources	USD 316,882	USD 316,882	USD 0	USD 0
		Development of an Auditor Training Program for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Initiatives	Climate Change and Plant Resources Auditors Program	USD 198,915	USD 198,915	USD 0	USD 0
Component Total				USD 515,797	USD 515,797	USD 0	USD 0

Request for FCPF Component 1 additional funds:

² Administrative Procedures Law No. 19.880 and its Relationship with the Information, Complaints and Suggestions Offices.

³ Clarification valid for all expenditure tables of points 4 and 5.

⁴ The estimated cost represents the amount defined by the UCCSA for this activity, prior to the public bidding process.

⁵ Committed financing includes the costs of activities subject to the public bidding process, including those costs which are still part of the Government of Chile's bidding system (public market) or the World Bank system and, even though these expenditures have not yet been paid to the providers, such bidding process still involves a commitment to carry out the relevant activities, including activities that have already been awarded and which are part of the contract signing process. Furthermore, this point also includes contracted funding, referring to amounts that have actually been committed under contract, representing a legal commitment to deliver a service by the contracted consulting firms, and payment of these services by CONAF.

⁶ The paid amount is that which has actually been disbursed by CONAF, as payment for the provision of services. This amount varies in terms of percentage in accordance with the amounts established in the relevant contracts.

4.1a. REDD+ National Strategy Management Arrangements

In relation to the specific results of the ENCCRV related to capacity building, additional funds shall be required for the development of training workshops at national and international level, involving advances and lessons taught and with the inclusion of three sub-activities, at a total cost of USD 370,000;

- Development of a training program on the environmental and social aspects of plant resources, in rural schools and technical colleges, for the training of forest technicians (USD 300,000). In this respect, it shall be necessary to generate quality training schemes at national level in the most socio-economically vulnerable sectors of society, with the aim of developing a mechanism to alleviate poverty, provide social mobility and reduce the vulnerability of young people and children who reside in these sectors. Rural schools and technical colleges represent a huge possibility for the implementation of training programs, that apart from generating opportunities for overcoming poverty, as previously mentioned, also prepare young people and children within the forestry sector.
- International technical survey for gaining experience in New Zealand and Australia on payment by results schemes regarding forest resources, to provide inputs to the Emissions Reduction Program. 10 days/4 Professionals (USD 40,000). Australia and New Zealand are world leaders in payment by results schemes, so a tour of CONAF experts would be of huge relevance in being able to establish new guidelines, activities and to see in the field how activities are conducted in this region.
- Technical support to UCSSA from experts and/or international study centers, e.g. by universities, research institutes, consulting firms, law firms, etc., for the validation of basic inputs associated with the formulation of public policies, e.g. emissions trading schemes in developed countries, payment services for environmental services, legal advice, etc. (USD 30,000).

In relation to the specific results of the ENCCRV related to institutional and inter-institutional arrangements that must be implemented for the correct operation of the ENCCRV, specifically related to the strengthening of CONAF skills and capacities for the management, improvement and strengthening of the management of the Emissions Reduction Program associated with the Carbon Fund, totaling USD 541,000 to develop the following sub-activities:

- Contracting of a Support Consultant to manage the ENCCRV as regards highly complex technical matters for a 24-month period (USD 60,000). This consultant shall be a senior consultant who will support the organization on matters requiring specific high-level technical skills, carrying out training-related activities for the units within central CONAF connected to his/her area of specialization, in addition to providing training to UCSSA representatives at regional level on how to improve their own regional technical capabilities.
- Travel expenses for the Support Consultant (USD 5,000).
- Contracting of a Support Professional for a 24-month period (UCSSA central office) for the management, monitoring, tracking and monitoring of enabling measures, the implementation of the environmental services recording system (explained in point 4.2.c) and the training program in rural schools and technical colleges (USD 60,000). This professional shall provide general support services for all activities performed with

additional FCPF funds as necessary, in addition to supporting Strategy activities at national level.

- Travel expenses for the Support Professional (USD 25,000).
- Contracting of four Consultants for the regions of the Emissions Reduction Program (explained in component 4.b), financed in conjunction with the FCPF for a 24-month period (USD 192,000), with these support consultants who are responsible for supervision of the pilot programs in the regions in question.
- Travel expenses for the four Support Consultants (USD 20,000).
- Contracting of two professionals responsible for providing support to the CONAF Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit, carrying out all activities established within the Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards (e.g. the complaints system and the Safeguards Information System). Contracted for a 24-month period (USD 120,000).
- Travel expenses for the Support Consultants of the CONAF Indigenous and Social Subjects Unit (USD 24,000).
- Operational Costs for UCCSA personnel (allowances, travel expenses, equipment, etc.) (USD 35,000).

All of the funds requested in this point, as previously mentioned, shall be invested into the capacity building of the Corporation. This is a corporation that — even though it already has professionals trained in project development, implementation and management — due to the magnitude of the ensuing phases of the Strategy, will require additional specialized technical support in order to establish, administrate and consolidate all of the management aspects of the Strategy in an effective manner. Furthermore, it is necessary to have support staff in the regions where the Emissions Reduction Program associated with the Carbon Fund is to be implemented, while also taking themes regarding safeguards into consideration.

4.1b. Consultation, Participation and Dissemination.

Within the framework of specific results related to the dissemination of the ENCCR, funds shall be required for the implementation and tracking of the Strategy Dissemination Plan, for this point, the expectation is to receive additional support from the FCPF, amounting to a total of USD 179,000, divided into the following three sub-activities:

- Advertising Management (design, preparation and delivery of dissemination, advertising and audio-visual inputs) (USD 120,000).
- National Technical Tour on the progress of the ENCCR under the framework of the South-South Cooperation (USD 35,000).
- National and Regional Workshops (USD 24,000).

Dissemination plans are essential Strategy tools as they are the most effective way of reaching the entire population due to their power to inform and put the educational functions provided by CONAF into practice.

Total request: USD 1,090,000

4.2. Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy

4.2.1. Assessment of Land Use, Causes of Land-Use Change, Forestry Law, Policy and Governance.

In reference to the points covering land use and the causes of land-use change, an analysis study is being developed on the causes of deforestation and degradation and no increases in stock (quantitative and qualitative assessment), including the identification of strategic lines of action for supporting the goals to be achieved in relation to the National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (detailed in point 3.2a), with the first progress report already having been delivered.

Additionally, coordination meetings have already taken place between CONAF and all consortium members and, in turn, between the consortium and consultants in charge of CONAF-led projects, for all matters directly or indirectly related to the study. This latter factor is very important, due to it impressing a high degree of cohesion in relation to all ENCCR activities, which enables joint progress. Additionally, the consulting team has provided support to UCCSA on various dissemination activities carried out under the ENCCR framework.

Even though the donation agreement stipulates activities for defining the forest degradation concept, it has been decided to postpone this activity in view of the development of related studies identifying associated drivers, as per the one mentioned in the previous paragraph. In turn, and with the donation of USD 650,000 associated with the Carbon Fund, the construction of the Reference Levels for the Emissions Reduction Program area has already been financed, enabling quantitative inputs associated with forest degradation to be generated. In view of the results of the indicated studies, a decision shall be taken on whether to carry out further studies in the future, or whether to reassign resources to another activity.

4.2.2. REDD+ Strategy Options

As indicated in the donation agreement, in relation to the expansion of the national forest extension system, efforts have been centralized into one of the main forest degradation drivers regarding the indiscriminate use of wood, including the need to fill a regulatory vacuum and the further development of the country in terms of not becoming reliant on permanent incentives to finance technical support to small- and medium-sized native forest landowners.

Under this framework, a tender process is being completed to begin work that precisely seeks to address this issue, generating empirical protocols to promote a new management model for the use of wood that will be both legal (with the inclusion of management plans) and of good quality, i.e. with a low moisture content, which shall be replicated during the implementation phase under the framework of the Emissions Reduction Program of the Carbon Fund. The matter on which the corresponding bid has been based is as follows:

- a) Development of a Trade Facilitation study for financial coordination across the territory and within a REDD+ context, with the objective of designing and compiling key information that enables the causes of deforestation and forest degradation through the unsustainable use of biomass to be confronted, by means of trade extension and facilitation, and by promoting sustainable usage in rural and urban populations as a

mitigation measure.

In relation to the agreed activity for the preparation of forest types, these have been tackled with the support of the Forestry NAMA in relation to determining the key inputs for the development of subnational approaches to the Arid, Semi-Arid and Oceanic Island Territory Eco-regions. For more details, see point 3.3. As a result, the funds for this activity have been reassigned to other components.

4.2.3. Implementation Framework

Regarding the assessment of the distribution status of land tenure in relation to the quantity of native forest agreed in the donation agreement, as mentioned in section 3.2c, a further study is going ahead on the “Exhaustive analysis of the required technical and legal elements and procedures, for the preparation and future implementation of a system for the transfer of carbon reduction rights and the distribution of benefits associated with the payment of environmental services, with an emphasis on carbon”, awarded to a consortium consisting of the TECO Group, Climate Focus and SudAustral, over a total period of 10 months. This study includes an analysis of the current tenure of forest lands across the country, with an emphasis on particular areas where the Emissions Reduction Program associated with the Carbon Fund will be developed.

Furthermore, as mentioned in point 3.2c, through the use of FCPF funds, the technical, political and strategical inputs preparation process is under way for the incorporation of key elements on administration and payment schemes for environmental services developed under the ENCCRV, as part of the draft for the new Forestry Development Law and other regulatory instruments concerning sectoral development. This consultancy process is already at the delivery phase of inputs to the CONAF technical team, which include the “General State-based framework for the provision of environmental services originating from the country’s plant resources – Initial Concept for Discussion”, a document that was submitted for evaluation in mid-June 2015. Even though this study was not included in the initial donation agreement, the CONAF team has estimated the need to put together a compilation and analysis of the available information, in addition to the further preparation of inputs for subsequent laws to be formulated in a forestry context. In order for this study to be included in the current set of activities, approval was first requested from The World Bank in January of this year.

4.2.4. Social and Environmental Impacts

This component, as previously stated, takes into account the timely exchange of information and dialogue with the key groups of stakeholders, in addition to having the support of Strategy management for the organization and facilitation of the social and environmental safeguards and the REDD+SES assessment systems. This component’s specific activities are:

The contracting of two support specialists for the CONAF indigenous and social affairs unit, with each specialist being contracted for two years. As mentioned in the previous point, the contracting of further support personnel for the CONAF unit is absolutely essential due to the unit only having a single professional to currently manage the entire safeguards process

for the Strategy.

The contracting of a group of monitors for strategic social and environmental assessment workshops is also included in this component, with these personnel acting as facilitators and being an essential part of the entire workshop process. The role of these professionals is to moderate and stimulate participative dialogue with each of the Focus Groups in order to strengthen the delivery of inputs.

The operational and travel costs of the specialists also need to be added to this contracting process, in addition to the travel expenses of participants in the Strategy safeguards workshops, in addition to the contract for the group of monitors.

Workshops have already taken place in the Araucanía, Arica and Parinacota, Coquimbo, El Maule, O'Higgins and Aysén regions. The information gathered from this process is in the process of being organized by CONAF's Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit (UAIS) Table 2 details the region, city, date and actual number of participants for each of the workshops held to date, and the forthcoming workshops for the rest of 2015. Photographs of the Arica and Parinacota workshop are shown in images 10 and 11.

Table 2. Workshops Held

<i>City</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Participants</i>
<i>Temuco</i>	<i>Araucanía</i>	<i>20/05/2013</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Putre</i>	<i>Arica and Parinacota</i>	<i>12/08/2015</i>	<i>113</i>
<i>Santa Cruz</i>	<i>O'Higgins</i>	<i>25/08/2015</i>	<i>92</i>
<i>Villa Alegre</i>	<i>Maule</i>	<i>27/08/2015</i>	<i>88</i>
<i>Coquimbo</i>	<i>Coquimbo</i>	<i>01/09/2015</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Coyhaique</i>	<i>Aysén</i>	<i>08/09/2015</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Concepción</i>	<i>Biobío</i>	<i>06/10/2015</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Puerto Montt</i>	<i>Los Lagos</i>	<i>20/10/2015</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Valdivia</i>	<i>Los Ríos</i>	<i>22/10/2015</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Punta Arenas</i>	<i>Magallanes</i>	<i>11/11/2015</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Santiago</i>	<i>Metropolitana</i>	<i>26/11/2015</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Valparaíso</i>	<i>Valparaíso</i>	<i>24/11/2015</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Iquique</i>	<i>Tarapacá</i>	<i>17/12/2015</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Antofagasta</i>	<i>Antofagasta</i>	<i>15/12/2015</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Copiapó</i>	<i>Atacama</i>	<i>12/01/2016</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Santiago</i>	<i>National Workshop</i>	<i>27/01/2016</i>	<i>-</i>



Image 10. Photos of the Arica and Parinacota workshop.



Image 11. Taller Arica and Parinacota

Table 3. Component 2 – Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy

Component	Subcomponent	Activity	Indicator	Financing (USD)			
				Estimated Cost	Committed		Disbursement
					Tendered	Contracted	
	2.1 Use of the Land	Analysis into causes of deforestation and degradation and no increases in stock	Terms of Reference and Study into identified causes	USD 275,000	USD 276,783	USD 276,783	USD 83,035
	2.2. Strategic Options	Expansion of the national forest extension system across the southern regions of the country to support the REDD+ national dissemination strategy in finance and monitoring areas.	Terms of Reference and Trade Facilitation Study for organization of finances in national territory within a REDD+ context.	USD 970,078	USD 970,078	USD 0	USD 0
			Terms of Reference and Professional Technical Support for the management, tracking and monitoring of the forest extension and pilot initiatives under the FCPF and ENCCRV frameworks. Including travel expenses.	USD 73,000	USD 73,000	USD 73,000	USD 10,000
	2.3. Implementation	Assessment of the tenure status of the native forest with emphasis on the GEF pilot areas and the Renewable Energy Program. (Profit-sharing system associated with the Payment for Ecosystem Services)	Terms of Reference and Study into the required technical and legal elements and procedures, for the preparation and future implementation of the transfer of carbon reduction rights and profit-sharing, associated with the payment of ecosystem services, with an emphasis on carbon, under the Strategy framework.	USD 104,000 ⁷	USD 159,698	USD 159,698	USD 0
			Preparation of technical, political and strategic inputs for inclusion in the ENCCRV, with an emphasis on the Forest-Environment Fund associated with the payment for environmental performance elements of the plant resources, included in the Draft Bill on Creation of the Public Forestry Service and of the new Forestry Development Law.	Terms of Reference and studies developed with technical, political and strategic inputs, for incorporation of the key elements on administration and payment schemes for environmental services developed under the ENCCRV, as part of the draft bill the new Forestry Development Law and other regulatory instruments concerning sectoral development.	USD 270,085	USD 239,822	USD 239,822
	2.4. Safeguards	Travel expenses for participants in the Strategy	Expenses incurred for this item.	USD 24.000 ⁸	USD 0	USD 0	USD 0

		Monitoring Team	Monitoring Team for the SESA Workshops, support for the development of the Workshops in the SESA implementation process.	USD 90.000 ⁹	USD 123,331	USD 123,331	USD 0
		Workshops for the dissemination of information and consultation processes with stakeholders.	Conducted SESA workshops.	USD 336.000 ¹⁰	USD 219,497	USD 219,497	USD 72,500
	Support for Strategy management as part of the organization and facilitation of SESA and REDD+SES.		Contracting of Strategy management Support Professionals (A) as part of the organization and facilitation of SESA.	USD 60,000	USD 60,000	USD 60,000	USD 12,500
			Contracting of Strategy management Support Professionals (B) as part of the organization and facilitation of SESA.	USD 60,000	USD 60,000	USD 60,000	USD 12,500
			Operational and travel costs for the consultants, organizers and facilitators.	USD 60,000	USD 60,000	USD 60,000	USD 2,887
Component Total				USD 2,322,163	USD 2,242,210	USD 1,272,132	USD 289,350

Request for FCPF Component 2 additional funds:

4.2b. REDD+ Strategy Options:

In relation to Strategic Activities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, which are to be designed and implemented under the ENCCRV framework and the Emissions Reduction Program of the Carbon Fund, the intention is to priorities activities aimed at addressing the main drivers related to forest fires and the non-sustainable use of wood, as stated in the Emissions Reduction Program Idea Note (ER-PIN) and the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory of the Biennial Update Report. Here, these have been identified as being significant sources of emissions in the forest sector and, in this context, with the additional intention of carrying out enabling measures to generate protocols and

⁷ This amount is less than the initially tendered cost due to, in the first instance, a smaller amount having been considered in comparison to that which was offered by the bidders during the bidding process.

⁸ Expenses have already been incurred for this item, although they have not been entered into the CONAF accounting system due to it not being possible to arrive at an exact figure.

⁹ This amount is less than the initially tendered cost due to, in the first instance, a smaller amount having been considered in comparison to that which was offered by the bidders during the bidding process.

¹⁰ This amount is greater than the original cost estimate due to, in the first instance, a smaller amount having been considered in comparison to that originally specified in the cost estimate.

inputs that could be influential in the formation of public policy in this area. This shall be done in the following manner:

Eight learning areas or pilot implementation programs for enabling preventive forestry measures on fires, the restoration of burned areas, hydrological restoration and the sustainable production of wood (USD 1,920,000), with the intention of putting into practice the measures determined in the Environmental Forest Fund causal factors study and pilot programs on fires and the sustainable use of wood. The new pilot programs shall be implemented in the temperate eco-regions in which the Emission Reduction Program, with the support of Winrock, is being implemented. In this respect it is important to emphasize the synergy between these activities and the UN-REDD National Program for which support is currently being requested, where one of its key results is the generation of reports on the reduction and/or capture of emissions from the results of the pilot projects, in addition to other mitigation activities generated as part of the Strategy, ensuring consistency with Convention guidelines and other national and international instances. Also, with the National Program potentially being added to the pilot areas financed by additional FCPF funds, there will be three learning areas to boost landscape connectivity: one in the extreme north of Chile, possibly in the Arica and Parinacota region, one in the central region, and the other in the extreme south, possibly in the Magallanes region.

Due to the fact that further activities shall take place in the regions in question for the implementation of these pilot programs, a budget shall be needed for regional level management, to provide support services from the CONAF Central Office to the Learning Areas (USD 40,000). The abovementioned funds are required for management activities performed by permanent CONAF professionals in the field (travel expenses, fuel, tolls, etc.).

4.2.c. Implementation Framework

Under the specific results framework of the ENCCRV in relation to compliance with UNFCCC, UNCCD and international certification standards for environmental services in operation, funds are required for the design and implementation of a Registration and Transaction System (Information Hub) for the environmental attributes of plant resources through the implementation of an Environmental Services Registration System, for which FCPF financial support is expected amounting to USD 200,000. This design is an adjustment to the original design, and shall supplement the carbon registry system design produced by the Forestry NAMA in 2014, based on it requiring the incorporation of the environmental services in the register in addition to carbon (e.g. water resources, soil conservation and biodiversity).

4.2d. Social and Environmental Impacts

For the purposes of management compliance of the Social and Environmental Safeguards according to national and international requirements, additional funds are necessary to carry out a National Indigenous Consultation program under the ENCCRV, as applicable under the requirements of International Labor Organization Convention 169, or under a separate process to be agreed with The World Bank in the event that the resolution of the Ministry of Social Development of Chile,

defined under Decree No. 66, does not correspond to a previous Indigenous Consultation for the design and implementation of the ENCCRV. Moreover, the process of involving Indigenous Peoples in the Emissions Reduction Program of the Carbon Fund shall be strengthened. In order to do this, an estimated budget of USD 800,000 will be required.

Total funds required: USD 2,960,000

4.3. Reference Level for Forest Emissions and the National Forest Monitoring System.

Due to Chile's official participation in the Carbon Fund, the development of the Reference Levels has been assigned through a World Bank tender to a consortium led by Winrock International, with additional participation by the Austral University of Chile and the Forestry Institute (INFOR), as they are national entities producing key information in Chile on specific emission/capture activities and factors. This consortium is charged with developing the Reference Level for the Emissions Reduction Program, in addition to standardizing the Reference Levels generated for the rest of the country, with the aim of producing a national Reference Level for subsequent submission to the UNFCCC in January 2016. In this respect, the majority of funds associated with this component have been reassigned to other activities.

In relation to the workshops for the validation and dissemination of Reference Levels, these workshops have been scheduled for September and November 2015, relying on the presence of national and international experts in the Reference Levels field, with Winrock International being expected to reveal the details of the methodology and preliminary results of the Reference Level harmonization process at the first workshop, with the aim of the other experts then coming forward with their respective contributions.

Equally, due to the participation of Chile in the Carbon Fund, the biggest advances in relation to the National Forest Monitoring System shall be recorded on the basis of the study program awarded to the consortium consisting of Winrock International, the Austral University of Chile and INFOR, which will also establish protocols for the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system.

Moreover, these efforts shall be shared with a new Global Environment Facility project led by INFOR, CONAF and CIREN called the "Integrated National Monitoring and Assessment System on Forest Ecosystems (SIMEF)", which shall began its implementation phase in August 2015.

Additionally, a bidding process is under way for a study associated with improving the traceability of wood, for an estimated amount of USD 124,000, based on reported gaps in information at national level due to the majority of the wood being sold illegally and not being detected by the official system that administrates the Corporation, needing to expand its scope in order to have a robust baseline in relation to the amount of wood being cut without adequate management plans.

Request for FCPF Component 3 additional funds:

Chile faces a huge challenge in monitoring forest degradation due to the country's specific conditions. It is therefore likely that the design and/or adjustment to the pre-existing systems shall

require significant investment in order to be in line with the continuous improvement process, aimed at reaching the acceptable levels of accuracy and precision required by the international methodological frameworks. Furthermore, it is hoped that the existing monitoring systems can be adjusted to the new methodologies proposed by the consortium led by Winrock International under the Emissions Reduction Program framework, with an amount of USD 750.000 therefore being requested for the purposes of strengthening Chile's Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system.

Additionally, the Accounting system for carbon and environmental service metrics (non-carbon), expected to be implemented under the ENCCRV framework, also requires funds for establishing metrics and methods for monitoring the attributes of adaptation to climate change under the ENCCRV (water, soil, biodiversity), including the development of the environmental service baselines at national level, which is why USD 200,000 is therefore requested. This study is supplementary to the study that is currently taking place through the use of Forestry NAMA funds, related to the generation protocol for the Certification System for Climate Adaptation Attributes and Non-Carbon Environmental Services. This accounting system for carbon and environmental service metrics (non-carbon) shall be prioritized in regions associated with the Emissions Reduction Program.

Total requested for this component: USD 950,000

5. Assessment of Chile's compliance with the common approach

It is hereby stated that The World Bank is the implementing partner of the FCPF in Chile, with all operational safeguard policies needing to be fully complied with during the execution of the activities associated with the donation agreement.

In this respect and as stated in the assessment notice of the grant, it has been determined that the following operational policies must be applied:

- Environmental Assessment Policy (OP/BP 4.01). This policy shall serve to identify, avoid and mitigate the potential negative environmental and social impacts associated with future activities. In this respect the ENCCRV seeks to develop a social and environmental safeguards plan which can identify potential participatory-based risks that could arise during the implementation phase, outlining measures to minimize potential negative impacts through specific lines of action in each instance, with specific lines of action being taken in each case, plus details of the methodologies of the workshops described in points 3.2d and 4.2.4.
- Indigenous Peoples Social Policy (OP/BP.4.10). It will not be necessary to carry out an indigenous consultation process associated with Convention 169, on the basis of the determinations of the Ministry of Social Development in carrying out a process that fully complies with this operational policy.
- Natural Habitats Policy OP/ BP 4.04. This policy seeks to ensure that all of the options proposed in the National Strategy take the conservation of biodiversity into account, in addition to the services and products that provide Chilean society with these habitats. As in the instance of the OP/BP 4.01 policy, the safeguards plan seeks to conserve biodiversity within the existing environmental parameters, promptly establishing indicators associated with the Cancún safeguards which include the subject of biodiversity, further details on the workshop methodologies are described in points 3.2d and 4.2.4.
- Forest Policies OP/BP 4.36. This operational policy is in line with ENCCRV objectives to promote the recovery and protection of the native forest and xerophytic formations, in addition to promoting the development of vegetation formations in feasible forestry soils belonging to small- and medium-sized landowners. Additionally, and as previously stated, the Strategy also includes the REDD+ mechanism, thus incorporating actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.
- Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12. In Chile, the majority of land tenure is under private ownership, with expropriation of such land not being possible except in situations for the national good in which such expropriation is properly regulated and controlled, i.e. situations that do not affect the forest landowners. However, under the ENCCRV framework, no implementation activities shall be considered that could lead to the development of infrastructure or any changes involving land use that could result in the

geographic displacement of communities dependent on the forest ecosystems.

Progress is therefore being made through the social and environmental safeguards plan to put together a workshop in each of Chile's fifteen regions, with the addition of a national workshop for the creation of appropriate inputs for the preparation of the Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards (MGAS), to meet the requirements of the operational policies of the World Bank associated with the donation, in addition to the implementation phase for the emissions reduction program of the Carbon Fund. Also taking place is the design and implementation of the Safeguards Implementation System (SIS) in accordance with the provisions established in the UNFCCC for the REDD+ strategy.

6. Financial Report and Updated Budget

Table 4. Financial report and proposal.

Fund uses (in thousands of US dollars)							
Component of the R-PP	Total required (A)	Funds offered (B)	Funds used		Funds available (= B - C)	Funding deficit (= A - B)	Requested of the FCPF
			Funds committed (tendered)©	Funds disbursed			
1. Organization of Readiness and consultation process	\$ 4.915.143	\$ 2.795.143	\$ 860.161 953.421 3.421	\$ 149.131 149.131 \$ 224.365	\$ 1.841.722 1.841.722 934.982	\$ 2.120.000	\$ 1.090.000
2. Preparation of the REDD+ Strategy	\$ 13.305.816	\$ 8.005.816	\$ 2.872.963	\$ 550.480 550.480 \$ 1.902.885	\$ 5.132.853	\$ 5.300.000	\$ 2.960.000
3. Reference Level	\$ 3.424.090	\$ 1.304.090	\$ 960.422	\$ 610.422 610.422 960.422	\$ 343.667	\$ 2.120.000	\$ 200.000
4. Monitoring Systems for the Forests and Safeguards	\$ 2.228.140	\$ 1.168.140	\$ 928.141	\$ 310.019 310.019 928.142	\$ 239.999	\$ 1.060.000	\$ 750.000
Total	\$ 23.873.189	\$ 13.273.189	\$ 5.714.9475.714.94 7.621.687	\$ 1.620.0521.620.052 4.015.814	\$ 7.558.2417.558.241 .651.501	\$ 10.600.000	\$ 5.000.000
Other Sources of Funding (in thousands of US dollars)							
FCPF (preparation phase)		\$ 3.800.000	\$ 2.758.007	\$ 289.350 289.350 4.272.132	\$ 1.041.993		
NAMA		\$ 1.800.000	\$ 1.603.859	\$ 909.510 909.510 4.602.860	\$ 196.141		
FCPF (Carbon Fund)		\$ 650.000	\$ 350.000	\$ 0 0 350.000	\$ 300.000		
GEF		\$ 5.863.636	\$ 583.149 583.149 489.889	\$ 75.559 75.559 369.890	\$ 5.373.747 5.280.5.280 87.487		
IDB		\$ 180.000	\$ 90.000	\$ 90.000 90.000 90.000	\$ 90.000		
BARRICK		\$ 140.000	\$ 126.333	\$ 126.333 126.333 426.333	\$ 13.667		
UN-REDD		\$ 560.000	\$ 60.000	\$ 10.000 10.000 60.000	\$ 500.000		
Chile-Mexico Fund		\$ 134.553	\$ 0	\$ 0 0 0	\$ 134.553		
PNUMA		\$ 50.000	\$ 48.600	\$ 24.300 24.300 48.600	\$ 1.400		
CONAF		\$ 95.000	\$ 95.000	\$ 95.000 95.000 95.000	\$ 0		
TOTAL		\$ 13.273.189	\$ 5.714.9475.714.94 .947-5.621.687	\$ 1.620.0521.620.052 4.015.814	\$ 7.558.2417.558.241 .651.501		

Table 4 is presented according to the format followed by the FCPF, with the values in column A representing the values calculated for the ENCCRV preparation phase and the Emissions Reduction Program. The values presented in the Readiness Plan Proposal (R-PP), such as “Total Required” have undergone a series of changes throughout the course of the development of the Strategy. These changes are mainly due to, in the first instance, only a general calculation being made for carrying out activities in forest ecosystems, with a direct focus on the mitigation of GHG and the implementation of measures that solely cover the mitigation of emissions, but which does not include activities for adaptation to climate change and activities that involve environmental services created for the forests themselves or for other plant resources such as xerophytic formations.

These changes have been implemented with the aim of spanning a wider range of activities capable of adding new content to the Strategy, with diversification in terms of focus and the inclusion of activities related to other plant resources, adaptation activities and environmental services such as protection of the land, regulation of the water system, conservation of biodiversity, etc. Similarly, and added to the activities for the purposes of compliance with the different requirements of the UNFCCC, additional activities have been added in order to satisfy the demands of the UNCCD and other certification standards covering environmental services. Not only do these additional activities represent an increase in CONAF duties, but also an increase in training and capital requirements for the extensive implementation of the Strategy. Additionally, funds are also required for putting the implementation phase into motion and for the payment of payment by results schemes, included in the steps subsequent to the preparation phase, funded in part by Readiness funds. With this background information in mind, UCCSA has made rough estimations on the total funds that will be needed in the future, shown below in the following table:

Table 5. Current, awarded and necessary funds to gain leverage to implement the ENCCRV.

<i>Funding sources</i>	<i>Current funds</i>	<i>Funds ready to apply for</i>
<i>FCPF (preparation phase)</i>	<i>USD 3,800,000</i>	<i>USD 5,000,000</i>
<i>NAMA</i>	<i>USD 1,800,000</i>	<i>USD 1,600,000</i>
<i>UN-REDD</i>	<i>USD 560,000</i>	<i>USD 4,000,000</i>
<i>FCPF (Carbon Fund)</i>	<i>USD 650,000</i>	
<i>GEF</i>	<i>USD 5,863,636</i>	
<i>IDB</i>	<i>USD 180,000</i>	
<i>BARRICK</i>	<i>USD 140,000</i>	
<i>Chile-Mexico Fund</i>	<i>USD 134,553</i>	
<i>PNUMA</i>	<i>USD 50,000</i>	
<i>CONAF</i>	<i>USD 95,000</i>	
TOTAL	USD 13,273,189	USD 10,600,000

7. Summary of the presentation for the request of additional FCPF funds

The specific FCPF requests are contained and fully detailed in point 6 of this report. To summarize and as a general argument, the request for financial support is centered on three main lines of action:

1. Development of enabling measures for facilitating transition to the implementation phase of the ENCCRV, focusing on the Emissions Reduction Program area of the Carbon Fund. The execution of these enabling measures will be the practical basis for piloting protocols and new management schemes that affect the formulation of sectoral programs based on results, increasing, in turn, the participation of small- and medium-sized rural landowners in the forest development programs in Chile, and which are the subsequent recipients of benefits.

The above measures are reinforced in relation to the current domestic situation in terms of the various institutional arrangements that are being formulated at environmental public policy level. These highlight, for example, the formulation process of a new forest development law and plantation regulations that represent a paradigm shift that is moving away from a purely productive process to one involving compensation for environmental services, including amendments to articles and regulations of Law No. 20.283 of 2008 on the recovery of native forest and forest development. The formulation of a State Forestry Policy for the 2015–2035 period by an ad-hoc Council made up of public and private representatives.

2. In this context and under the previously described scenario, the ENCCRV is assuming a leading role in terms of the technical and strategic inputs that it generates, with it therefore being necessary to assess the creation of an Indigenous Consultation under Decree No. 66 of the Ministry of Social Development that implements Convention No. 169 of the International Labor Organization, backing up the cultural relevance of the Strategy based on the priorities of the Indigenous Peoples. This aspect is of key importance when taking into account that the Emissions Reduction Program area of the Carbon Fund covers an important proportion of forest lands with an indigenous presence, for which reason, additional resources are thus necessary to carry out these activities with all due dedication and cultural safeguards.
3. From a technical point of view, Chile is moving forward in being able to determine the correct methods to apply for the measurement of forest degradation in accordance with REDD+. This is due to the fact that in the most recent National Greenhouse Gas Inventory published in the Biennial Update Report, it was determined that the greatest emissions were connected to forest fires and the non-sustainable use of biomass, with no respective quantification being calculated for the latter, thereby requiring advancements in systems that can quantify amounts based on robust methods, enabling future reporting and verification of emissions in a precise and cost effective manner. Such methods are being applied in order to generate Reference Levels within the Emissions Reduction Program area of the Carbon Fund, which is why additional funds are required in order to continue

strengthening new methods for subsequent incorporation into the existing monitoring system.

Details of the requested funds are provided in the following table:

Table. Details of the activities to be carried out with the funds requested

Component	Subcomponent	Activity	Amount (USD)
1. Readiness and the consultation process	Arrangements for the implementation of the REDD+ at National level	Development of a training program on the environmental and social aspects of plant resources in rural schools and technical colleges, to train forest technicians.	\$ 300.000
		International technical survey for gaining experience in New Zealand and Australia on payment by results schemes regarding forest resources, to provide inputs to the Emissions Reduction Program.	\$ 40.000
		Technical assistance to the UCCSA from experts and/or centers for international studies.	\$ 30.000
		Hiring of a Support Consultant to manage the ENCCRV as regards highly complex technical matters for a 24-month period.	\$ 60.000
		Travel expenses for the Support Consultant.	\$ 5.000
		24-month Professional Support Contract (central office of the UCCSA).	\$ 60.000
		Travel expenses for the Support Professional.	\$ 25.000
		Hiring of four Consultants for the regions involved in the Emissions Reduction Program.	\$ 192.000
		Travel expenses for the four Support Consultants.	\$ 20.000
		Hiring of two professionals responsible for supporting the indigenous and social affairs unit of CONAF.	\$ 120.000
		Travel expenses for the Support Consultants for the Indigenous and Social Subjects Unit.	\$ 24.000
	Operating expenses for UCCSA staff.	\$ 35.000	
	Consultation, participation and dissemination	Advertising Management.	\$ 120.000
		National Technical Tour on the progress of the ENCCRV under the framework of the South-South Cooperation.	\$ 35.000
		National and Regional Workshops.	\$ 24.000
			\$ 1.090.000
2. Preparation of the REDD Strategy	REDD Strategy Options	8 learning areas or monitoring of implementation of enabling measures in forest fire prevention.	\$ 1.920.000
		Management activities at regional level of permanent CONAF professionals in the field, specifically in the learning areas.	\$ 40.000
	Implementation Framework	Registration and transaction of environmental attributes of plant resources system (Information Hub)	\$ 200.000
	Social and Environmental Impacts	Indigenous Consultation	\$ 800.000
			\$ 2.960.000

3, Forestry Reference Level	Forestry Reference Level	Strengthening the MRV system	\$ 750.000
4. Monitoring Systems for the Forests and Safeguards	Monitoring Systems for the Forests and Safeguards	Establish metrics and methods for monitoring the ENCCR's climate change adaptation attributes (water, soil, biodiversity)	\$ 200.000
			\$ 950.000
			\$ 5.000.000

7. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. Map of stakeholders invited to the Arica and Parinacota strategic social and environmental assessment workshop¹¹

REGION	PROVINCE	VILLAGE	INTEREST GROUP/REPRESENTED SECTOR	STAKEHOLDER	Representative		Role
					Name	Surname	
XV	Parinacota	Putre	Indigenous Peoples	Caqueña Indigenous Community	CONSTANTINO	LLUSCO POMA	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Chucuyo Indigenous Community	OSCAR	HUANCA CHOQUECHAMBE	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Parinacota Indigenous Community	ROSENDO	TERÁN CALLE	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Parinacota Indigenous Community	ANTONIA	BLANCO POMA	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Sucesión Blanco ancestral Indigenous Community of the Chungara Territory	CRISTIAN	LEIVA BLANCO	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Guallatire Indigenous Community	JUAQUÍN	HUANCA COLQUE	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Surire Indigenous Community	ERNESTO	CASTRO	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Chucuruma Indigenous Community	JULIAN	MAMANI TAPIA	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Putre Indigenous Community	MAURICIO	MOLLO ÑUNEZ	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Aymara de Zapahuira Indigenous Community	LEONIDAS	MALDONADO HUMIRE	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Murmuntani Indigenous Community	ROSA	MAMANI LLUSCO	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Chuzmiza Indigenous Community	MARIO	QUISPE MALDONADO	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Chapiquiña Indigenous Community	FLORENCIO	CHOQUE CHAMBE	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Laco Copaquilla, Chapiquiña-sector, Indigenous Community	BERNARDO	QUISPE CHOQUE	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Pukara de Copaquilla Indigenous Community	FIDEL	MARCELO FLORES	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Belén Indigenous Community	JUAN	CUTIPA DONOSO	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Lupica Indigenous Community	ALFONSO	DELGADO LÁZARO	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Saxamar Indigenous Community	CESAR	APATA LOAIZA	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Ticnamar Indigenous Community	OSCAR	MENA MENA	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	Putre		Aymara de la Estrella Indigenous Community	MARITZA	CUITO CENTELLA	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Alcerrecá Indigenous Community	ELEUTERIO	BLAS VARAS	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Chislluma Indigenous Community	BRIGIDA	CHURA FLORES	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Visviri Indigenous Community	ROSA	MAITA QUERQUEZANA	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Cosapilla Indigenous Community	VICTOR	CALIZAYA FLORES	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Ancolacane Indigenous Community	JORGE	FLORES VALDÉS	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Putani Indigenous Community	CRISTINA	MARCA ONOFRE	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Colpitas Indigenous Community	MATIAZA	HUAYLLA ALAVE	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Aymara de Pakokagua Indigenous Community	ALEJANDRO	MONTES CALISAYA	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		San Fernando Indigenous Community (COINFE) of Pueblo de Tacora	PORFIRIO	FLORES TAPIA	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Karakane Indigenous Community of the Villa Industrial sector	ANDRÉS	LLUSCO ÁLVAREZ	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Machak Kantati de Chujlluta Indigenous Community	ROBERTO	HUAYLLA FLORES	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Aymara Angela Blas Raya de Tacora Indigenous Community	ISABEL	NINA CALLE	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Aymara de Guacollo Indigenous Community	DELFIN	ZARSURI CONDORI	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Aymara de Piasalla Indigenous Community	JAVIER	BRAS TICONA	PRESIDENT
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		Tacora Indigenous Community	PATRICIA	PEÑARANDA CHAMBILLA	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones		Esquiña Indigenous Community	YAMIL	ÑAVES APATA	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones		Illapata Indigenous Community	MANUEL	VIZA APATA	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones		Codpa Indigenous Community	GUACOLDA	BUSTOS GUSMAN	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones		Camarones Indigenous Community	SERGIO	VIZA HUAYTA	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones		Parcohaylla Indigenous Community	ADRIAN	VIZA COLQUE	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones		Sahuara Indigenous Community	PAULINA	CASTRO SOTO	PRESIDENT

¹¹ The number of attendees is less than the amount of actual representatives as some of the people invited to the workshop did not actually take part in the activity.

REGION	PROVINCE	VILLAGE	INTEREST GROUP/REPRESENTED SECTOR	STAKEHOLDER	Representative		Role	
					Name	Surname		
XV	Arica	Camarones		Taltape Indigenous Community	MIGUEL	CALLE LOZA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Camarones		Pachica Indigenous Community	EDITH	CAPACUNDA VILCA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Camarones		Guañacagua Indigenous Community	HUGO	LEON LUZA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Camarones		Chitita Indigenous Community	DELIA	VALDES GODOY	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Camarones		Guatanave Indigenous Community	ISIDRO	AJATA CHOQUE	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Camarones		Timar Indigenous Community	GRACIELA	GARCIA CANAVIRE	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Camarones		Umirpa Indigenous Community	Marcela	GOMEZ MAMANI	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Camarones		Mulluri Indigenous Community	ARACELY	MAMANI GARCIA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre	SMALL AND MEDIUM LANDOWNERS	ZAPAHUIRA NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 12	JUAN	CARRASCO VASQUEZ	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		SOCOROMA NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 2	JULIAN	MAMANI TAPIA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		PUTRE NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 1	TOMAS	LARA CHOQUE	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		MURMUNTANI NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 9	FRANCISCO	HUMIRE ALEJANDRO	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		CHAPIQUIÑA NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 3	PAPOVEDA	OCAÑA FLORES	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		BELEN NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 4	EDIE	ZEGARRA SANTOS	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		SAXAMAR NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 11	OLIVIA	SUBIETA AGUIRRE	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		LUPICA NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 10	URBANO	GUTIERREZ ARAVIRE	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		TICNAMAR NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 5	ARNALDO	FLORES ACHE	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		CAQUENA NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 6	HERNAN	PACASA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		PARINACOTA CHUCUYO NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 7	FILOMENO	IMAÑA CHOQUE	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	Putre		GUALLATIRE NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 8	LUCIANO	JIMENEZ MAMANI	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		ALCERRECA NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 3	JORGE	MAITA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		ANCOLACANE NEIGHBOURHOOD COMMITTEE	MAXIMILIANA	BLAS	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		TACORA NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 8	TEODORA	FLORES	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		CHISLUMA NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 4	JULIAN	CHURA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		VISVIRI NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 1	FLORENCIO	VILLANUEVA SARCO	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		COSAPILLA NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 2	JORGE	TAPIA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		COLPITAS NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 5	EUSEBIO	HUAYLLA PACO	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		CHUJILLUTA NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 7	ROBERTO	HUAYLLA FLORES	PRESIDENT	
XV	Parinacota	General Lagos		GUACOYO NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL N° 6	HUMBERTO	FLORES HUANCA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Camarones			Illapata NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL	ORIANA	MAMANI	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones			Cuya NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL	OLIVIA	PARRA	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones			Codpa NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL	MARIA	SOTO	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones			Camarones NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL	RENE	VIZA	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones			Sahuara NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL	PAULINA	CASTRO	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones			Pachica NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL	ERICK	VIZA	PRESIDENT
XV	Arica	Camarones		Guañacagua NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL	FERNANDO	RIBERA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Camarones		Chitita NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL	DELIA	VALDES	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Camarones		Guatanave NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCIL		CRUZ PINTO	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Arica		Lluta Neighborhood Council	GLADYS	HUMIRE	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Arica		COMMUNAL UNION RURAL NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNCILS			PRESIDENT	
				Supervisory Board of the River Lluta and its tributaries	EDUARDO	CORTÉS MONROY	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Arica		Azapa Neighborhood Council			PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Arica	NGOS	Aespo Student Association of Indigenous Peoples	FRANCO	EYZAGUIRRE FERNÁNDEZ	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Arica		Pachacuti Cultural and Environmental Association	CAROLINA	HUANCA MAMANI	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Arica		Pacha Aru Professional Association of Indigenous Peoples	Walter	Quispe Calle	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Arica		Ong Oro Negro	Marta	Salgado	PRESIDENT	
XV	Arica	Arica	Academic	University of Tarapaca	ARTURO	FLORES FRANULIČ.	RECTOR of the UNIVERSITY OF TARAPACA	
XV	Arica	Arica		Santo Tomas University	ANSONIA	LILLO TOR	RECTOR of SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY	

REGION	PROVINCE	VILLAGE	INTEREST GROUP/REPRESENTED SECTOR	STAKEHOLDER	Representative		Role	
					Name	Surname		
XV	Arica	Arica		Tarapaca technical training center	DAVID	ALVARADO OLMOS	HEAD of the TARAPACA TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTER	
XV	Arica	Putre		Tarapaca technical training center	LISSETTE	VAZQUEZ CONDORI	PARINACOTA CAMPUS COORDINATOR	
XV	Arica	Arica		Arturo Prat University	MARÍA	FERNANDEZ GÓMEZ	DIRECTOR of ARTURO PRAT UNIVERSITY	
XV	Regional	All	Private/Large Corporations	Quimica E Industrial Del Borax Ltd.	PEDRO	VIZCARRA V.	MANAGER	
XV	Regional	All		E-CL Energia Esencial	RICARDO	PETERS GARCIA	MANAGER	
XV	Regional	All		Association of four operators	VICTOR	CARRASCO TRUJILLO	PRESIDENT	
XV	Regional	All		Altiplano Foundation	NICOLÁS	VERGARA CORREA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Regional	All		CONADI	CARMEN	TUPA HUANCA	REGIONAL MANAGER	
XV	Regional	All		INDAP	JORGE	TORRES CABALLERO	REGIONAL MANAGER	
XV	Regional	All	Institutional	SAG	RICARDO	PORCEL RIVERA	REGIONAL MANAGER	
XV	Regional	All		ARI	WILLIAM	POTTER PINTANEL	Regional Manager	
XV	Regional	All		SEREMI Agricultura	MIGUEL	SAAVEDRA PALMA	SEREMI	
XV	Regional	All		DGA	HECTOR	FLORES MORAGA	REGIONAL MANAGER	
XV	Regional	All		CNR	OSMAN	CATALDO AYALA	REGIONAL COORDINATOR	
XV	Regional	Putre		Municipality of Putre	ANGELO	CARRASCO ARIAS	MAYOR	
XV	Regional	General Lagos		Municipality of General Lagos	GREGORIO	MENDOZA CHURA	MAYOR	
XV	Regional	Camarones		Municipality of Camarones	IVAN	ROMERO MENACHO	MAYOR	
XV	Regional	Parinacota		Government of Parinacota	ROBERTO	LAU SUAREZ	GOVERNOR	
XV	Regional	All		SEREMI Environment	RENATO	BRICEÑO ESPINOZA	SEREMI	
XV	Regional	All		Consultants – Extension Workers	SAG operators	JOSE	MAMANI YAMPARA	
XV	Regional	All			SAG operators	JOSE	STOREY PALMA	
XV	Regional	All			SAG operators	ISRAEL	VELEZ NUÑEZ	
XV	Regional	All			SAG operators	JEANNETTE	ARCE	
XV	Regional	All	INDAP operators		ANIBAL	HUMIRE GUTIERREZ		
XV	Regional	All	INDAP operators		JOSE	ARUQUIPA		
XV	Regional	All	INDAP operators		CRISTIAN	BILBAO APATA		
XV	Regional	All	INDAP operators		FERNANDO	ARCE SANTOS		
XV	Regional	Arica	Women's organizations	Chacha Warmi Indigenous Group	DORIS	AGUILERA SANTOS	PRESIDENT	
XV	Regional			Association of Female Descendants of the Suma Wari Indigenous Peoples	VIVIANA	VILDOSO MORENO	PRESIDENT	
XV	Regional			Qolliris Association	MARISOL	GUTIERREZ CASTRO	PRESIDENT	
XV	Regional			Indigenous Association of Female Artisans	FELIPA	CONDORI ZARZURI	PRESIDENT	
XV	Regional			Association for the Coordination of Female Indigenous Peoples	Leyla	Noriega ZEGARRA	PRESIDENT	
XV	Regional			“Primavera” Rural Women’s Group	MARIA	CASTILLO MALDONADO	PRESIDENT	
Total persons invited							100	

ANNEX 2. Chart of stakeholders of the Araucanía strategic social and environmental assessment workshop¹²

Region	Province	Regional representation	INTEREST GROUP/REPRESENTED SECTOR	Stakeholders	Type of Organization, Community (indigenous, non-indigenous, agricultural), Entity or Instance	Total persons that actually took part
IX	Regional	Regional	Academics	Catholic University	University	2

¹² The formats of the tables in Annex 1 and 2 differ to the workshops conducted in Araucanía in 2014, and other workshops conducted in 2015 by other teams.

Region	Province	Regional representation	INTEREST GROUP/REPRESENTED SECTOR	Stakeholders	Type of Organization, Community (indigenous, non-indigenous, agricultural), Entity or Instance	Total persons that actually took part
IX	Regional	Regional	Academics	University of La Frontera	University	2
IX	Regional	Regional	Gremial Association	MUCECH	Gremial Association	1
IX	Regional	Regional	Gremial Association	AIFBN	NGO	1
IX	Regional	Regional	Gremial Association	CORMA	Gremial Association	1
IX	Regional	Regional	Gremial Association	SOFO	Gremial Association	1
IX	Malleco	Lonquimay	Indigenous Peoples	Quin – Quin Community	Indigenous Community	2
IX	Malleco	Puren	Indigenous Peoples	Assoc. Puren Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous Association	2
IX	Malleco	Los Sauces	Indigenous Peoples	Los Sauces Community Union of Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous Association	2
IX	Malleco	Victoria	Indigenous Peoples	Lonko Mariluan Indigenous Community Association	Indigenous Association	1
IX	Cautin	Temuco	Indigenous Peoples	National Union of Family Agriculture (UNAF)	Agriculture, grouping together the Mapuches and small landowners	1
IX	Cautin	Nueva Imperial	Indigenous Peoples	Assoc. Nehuentuleaifñ	Assoc. Association for Managing the Mapuche Lahuentugun Medical Center in Nueva Imperial	2
IX	Cautin	Curarrehue	Indigenous Peoples	Curarrehue Indigenous Affairs Council	Indigenous Group	2
IX	Cautin	Melipeuco	Indigenous Peoples	I.C. Melivilu Melirayen	Indigenous Community	1
IX	Cautin	Puerto Saavedra	Indigenous Peoples	Work Affairs Council and Community Planning of Puerto Saavedra (seven associations representing the communities)	Indigenous Peoples territorial associations representing the Indigenous Peoples' communities	2
IX	Cautin	CUNCO	Indigenous Peoples	Quecherehue Communities	Indigenous Group	2
IX	Cautin	Padre Las Casas	Indigenous Peoples	Roble Huacho communities	Indigenous Group	2
IX	Cautin	Villarrica	Indigenous Peoples	Felipe Ponulef Indigenous Community	Indigenous Community	2
IX	Cautin	TEMUCO	Indigenous Peoples	Andres Huenchul Indigenous Community	Indigenous Community	2
IX	Regional	Regional	Indigenous Peoples	AD MAPU	Indigenous Association	1
IX	Regional	Regional	Government Institutions	Regional Office for AGRO services	Institutional	3
IX	Regional	Regional	Government Institutions	CONADI	Institutional	2
IX	Regional	Regional	Government Institutions	CONAF Professionals	Institutional	10
IX	Regional	Regional	Government Institutions	CONADI Extension Workers	Institutional	1
IX	Cautin	Curarrehue	Medium Landowners	Mawidakom Pro-Certification Forest Association	FSC landowners pro-certification association	1
IX	Cautin	Melipeuco	Medium Landowners	Aprobosque	Gremial Association of Forest Landowners	1
IX	Cautin	Villarrica	NGO	Ética en los Bosques Organization	NGO	1
IX	Regional	Regional	NGO	National Firewood Certification System (SNCL)	NGO	1
IX	Regional	Regional	NGO	DAS	NGO	3
IX	Regional	Regional	NGO	Bosque Modelo Organization	NGO	2
IX	Regional	Regional	NGO	Observatorio Ciudadano Organization	NGO	2
IX	Regional	Regional	NGO	Fundación Instituto Indígena Organization	NGO	1
IX	Regional	Regional	NGO	CODEFF	NGO	1
IX	Regional	Regional	NGO	TERRAM Foundation	Civil organization	1
IX	Regional	Regional	NGO	FORECOS Foundation	Private Law Entity	1
IX	Malleco	Lonquimay	Small Landowners	Piedra Blanca Neighborhood Council	Neighborhood Council	2
IX	Malleco	Lonquimay	Small Landowners	Ranquil Committee	Agricultural Forestry	1
IX	Malleco	Lonquimay	Small Landowners	Llanquen Neighborhood Council	Neighborhood Council	1
IX	Malleco	Lonquimay	Small Landowners	AG Pehuenco	Neighborhood Council	1
IX	Malleco	Lonquimay	Small Landowners	Land Affairs Council, Troyo Supervisory Board	Non-indigenous Peoples, small-scale farmers and workers.	1
IX	Malleco	Lonquimay	Small Landowners	Troyo Land Affairs Council	Non-indigenous Peoples, small-scale farmers and workers.	1
IX	Malleco	Lonquimay	Small Landowners	Pelhue Land Affairs Council	Non-indigenous Peoples, small-scale farmers and workers.	1
IX	Malleco	Lonquimay	Small Landowners	Contraco Neighborhood Council	Neighborhood Council	1

Region	Province	Regional representation	INTEREST GROUP/REPRESENTED SECTOR	Stakeholders	Type of Organization, Community (indigenous, non-indigenous, agricultural), Entity or Instance	Total persons that actually took part
IX	Cautin	Curarrehue	Small Landowners	Gremial Association of Agricultural and Forestry Producers of Curarrehue	Agricultural Forestry Committee	1
IX	Cautin	Curarrehue	Small Landowners	Ngen timber and transportation cooperative	Works cooperative	2
IX	Malleco	Angol	Small Landowners	Nahuelbuta Territorial Network	Non-indigenous Peoples, small-scale farmers and workers.	3
IX	Malleco	Angol	Small Landowners	Assoc. Silva Henriquez	Non-indigenous Peoples, small-scale farmers and workers.	2
IX	Cautin	Carahue	Small Landowners	Alto Yupehue Small-scale Farmers Committee	Non-indigenous Peoples, small-scale farmers and workers.	2
IX	Cautin	Carahue	Small Landowners	Los Laureles Small-scale Farmers Committee	Non-indigenous Peoples, small-scale farmers and workers.	2
IX	Cautin	Carahue	Small Landowners	Rinconada Los Laureles Small-scale Farmers Committee	Non-indigenous Peoples, small-scale farmers and workers.	2
IX	Regional	Regional	Small Landowners	Network of Small Landowners of the Native Forest	Agricultural Forestry Committee	1
IX	Regional	Regional	Small Landowners	INDAP Council of Rural Women	Organization of Small Landowners	2
IX	Regional	Regional	Public-Private	Curacautin Forestry Council		1
Total						89

ANNEX 3. Guidelines for Coherence between expected Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) at National Level, the Emissions Capture and Reduction Program (PRCE), and the ENCCRV.

GUIDELINES FOR THE FORMATION OF THE INITIATIVES DEVELOPED BY CONAF UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND PLANT RESOURCES (ENCCRV)

PURPOSE OF THESE GUIDELINES:

- ✓ To specify the key points of the ENCCRV in relation to Chile's international commitments on climate change and the current process of formulating and adjusting sectoral public policies.
- ✓ To set thematic elements and synergies in place that must be emphasized under the frameworks of various international partnerships in order to maintain a suitable level of coherence with the thematic elements and synergies considered for use during the design and implementation of the ENCCRV.
- ✓ To specify the meeting points for coordination between the various technical studies performed by the consultation consortiums for the subsequent design and implementation of the ENCCRV.

SUPPORT TEAMS AND OTHER SERVICES UNDER THE ENCCRV FRAMEWORK:

Trabajos en Curso:

	<i>Análisis de las causas de la deforestación y degradación forestal cualitativo y cuantitativo identificando opciones estratégicas.</i>	<i>Desarrollo del Programa de Reducción de Emisiones para Chile.</i>	<i>Marco metodológicos para la elaboración de líneas de referencia y métricas referidas a agua y suelo.</i>	<i>Análisis y elaboración de insumos legales y técnicos en el proyecto de nueva ley forestal y otros instrumentos normativos.</i>
Estudio				
Objetivo	<i>Identificar causas, su ubicación espacial, emisiones, costos de oportunidad, opciones estratégicas para enfrentarlas definiendo costos y rendimientos.</i>	<i>Líneas de referencia de carbono a nivel nacional, armonización de avances anteriores y ajuste final al Sistema MRV.</i>	<i>Definir un protocolo de elaboración y monitoreo de líneas de referencia para otros servicios ambientales como agua y suelo, que permita ser gestionado a distintas escalas territoriales por CONAF.</i>	<i>Elaborar insumos técnicos, políticos y estratégicos para la incorporación de los elementos claves de esquemas de administración y retribución por servicios ambientales en instrumentos de fomento forestal.</i>
Consortio				

Trabajos en Curso:

Estudio	Análisis de Elementos Técnicos y Jurídicos para un Sistema de Tránsito de derechos y de Distribución de Beneficios.	Apoyo al desarrollo de los Talleres Regionales y Nacional en la implementación del proceso de Evaluación Social y Ambiental Estratégica (SESA)	Diseño de un Fondo Forestal Ambiental, como herramienta de una arquitectura financiera en el marco de las actividades de mitigación de la ENCCR	Proyectos Piloto sobre Restauración de Bosque Nativo Asociado a Áreas de Captura y Cuencas.
Objetivo	<i>Análisis de los procedimientos Técnicos y Jurídico para la Elaboración e Implementación de un Sistema de Tránsito de Derechos de Reducción de Carbono y SDB.</i>	<i>Asistencia y colaboración en el desarrollo de todos los Talleres que se ejecutaran a nivel nacional bajo SESA en el marco de la ENCCR.</i>	<i>Diseñar un esquema de distribución de beneficios y pagos por resultados, asociados a la reducción de emisiones e incremento de la captura de GEI de bosques, plantaciones, suelos factibles de forestar y formaciones xerofíticas.</i>	<i>Implementar actividades asociadas a restauración de bosque nativo en áreas de captura y cuencas productoras de agua en el marco de un Fondo Forestal Ambiental.</i>
Consortio			En licitación: 	

Trabajos en Curso:

Estudio	Diseño de un Sistema Piloto de Alerta Temprana de cambios de Vegetación Nativa como un elemento del Monitoreo Nacional Forestal	Proyectos Piloto para Reducir Emisiones por Silvicultura Preventiva contra Incendios Forestales.	Proyectos Piloto para Reducir la Degradación Forestal a través de la Producción Sustentable de Leña.
Objetivo	<i>Diseño e implementación piloto de un SAT de cambios de vegetación nativa y biodiversidad, ampliado a otros usos del suelo y sectores con mayor potencial de reducción de emisiones de GEI.</i>	<i>Implementar actividades de silvicultura preventiva contra incendios forestales para reducir emisiones de GEI, junto con la probabilidad de Incendios y disminución de su dispersión.</i>	<i>Implementar actividades de asociación para un uso sustentable de leña de bosque nativo para reducir emisiones de GEI y generación de energía local renovable</i>
Consortio			En licitación: 

PRINCIPLE THEMATIC EMPHASIS AND COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS BETWEEN CONSULTATION TEAMS:

- **Strategic relationship of the INDC with the ENCCRV, and its Emissions Capture and Reductions Program (PRCE):** As a response to one of the agreements adopted at the Conference of the Parties (CoP) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), subsequent efforts are being made at national level to determine an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) as an adequate means of negotiating a universally applicable multilateral treaty in order to bind obligations for the reduction of emissions on the part of all participating countries, plus the requirement for all States to assume binding emission reduction targets beyond 2020. The Contribution should be formalized at the twenty-first CoP, scheduled for December 2015 in Paris, France.

The President of Chile has made country-wide commitment declarations on contributions for a new climate deal, with inclusion of the forestry sector (INDC Forestry). This contribution takes into consideration 100,000 hectares of planned afforestation principally with native species, and shall be subject to the approval of a new forest development law, plus 100,000 hectares of managed forest, on the basis of incentives provided through Law No. 20/283 of 2008 (which could include restoration and degradation avoidance activities). These contributions have been submitted for public consultation and review by the Ministry of Finance, only requiring the validation of the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change in order to be included in the country's formal INDC presentation.

Chile is also developing its own National Strategy for Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV), with the aim of supporting the recovery and protection of the native forest and xerophytic formations, in addition to promoting the establishment of vegetation formations in feasible soils for forestry purposes pertaining to small- and medium-sized landowners, including measures for mitigation and adaptation in relation to the effects of climate change.

At the same time and through CONAF, Chile is also preparing an Emissions Capture and Reduction pilot Program (PRCE), initially focusing on resolving matters on degradation, deforestation and increases in forest carbon stocks, with additional focus on International Results-Based Payment systems (PIBR)¹³. From a strategic point of view, these three initiatives (INDC Forestry, PRCE and ENCCRV) should be aligned under a single framework for the purposes of ensuring consistency, cooperation and operational synergy, while avoiding the proliferation of multiple and disjointed forest policy instruments and guidelines. An important priority in this respect is for the ENCCRV to adopt quantitative goals as part of its mitigation components aligned with the INDC Forestry, with the PRCE being established as an operational instrument for achieving such goals. Additionally, the ENCCRV should be established as a primary action framework (umbrella), into which the PRCE shall be incorporated in a compatible and synergy-fueled format alongside the INDC Forestry.

¹³ This model is driven through the Carbon Fund of the FCPF.

A program should also be established in alignment with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and bilateral agreements in existence with developed countries, in addition to national efforts on outcome-based payment schemes that could be developed at public and/or private level. Note that a new law is in the process of being formed — at least from an executive power perspective — capable of supporting the PRCE, from not only a carbon perspective, but also other environmental services such as water resources, conservation and improvement of soils, and the maintenance of the native biodiversity of Chile.

- **Goals of the INDC Forestry, ENCCRV and the PRCE:** A topic that should be defined from a political, legal and strategic point of view is the scope of international payments from an International Results-based Payment systems perspective, based on these not currently applying to all schemes. For example, the PRCE and other types of similar initiatives are actually based on International Results-based Payment systems, whereas the INDC Forestry is a national contribution system that is not fundamentally linked to international payment systems.

In order to resolve this, one possibility is for the ENCCRV to establish improved and additional goals to those already stipulated in the INDC Forestry. These additional goals could be associated with the International Results-based Payment systems, with the subsequent transfer of carbon rights. This method of transferring carbon rights needs to be approved on a prior basis, due to it currently not being possible to include such transfers in the accounting process for the reduction of emissions at domestic level. In this regard, a possibility is for International Results-based Payment systems only being applicable in terms of achieving additional reductions/captures for the INDC Forestry.

Another complex aspect of the proposed scheme is the spatial distribution of the INDC Forestry, ENCCRV and PRCE goals, i.e. the INDC Forestry is currently distributed at national level, whereas the pilot PRCE under development utilizing FCPF Carbon Fund support is focused in the Maule to Magallanes regions. In this respect, it shall be necessary to properly segregate, with detailed spatial representation, the proportion of the INDC Forestry that would be associated with the Carbon Fund regions, and thus align the goals of the two instances.

In turn, and to avoid double accounting, it would be necessary to create a national registry that could differentiate between the reductions/emissions associated with different purchasers, or with those accustomed to complying with international commitments (INDC Forestry).

- **Operationalization of the ENCCRV and INDC Forestry goals:** The goals of the INDC Forestry are expressed in terms of hectares that can be achieved under forestation activities and/or the management of native forest, at a total of 100,000 ha for each activity, which can be expressed in tCO₂eq per year, corresponding to totals, from 2030 onwards, of between 400,000 and 600,000 tCO₂eq per year for the management of native forest, and between 900,000 and 1,200,000 tCO₂eq per year for forestation.

A crucial matter to be defined is how to achieve such initiatives in relation to their application in the field, utilizing the same mitigation curves for complying with the methodological requirements for accreditation of the tons offered under the INDC Forestry framework, the Carbon Fund and, potentially, in the future, to the Green Climate Fund, plus further definition of a concrete schedule for implementation, in terms of hectares per year, within the budget limits of CONAF and the international partnerships associated with the ENCCRV, distributed spatially across the areas of greatest potential.

- **Technical/operational design of the INDC Forestry, ENCCRV and causal factors study:** In order to implement the proposed scheme, the study into the causes of deforestation, degradation and non-increases in the existence of forest carbon, entrusted to the consortium consisting of Mayor University, the Natural Resources Information Center (CIREN), the Forestry Engineers for Native Forest Association (AIFBN) and Ernst Basler + Partner, shall provide CONAF with additional support for the operational design of different INDC Forestry and ENCCRV instances under the proposed scheme. In other words, once the analytical part of the activities has been completed on the underlying causes and driving forces behind deforestation, degradation, non-forestation and identification of the respective mitigation measures, the consortium shall then focus on:
 - i) identifying the goals to be proposed in terms of hectares in order to contribute to those established in the ENCCRV/INDC Forestry, under each mitigation measure in tCO₂eq, with emphasis on the two INDC-Forestry measures, forestation and recovery of the native forest;
 - ii) identifying the areas of greatest potential in Chile for compliance with such goals, with special focus on the regions located between Maule and Magallanes, under the framework of the Carbon Fund;
 - iii) identifying the scale of these activities, which can be covered within the budgetary constraints of CONAF under existing programs;
 - iv) identifying gaps in funding in order to achieve the proposed measures under the ENCCRV/INDC Forestry;
 - v) defining an implementation schedule in line with the standard mitigation curves for each of the proposed measures, including the number of hectares to be implemented per year.
 - vi) identifying additional goals concerning the INDC Forestry, feasible for proposal in the area associated with the Carbon Fund and also for the rest of the country (e.g. in the north and Mediterranean zones).
 - vii) characterizing the main sources of emissions and associated causes, attributed to human activities, and within the historical period agreed by Chile, e.g. while drought is a national problem involving the subsequent deterioration of forests, it is not reasonable to categorize this as a cause of deforestation and degradation due to the impossibility of being able to determine its anthropogenic origin. In turn, overgrazing or other activities that have affected the forests for centuries — the effects of which having only been revealed in recent years — can be treated in a different way, as the root cause

of these activities exceeds the reference period. The consortium in charge of such matters should create clear and consensual guidelines in this respect.

The consortium consisting of Winrock, the Forest Institute (INFOR) and the Austral University of Chile (UACH) that works with Reference Levels (RL) shall also create relevant inputs, with coordination with the team led by Mayor University therefore being unavoidable.

In turn, the study of causal factors shall be strictly related to the social and environmental assessment process taking place by means of workshops in all regions throughout the country, for participation on the part of various interested stakeholders and/or those affected by the strategic activities that shall be implemented through future projects under the ENCCRV framework.

This relationship between the study of causal factors and the social and environmental assessment exists because the causes that determine the study are included in the inputs for analysis into the positive/negative impacts discussed at the evaluation workshops, and vice-versa, with the impacts and benefits represented under the evaluation framework being inputs for analysis into the study. At operational level, the study shall include a strategic activities analysis workshop for tackling the causes, as well as the potential impacts and benefits that these may cause.

- **Role of the private sector:** a working guideline that should be addressed by CONAF is the promotion of the interests of the private sector in supporting the country in reaching its goals under the INDC Forestry and ENCCRV frameworks, supplying appropriate funding for all encountered gaps.
- **Consistency of cause-related work, utilizing the methodologies for the Reference Levels/MRV and the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory-AFOLU systems:** Another key issue of the proposed scheme is the operational formation of consortium work for cause-analysis, with studies the construction of the Reference Levels occurring at national level, currently lead by Winrock International, the Forest Institute (INFOR) and the Austral University of Chile (UACH), in addition to the need for a monitoring system capable for following the same methodology established by the Reference Levels, thus ensuring its consistency and comparability. In relation to the above, the Reference Levels shall: i) be national, developed in stages with the first phase and focused on temperate forests; ii) be “wall-to-wall”; iii) be based on historical averages; iv) calculate emissions and/or removals of all REDD+ activities, based on an activity-based or land-based accounting system (still to be defined).

This final point is of key importance to the cause-related study. In the event that an activity-based accounting approach is adopted, and depending on existing data, the Reference Levels shall be able to identify actions that have historically contributed to emissions at regional level during the historical reference period. This means that the cause-analysis and the respectively proposed mitigation measures must be consistent with the “history” resulting from the work of

the Reference Levels. This shall also require close collaboration between the consortiums. In the same respect, these mitigation measures must be “recognizable” by the yet to be established MRV monitoring system, while taking into account that the MRV and Reference Levels must use a consistent, transparent and improvable methodological approach over the long-term.

Additionally, these measures must directly or indirectly tackle the key parameters of the equations to be used for measuring activities in relation to activity. On the other hand, should a land-based accounting approach be adopted, it should be taken into account that such a land-based accounting approach does not directly attribute the emissions within the forestry sector to specific activities (i.e. firewood, harvesting, etc.), but instead measures the difference in carbon stocks at two different points in time. In this instance, the relationship between the cause-analysis and the Reference Levels is not as direct, but more of a descriptive character, with the aim of explaining the causes of the changes observed in carbon content and designing activities in the field that could have a direct effect on the maintenance and increase in carbon stocks. The effectiveness of the program shall depend on its capacity to properly analyse the causes of emissions and the ability to design effective measures, as the Reference Levels are not capable of producing their own determinations in this respect, and will only provide clear evidence in relation to fluxes in carbon on specific dates.

The cause-related study and the work of Reference Levels/MRV must be consistent and integrated into the methodologies used in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory-AFOLU systems created by Chile for officially reporting to the UNFCCC, while also taking into account that the Biennial Update Reports are of key importance in reporting INDC-Forestry compliance levels and requiring Green Climate Fund payment for results, in addition to being a methodological framework requirement of the Carbon Fund.

- **Carbon accounting and shares of the Emissions, Reductions and Captures (ERs):** Due to: i) Chile’s approach in focusing on specific mitigation goals and activities under the control of CONAF, which from an operational point of view corresponds to 200,000 ha of forestation, and the management of forests under the INDC-Forestry, and; ii) the need to transfer the shares of the Emissions, Reductions and Captures generated under such activities, to the FCPF or the Green Climate Fund, as appropriate, but with tCO₂e commitments, either through outcome-based payment schemes or under the INDC Forestry, not being results obtained from a jurisdictional Monitoring, Reporting and Verification or “wall-to-wall” system, as is the case with the Carbon Fund between the Maule and Magallanes regions, but instead utilizing a similar programmatic approach to the Program of Activities (PoA) of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

Even though the results at jurisdictional or “wall-to-wall” level can be reported under the ENCCR framework and at National Greenhouse Gas Inventory level, these can also be transferred to instances such as the Carbon Fund in situations where it is feasible to transfer the

carbon rights accredited by their results. This is in line with the Methodological Framework of the Carbon Fun, which also permits programmatic approaches (indicator 1.2)¹⁴.

However, in order to tackle topics on environmental gaps and integrity, the FCPF shall undoubtedly require appropriate Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of the Program on a jurisdictional/“wall-to-wall” scale, to ensure that the reductions/captures generated by the program are not overridden or cancelled by emissions in other areas of jurisdiction. In turn, the consortium led by Winrock International, in addition to creating the Reference Level/MRV system for the ENCCRV in its entirety, should also design an accounting system that permits attribution of the percentage of the net result obtained at jurisdictional level in relation to Emissions, Reductions and Captures, to the activities associated with the Carbon Fund. In other words, align the jurisdictional level accounting system for the Maule to Magallanes regions with the accounting system at programmatic level for the 200,000 ha of activities under the INDC Forestry framework at national level.

Due to the land tenure structure in Chile and the ENCCRV’s approach of focusing in the first instance on small and medium landowners, the scheme could be assimilated into a Program of Activities approach nested within a jurisdictional monitoring system. Examples of this scheme exist within the Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS) of New Zealand and Australia. This would also facilitate compliance with the requirements of the FCPF in ensuring ownership and the transfer of rights to the Emissions, Reductions and Captures systems of the private and public landowners, in respect to which the mitigation activities/measures shall be implemented. The accounting scheme for attributing a percentage of the jurisdictional net result to the ENCCRV activities should closely coordinate with the work lead by the TECO Group, with the support of Climate Focus and Sud-Austral, on land tenure, carbon rights and the benefits distribution system, ensuring that CONAF, in turn, is able to access Carbon Fund payments and other similar instances.

The above situation could occur by means of specific sub-agreements with the landowners, which should then be incorporated into the appropriate bonus formats, or other methods yet to be identified by the consortium led by the TECO Group. In this respect, it is of key importance that the aforementioned consortium first makes an analysis of the methods that CONAF should apply, in order to be in a position to transfer carbon rights according to the different land tenure systems, while also determining the implications in terms of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, for ensuring that the two systems are compatible, whether ownership is at a private landowner level and what this means in relation to the monitoring system.

- **Use of received international payments within a REDD+ context, plus distribution of benefits and the design of the PRCE:** this shall require close coordination and strategic integration in

¹⁴ The Emissions, Reductions and Captures Program is ambitious, utilising new or improved measures for reducing emissions or incrementing absorptions, if executed on a jurisdictional scale and/or adopts a programmatic approach (covering various regions, landowners or land-based administrators, or one or more jurisdictions), and also reflects interventions included in the national REDD+ strategy in a coordinated manner.

terms of the design of the PRCE, concerning the use of International Results-Based Payment system funds, potentially received by CONAF from the Carbon Fund and other sources, to be further established in detail as part of the design of the Benefit-Sharing Mechanism (BSM), to be developed by CONAF with the aid of the consortium led by the TECO Group, Climate Focus and Sud-Austral. The BSM should be designed so that it can directly contribute to the successful implementation of field activities, required for compliance with the goals of the ENCCR (INDC Forestry/PRCE). This shall require close collaboration with the cause-analysis consortium, with the aim of achieving deep understanding from a technical-forestry, social and financial point of view as to the causes and barriers that create emissions, so that the distribution of these obtained additional benefits for participating in the ENCCR respond to the needs of the stakeholders who implement the mitigation activities.

An example of this is to assume that agreements or contracts shall be entered into with the landowners able to transfer their carbon rights, in which case, including an additional bonus to be provided by the Native Forest Law, as “ex ante” and/or “ex post” for covering the costs of the activities that generate the reduction/capture of carbon, and to offer a bonus that shall provide further incentive for the continuation of such efforts. Thus, those that participate in the ENCCR could potentially receive a prior or subsequent payment for measuring the results as part of the Benefit-sharing Mechanism. This method requires the identification of “additional” actions, requested from the landowners listed in the contract, so as to differentiate them from those participating in the Native Forest Law, or another type of instrument for sectoral promotion, which does not participate in the ENCCR, and therefore not being eligible for the receipt of additional “ex antes” and/or “ex post” bonuses, in this manner ensuring that all such interests for ensuring accomplishment of the hoped for results over the long-term are kept in place, while also resolving the disputed issue of the permanence of forest reductions and captures.

In order to generate payment mechanism within a REDD+ context and move toward a consensual distribution of benefits at national level, a social and environmental evaluation system is currently in place for the gathering of background information on key stakeholders by means of regional workshops, for the purposes of creating a just and equitable benefits distribution mechanism that does not simply include monetary benefits, but also, for example, has environment education programs, fire protection programs, training, improved access to other State instruments for the benefit of biodiversity, sanitation programs, etc.

- **Design of the Environmental Forestry Fund (EFF) as a tool for the financial architecture of the ENCCR:** The design and setting into motion of the EFF is technically and financially backed by the UN-REDD Program, by means of which it is intended to prepare the principal guidelines for providing new support methods for the forest landowners, with the aim of these becoming future forest and environment management instruments. This initiative shall be centered on a scheme for the distribution of benefits and the payment for results, associated with the reduction of emissions and the capture of GHG from native forests, plantations, feasible soils for forestation purposes, and xerophytic formations belonging to small and medium

landowners. By means of actions taking place in the field, the maintenance and increased provision of environmental services provided by forests shall be sought, together with attributes not exclusively associated with carbon related activities, such as the recovery of soil, the conservation and retention of water resources, landscape connectivity, for example.

It is hoped to lay the groundwork for evaluation in an operative and empirical manner, through legal evaluation at a future date, of a technical-financial tool validated by all stakeholders, for the subsequent setting into motion of the necessary evaluation into the effectiveness of various measures for mitigation and adaptation in relation to the effects of climate change in various national territory contexts. This instrument shall also be an operational catalyst in terms of INDC Forestry compliance and the Emissions Capture and Reduction pilot Program of the ENCCR compliance.

In turn, piloting of the Forest-Environment Fund and the carrying out of land-based adjustments shall be required for the clarification of certain aspects regarding the implementation of the pilots under the ENCCR framework, with the tool initially being evaluated in the Biobío and the Los Lagos regions; areas with an elevated rate of forest degradation, plus the taking into account of four sustainable biomass production pilot programs for the reduction of forest degradation, which shall take place in the Araucanía, Los Lagos, Los Ríos and Aysén regions. An additional two pilots shall be created, in two forestry pilot schemes for the prevention of fire, to be developed in the Valparaíso y Del Maule regions.

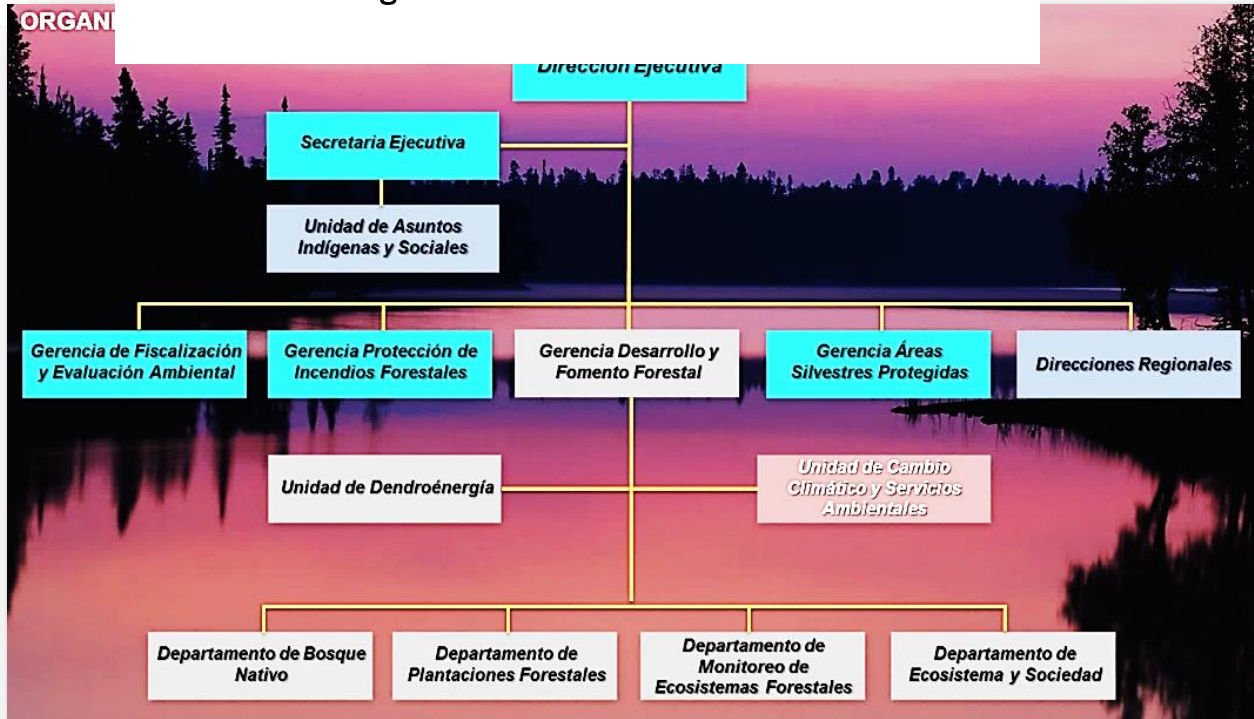
In order to do this, it shall be necessary to establish a model (protocol) that enables observation, understanding and orientation of future actions (public and private) through the creation of new methods of tackling the topics concerning Adaptation, linked to the environmental ecosystems approach, and thus promoting the generation of support instruments and mechanisms, particularly for small- and medium-sized forest landowners who contribute, through Adaptation actions, to reducing the vulnerability of particular territories, thereby advancing in terms of payment services for environmental services.

To be able to establish the foundations of a System that enables creation of the necessary capacities, at infrastructure or required institutional framework level, the work developed by a consortium consisting of the Santiago Climate Exchange (SCX), FORECOS, CQuest Capital, ND-Gain and Winrock International, shall design the necessary baselines and appropriate Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system for the measurement and evaluation of key elements for the subsequent determination of carbon and non-carbon benefits, linked to the environmental services provided by the forests. The developed model (protocol) shall be the methodological framework for use in the aforementioned pilot schemes, serving as inputs for determining applicability at territorial level, and which in turn, must be consistent with the other tools that contribute to the construction of the inputs, instruments and policies developed under the ENCCR.

Similarly, and given the normative, legal and operational components for the formulation of an initiative such as the Forest-Environment Fund, full consistency should be maintained with the development of the study entitled *“Support for the preparation of technical, political and strategical inputs for the incorporation of the key elements on management and remuneration schemes for environmental services developed under the ENCCR, led by CONAF on the project concerning the formulation of a new Forestry Law and other normative and sectoral promotion instruments”*, developed by the Sud-Austral Consortium, the Austral University of Chile, Winrock International, Ugarte & Hernández Abogados and CERTFOR.

- **Inclusion of the National Action Program against Desertification in the ENCCR, in addition to an alignment process with the UNCCD Ten-Year Strategy, the global project on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDNp) and the impact and operational indicators of the Convention for the UNCCD 2016 National Report process:** this shall require close coordination between design elements and the subsequent implementation of the ENCCR, the INDC Forestry, the cause-related study, the Reference Levels study and the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system, in terms of the PANCCD-Chile alignment process with the UNCCD Ten-Year Strategy developed by Sud-Austral, in order to create a common set of indicators and goals that can be included within the UNCCD 2016 National Report process, in addition to Chile’s commitments for the establishment of indicative goals for the global project on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDNp) conducted by the UNCCD Convention.

ANNEX 4. CONAF organizational chart.



ANNEX 5. Links of interest

CONAF websites <http://www.conaf.cl/avanza-trabajo-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-y-recursos-vegetacionales/>, <http://www.conaf.cl/conaf-organiza-reunion-multisectorial-de-expertos-en-cambio-climatico/>, <http://www.conaf.cl/colaboracion-chile-mexico-para-la-conservacion-de-humedales-estrategicos/>, <http://www.conaf.cl/conaf-trabaja-en-temas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico/>, <http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/chifo/DT219.swf>

WWF website <http://chile.panda.org/?247983/seiniacioprocesoparticipativoestrategiacambioclimaticoyrecursosvegetacionales>
<http://www.codexverde.cl/avanza-trabajo-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-y-recursos-vegetacionales/>

ODEPA website: <http://www.odepa.cl/noticia/avanza-trabajo-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-y-recursos-vegetacionales-conaf-cl/>

Carbon Finances website: http://finanzascarbono.org/noticias_externas/conaf-chile-lanza-decisiones-de-redd-en-la-cop19-alcances-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-y-recursos-vegetacionales-de-chile/

AGCI website <http://www.agci.cl/index.php/noticias/1316-chile-y-suiza-realizan-primer-curso-internacional-de-cambio-climatico-y-recursos-vegetacionales>

UN-REDD website: <http://www.cl.undp.org/content/chile/es/home/presscenter/articles/2015/06/22/programa-onu-redd-apoya-el-dise-o-de-un-fondo-forestal-ambiental.html>

Ecosystems website <http://www.ecosistemas.cl/2015/01/27/conaf-lanza-nuevo-documento-sobre-derechos-del-carbono-forestal-en-chile/>

Chile Climatic Change <http://cambioclimaticochile.cl/avanza-trabajo-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-y-recursos-vegetacionales/>

Arica Workshop Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z5ioxtGLrUk&feature=youtu.be>

Dissemination workshops: <http://www.conaf.cl/conaf-inicia-talleres-de-salvaguadas-sociales-y-ambientales/>