National Forests and Climate Change Strategy of Chile
Informal presentation to the Emission Reduction Program under the FCPF Carbon Fund

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National Forests and Climate Change Strategy of Chile
Informal presentation to the Emission Reduction Program under the FCPF Carbon Fund
1. Context of Chile’s forestry sector
2. Institutional arrangements
3. Technical-Operational aspects of the Strategy
4. Links of the Strategy with NAMA and FCPF
5. Proposal to the Carbon Fund
6. Final Considerations
Chile and its forests (promotion and norms)

Decree Law N°701 of 1974 on forest promotion

Regulate the forestry activity on soils preferentially suited for forestry and on degraded soils. Also encourage afforestation activities, particularly on the part of small-scale forest owners, and also those necessary for prevention of degradation of soils in the national territory as well as for their protection and recovery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Annual Afforestation Rate (ha/year)</th>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Planted Area end period (ha)</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1885-1930</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>None existed</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>1931-1974</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>Forest Law</td>
<td>580,000</td>
<td>Economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-1997</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>DL 701</td>
<td>1,850,000</td>
<td>Industrial support</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998-2010</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>Law 19.561</td>
<td>2,620,486</td>
<td>Small-scale owners and soil protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Law N°20.283 on Recovery of Native Forest and Forest Promotion (July 2, 2008)

The objectives of this law are the protection, recovery and improvement of the native forests, for the purpose of ensuring forest sustainability and the environmental policy

Achievements to date of the Native Forest Law (2008-2012):

- 95,308 hectares
- 4,971 beneficiaries
- 72 projects for a total sum of US$4.6 million in research
- US$ 27,296,716 in incentives
There is still a great deal of work to be done... soils fit for afforestation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>Productive Environmental Purposes</th>
<th>Environmental Purposes</th>
<th>TOTAL Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arica &amp; Parinacota</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarapacá</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Antofagasta</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atacama</td>
<td>2,031</td>
<td>2,031</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coquimbo</td>
<td>298,500</td>
<td>298,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valparaíso</td>
<td>57,800</td>
<td>57,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Region</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O´Higgins</td>
<td>49,359</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>50,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maule</td>
<td>162,354</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>164,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bio Bio</td>
<td>465,601</td>
<td>48,400</td>
<td>514,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araucanía</td>
<td>168,690</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>169,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Ríos</td>
<td>44,920</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>47,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Lagos</td>
<td>274,428</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>276,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aysén</td>
<td>423,734</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>428,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magallanes</td>
<td>204,000</td>
<td>204,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,589,086</td>
<td>700,431</td>
<td>2,289,517</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: CONAF (2012).
There is still a great deal of work to be done… native forest fit to be managed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coquimbo</td>
<td>29.087,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valparaiso</td>
<td>26.113,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>O’Higgins</td>
<td>39.972,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maule</td>
<td>340.780,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bio-Bío</td>
<td>409.741,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araucanía</td>
<td>555.720,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Lagos</td>
<td>107.349,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aysén</td>
<td>1.914.274,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magallanes</td>
<td>1.163.441,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>2.340,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Ríos</td>
<td>509.563,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.064.536,3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CONAF & Universidad Austral de Chile (2012).
Chile and its forests

Inventory of Greenhouse Gases: emissions and captures (Chile’s Second National Communication 2011)
Institutional arrangement

- INFOR
- CIREN
- ODEPA
- INDAP
- SAG
- CONADI
- Academic sector
- Indigenous organisations
- Small-scale owner organisations
- Large-scale owner organisations
- National Technical Experts Group
- Regional Governments
- Municipalities
- Forests and Climate Change Board (advisory body only)
- Coordinated
- Native Forest Advisory Council
Institutional arrangements

National Technical Experts Group (GTNE)
(advisory body only)

1. Climate Change Office
   Ministry of the Environment

2. PWC CHILE

3. THE NATURE CONSERVANCY (TNC)

4. SANTIAGO CLIMATE EXCHANGE (SCX)

5. PATAGONIA SUR

6. FUNDACIÓN CHILE

7. LESSCARBON

8. VERIFIED CARBON STANDARD (VCS)-Chile

9. ODEPA

10. POCH

11. TEMPORARY COOPERATORS
Stakeholders involved
Forests and Climate Change Strategy

**What is required?**
- Synchrony with local norms
- Synchrony with global mechanisms
- Reference Level
- MRV
- S&E safeguards

**Technical and financial support**
- FCPF – NAMA Chile
- Switzerland – GEF MST – CONAF

**Platform for Generation and Trading of Carbon Credits in the Chilean Forestry Sector (PBCCh)**

**New boom of forests for capturing and storing carbon**

**Challenge, opportunity**

**What is required?**

**Decree Law N°701 1974** (afforestation)

**Private sector**

**Law N°20,283 2008** (native forest management)

**Other agents…. other inputs**

**GHG emission mitigation without this being the main objective**

**Plan 2020**
Typologies concept

QUERIES TO BE ANSWERED IN THE DEFINITION OF FOREST CARBON PROJECT TYPOLOGIES

What are the reference levels of each typology?

What kind of monitoring will there be?

Under what soil, climate and plant-cover conditions (type of forest) will the project take place?

Arid-zone species plantation (Regions XV-I-I)

Mediterranean Forest Enrichment (Regions IV-VI)

PMP Plantations (Regions V-IX)

Forage Plantation (Region IV)

Second-growth Management (Regions VIII-X)

Degraded Native Forest Enrichment (Regions VIII-X)

Alerce Conservation (Region X)

Afforestation Patagonia (Regions XI-XII)

How to deal with the non-permanence of carbon (buffer)?

How do I prove additionality?

What social and environmental impacts (intentional or otherwise) could be caused by each project type?
Progress to date in development of typologies

All typologies require that at least one pilot project be carried out in order to generate lessons learnt.
Progress to date in development of typologies

Region I (Tarapacá)
Region II (Antofagasta)
Region III (Atacama)
Region XV (Arica - Parinacota)

TP 1
Arid-zone species plantation
Progress to date in development of typologies

Forage Plantations

Work plan agreed upon with the Forestry Institute (INFOR), to be financed with NAMA-Switzerland contributions.
Progress to date in development of typologies

TP 3
Mediterranean Forest Recovery

Under execution since December 2012 by Universidad Mayor. Direct CONAF financing.

Region V (Valparaíso)
Region VI (Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins)
Metropolitan Region (RM)
Progress to date in development of typologies

TP 4

Plantations for Small and Medium-size owners

Under execution since December 2012 by Universidad de Concepción. Direct CONAF financing.

Region V (Valparaíso)
Region VI (Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins)
Region VII (Maule)
Region VIII (BíoBío)
Region X (Araucanía)
Metropolitan Region (RM)
Progress to date in development of typologies

Native Plantations

Work plan agreed upon with consortium formed by the Austral, Católica de Temuco, La Frontera and Concepción universities. To be financed with FCPF Readiness Fund contributions.
Progress to date in development of typologies

Degraded native forest enrichment

Work plan agreed upon with consortium formed by the Austral, Católica de Temuco, La Frontera, and Concepción universities. To be financed with FCPF Readiness Fund contributions.
Progress to date in development of typologies

- **Second-growth native forest plantations**

  Work plan agreed upon by consortium formed by the Austral, Católica de Temuco, La Frontera and Concepción universities. To be financed with FCPF Readiness Fund contributions.
Progress to date in development of typologies

Indigenous Community Plantations

Under execution since December 2012 by Universidad de Concepción. Direct CONAF financing. Agreement with Bosques Cautín enterprise.
Progress to date in development of typologies

TP 9
Conservation of Alerce

Region X (Los Lagos)
Progress to date in development of typologies

TP 10 a
Afforestation in Patagonia
native species

Región XI
(Aisén del General Carlos Ibáñez del Campo)

Region XII
(Magallanes y Antártica Chilena)
Progress to date in development of typologies

TP 10 b

Afforestation in Patagonia exotic species

Region XI
(Aisén del General Carlos Ibáñez del Campo)

Region XII
(Magallanes y Antártica Chilena)
Progress to date in development of typologies

TP 11

Reduction of Native Forest Degradation (driver firewood)

Work plan agreed upon with consortium formed by the Austral, Católica de Temuco, La Frontera and Concepción universities. To be financed with FCPF Readiness Fund contributions.

Region X (Los Lagos)

Region IX (Araucanía)

Region XV (Los Ríos)

Region VII (Maule)

Region VII (BíoBío)
Progress to date in development of typologies

TP 12

Multi-purpose Species Plantation (hazelnut, chestnut, etc.)

Work plan agreed upon with consortium formed by the Austral, Católica de Temuco, La Frontera and Concepción universities. To be financed with FCPF Readiness Fund contributions.

- Region X (Los Lagos)
- Region XV (Los Ríos)
- Region IX (Araucanía)
- Region VII (BíoBío)
Progress to date in development of typologies

TP 13

Afforestation and avoided deforestation

In process of definition with Universidad Católica. Financing by UK Embassy, CONAF and others to be defined.
Progress to date in development of typologies

Management of Lenga in Magallanes

Financing by Ignis Terra enterprise and NAMA-Switzerland contributions. Work plan under developed.
Progress to date in development of typologies

All typologies require that at least one pilot project be carried out in order to generate lessons learnt.

Note: the geographical distribution proposed for each typology defined in theory should be considered to be referential, inasmuch as adjustments will be made while it is decided to put them into practice. There are additional typologies at present in the formulation stage at the request of public and private entities.
Strategic options

- Strengthening of integral national capabilities in matters of forests and climate change (itinerant courses within the country with support from the national and international academic community).

- Development of REDD+ interventions under a standardized approach in accordance with ample territorial-scale regional and sub-national social and soil/climate characteristics, with a view to diminishing transaction costs for the purpose of facilitating access for small and medium-size owners.

- Creation of a structure for generation, registration and commercialisation of carbon credits in accordance with international standards for generating added value.

- Strengthening of existing MRV systems and construction of reference levels.

- Expansion of extensionists network (technical assistance) in the field (NAMA Forestal, FCPF Readiness Fund).

- Strategy with main focus on degradation without neglecting other aspects.

- Definition of forest degradation concept, identify and prioritise drivers.

- Design and implementation of measures for mitigation of degradation drivers.

- Determine causes of "non-afforestation" and implement ad hoc measures.

- Adapt and/or complement existing promotion instruments in order to overcome barriers such as degradation, non-afforestation, "detailed deforestation" and non-adoptions of proposed schemes.

- Development of actions designed for Territorial Regulation with inclusion of all management instruments for application in the field (pasture lands, forests, tourism) (GEF Sustainable Land Management Project).

- Articulation, with other services, of instruments with rural competence for joint planning and implementation (linking forests, livestock breeding and agriculture).
Non-carbon benefits...

- Social ones... income from sale of carbon is for the rural population
- Additional positive socio-cultural impacts (forests in the hands of indigenous communities. Will be approached with consideration of cultural and ancestral pertinence)
- Link with food safety and animal management of the communities that depend on the forests
- Link with ancillary activities such as ethno-tourism
- Biodiversity....... Planting and recovery of native forest with emphasis on creation and maintenance of biological corridors
- Protection of family income based on what is provided by the forest (self-consumption)
- Water....... territorial approaches and watershed regulation
- Scenery Approach....... substantial progress will be made in an integration of the multiple activities (agriculture, livestock and forestry) which the rural sector habitually performs
- Clear distribution of benefits---- money goes directly to the owners just as has been happening for more than 40 years with the forestry promotion instruments administered by CONAF
- All the local norms will be respected, along with what is established in the Operating Policies of the World Bank, the safeguards within the ambit of the Convention and the voluntary principles of FSC, VCS and CCBA (REDD-SES), among others
## Estimated capture rates by typology - 2010-2020 period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TP 1 – Arid-zone Species Plantations</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>2.400</td>
<td>3.600</td>
<td>4.800</td>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>7.200</td>
<td>8.400</td>
<td>9.600</td>
<td>10.800</td>
<td>12.000</td>
<td>13.200</td>
<td>79.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP 2 – Forage Plantations Near North</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>20.000</td>
<td>40.000</td>
<td>60.000</td>
<td>80.000</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td>120.000</td>
<td>140.000</td>
<td>160.000</td>
<td>180.000</td>
<td>200.000</td>
<td>220.000</td>
<td>1,320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP 3 – Mediterranean Forest Recovery</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>15.000</td>
<td>30.000</td>
<td>45.000</td>
<td>60.000</td>
<td>75.000</td>
<td>90.000</td>
<td>105.000</td>
<td>120.000</td>
<td>135.000</td>
<td>150.000</td>
<td>165.000</td>
<td>990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP 4 – Small-scale Owner Plantations</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.000</td>
<td>90.000</td>
<td>180.000</td>
<td>270.000</td>
<td>360.000</td>
<td>450.000</td>
<td>540.000</td>
<td>630.000</td>
<td>720.000</td>
<td>810.000</td>
<td>900.000</td>
<td>990.000</td>
<td>5,940,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TP 5 – Native Plantations</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>30.000</td>
<td>60.000</td>
<td>90.000</td>
<td>120.000</td>
<td>150.000</td>
<td>180.000</td>
<td>210.000</td>
<td>240.000</td>
<td>270.000</td>
<td>300.000</td>
<td>330.000</td>
<td>1,980,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TP 6 – Degraded Native Forest Enrichment</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>45.000</td>
<td>90.000</td>
<td>135.000</td>
<td>180.000</td>
<td>225.000</td>
<td>270.000</td>
<td>315.000</td>
<td>360.000</td>
<td>405.000</td>
<td>450.000</td>
<td>495.000</td>
<td>2,970,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TP 7 – Second-growth Native Forest Management</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>6.760</td>
<td>13.520</td>
<td>20.280</td>
<td>27.040</td>
<td>33.800</td>
<td>40.560</td>
<td>47.320</td>
<td>54.080</td>
<td>60.840</td>
<td>67.600</td>
<td>74.360</td>
<td>446,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP 8 – Indigenous Community Plantations</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>8.400</td>
<td>16.800</td>
<td>25.200</td>
<td>33.600</td>
<td>42.000</td>
<td>50.400</td>
<td>58.800</td>
<td>67.200</td>
<td>75.600</td>
<td>84.000</td>
<td>92.400</td>
<td>554,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>TP 9 – Alerce Conservation</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>1.760</td>
<td>2.640</td>
<td>3.520</td>
<td>4.400</td>
<td>5.280</td>
<td>6.160</td>
<td>7.040</td>
<td>7.920</td>
<td>8.800</td>
<td>9.680</td>
<td>58,080</td>
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<tr>
<td>TP 10 - Afforestation Patagonia</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>22.500</td>
<td>45.000</td>
<td>67.500</td>
<td>90.000</td>
<td>112.500</td>
<td>135.000</td>
<td>157.500</td>
<td>180.000</td>
<td>202.500</td>
<td>225.000</td>
<td>247.500</td>
<td>1,485,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TP 11 – Reduction of Native Forest Degradation</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>60.000</td>
<td>120.000</td>
<td>180.000</td>
<td>240.000</td>
<td>300.000</td>
<td>360.000</td>
<td>420.000</td>
<td>480.000</td>
<td>540.000</td>
<td>600.000</td>
<td>660.000</td>
<td>3,960,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TP 12 – Dual-purpose Plantations (hazelnut, chestnut, etc.)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>6.000</td>
<td>12.000</td>
<td>18.000</td>
<td>24.000</td>
<td>30.000</td>
<td>36.000</td>
<td>42.000</td>
<td>48.000</td>
<td>54.000</td>
<td>60.000</td>
<td>66.000</td>
<td>396,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total capturas</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>20,479,800</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source of density estimates: Karsulovic et al., 2000; Souter et al., 2003.
Concentrated on quantifying, monitoring and reducing forest degradation associated with:

- Fires
- Cutting for timber purposes without sustainable yield
- Unsustainable use of firewood
- Inclusion of livestock

What is proposed to be done in these pilot plans associated with recovery and avoided degradation of native forests?:

- Determination of reference levels (main focus on forest degradation).
- Practical application of available carbon project methodologies (VCS-MDL, and anothers).
- Quantification of emissions for each driver.
- Use of remote sensors (i.e. LIDAR, hyperspectral images, etc.).
# CHILE’S PROPOSAL TO THE CARBON FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Reduction/Capture (tonCO₂e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Figures for the Country</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total forests Chile</td>
<td>16.343.852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feasibility of Afforestation</td>
<td>2.289.517</td>
<td>938.701.970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feasibility of Native Forest Management</td>
<td>6.064.536</td>
<td>994.583.904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feasibility of Managed Forests (Afforestation+Management)</td>
<td>8.354.053</td>
<td>1.933.285.874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Estimated Potential CO₂ Projects                                           |            |                              |
| Potential for CO₂ Projects (PBCCh)                                        | 1.255.000  | 622.052.000                  |

| Foreseen Implementation (2010-2050)                                        |            |                              |
| Implementation of the PBCCh (2010-2050)                                    | 1.050.420  | 267.168.300                  |
| Potential CO₂ Projects associated with Carbon Fund (2010-2050)            | 760.000    | 172.662.000                  |

| Foreseen Implementation (2010-2020)                                        |            |                              |
| Implementation of the PBCCh (2010-2020)                                    | 281.820    | 20.479.800                   |
Annual Capture/Reduction by Typology (PBCCh)
Period 2010-2020
(ton CO2e/year)
Annual Capture/Reduction by Typology (PBCCh)
Period 2010-2050
(ton CO2e/year)
Accumulated Capture/Reduction.
Period 2010-2050
(ton CO2e) (PBCCh)
Accumulated Capture/Reduction for Carbon Fund
Period 2010-2020
(ton CO2e/year)
CHILE’S PROPOSAL TO THE CARBON FUND

All considering that:

1. With the funds obtained by this means (CF) it is sought to establish an ADDITIONAL INCENTIVE consisting of a guaranteed base price (for the first 11 million tons of CO₂), regardless of the market prices, that can provide greater support to potential owners interested in participating in Forest Carbon initiatives. Independently of this, the owners, in their capacity as owners of the carbon, will take the final sale decision in accordance with the best alternatives of the moment.

2. CONAF will make sure to provide assistance, in the best possible manner, to the owners of forest resources and consequently of the carbon, so that they can receive as completely as possible the income that this can generate, whether it be by means of the Carbon Fund, the voluntary market or other mechanisms that may appear in the future.

3. Chile’s safeguard for the Carbon Fund in this system consists of the fact that the funds will only be employed on the basis of Verified Reduction Credits. With this, the possibility of the Reduction/Capture not materialising is eliminated.
Reference levels

Demographic, economic and social statistics. National Statistics Institute

Sectoral statistics administered by CONAF, INFOR, CORMA, among other relevant players

Cadastre of Chile’s natural vegetal resources administered by CONAF since 1997

Dendroenergy and Carbon Monitoring System for Coquimbo to Magallanes regions

Extensive National Forest Inventory – 1996-1997 Universidad Austral

Emission Factors (Allometric functions)

MAPS Chile Project
Concretion of projects in climate change matters

April 2, 2013: signing of agreement between NAMA Forestal and the Swiss Government. US$1.7 million year 2013-2014, possibility of increase in donation years 2015-2016 (additional US$1.3 million)

1. Promotion of creation and sustainable growth of forests.
   • Increase in technical assistance (greater number of extensionists).
   • Intensive work on regularisation of title deeds for easier access to promotion instruments.
   • Improvement and intensification of forest inspection and monitoring patterns.

2. Generation of carbon bonds in Chile’s forestry sector.
   • Determination of the real carbon capture contribution of Chile’s native forests (specific country functions).
   • Study of the demand for forest carbon bonds.
   • Development of 2 typologies with their respective pilot projects.
Concretion of projects in climate change matters


1. Promotion of creation and sustainable development of forests.
   • Quantify and measure volume, biomass, carbon tonnage and other variables of loss of condition as forest associated with forest degradation.
   • Identify, quantify and address forerunners of forest degradation (indiscriminate use of firewood, inclusion of livestock, fires) as actions of mitigation of greenhouse gases. Alligned with Law N°20.283.
   • Increment forest extension patterns (technical assistance).
   • Intensify indigenous participation and consultation programs that should be needed.

2. Carbon bond generation in Chile’s forestry sector.
   • Determination of reference levels (projected baselines) of forest carbon stocks.
   • Adaptation, generation and implementation of international methodologies for validation of forest carbon projects fit for trading in global markets.
   • Establishment of a carbon credit registration system compatible with Chile’s present forest information systems.
Challenges

• Low technical development regarding degradation drivers.
• Shelter from risks and improvement of social and environmental benefits.
• Strengthening of capabilities.
• Success depends on the demand for participation on the part of potential beneficiaries.
## Final considerations

A country differentiation is sought, not of carbon bonds volume but rather of “boutique units” (to satisfy the sophisticated demand).

<table>
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<th>14</th>
<th>Key responsible allies at national level identified.</th>
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Aspects to be addressed are those of risk, safeguards through compliance with World Bank operating policies as well as other self-imposed requirements of the voluntary market.

<table>
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<th>13</th>
<th>Subnational-scale projects based on ecosystemic stratification.</th>
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Former capabilities demonstrated in monitoring systems.

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<th>12</th>
<th>Potential areas by type of activity identified.</th>
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There are basic international and national financing sources already committed

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<th>11</th>
<th>Global contribution as regards definition, treatment and monitoring of degradation.</th>
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</table>

R-PP approved (March 2013). It is expected to have a medium-term (8-month) report as well as an R-Package approved in 18 months. R-PP was prepared and approved in 12 months.

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<th>10</th>
<th>Analysis of causes of “non-afforestation”.</th>
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Time period stipulated for the implementation of activities already defined (2013-2020).

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<th>9</th>
<th>Practical experience exists concerning MDL and MVC projects, which showed additionality with regard to the local promotion instruments.</th>
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Previous carbon capture estimates are available (they need to be adjusted in accordance with improved knowledge).
Mayor información de la estrategia nacional de bosques y cambio climático

http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/bosques-en-chile/cambio-climatico/
Thank you
Thank you

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