



# Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

## Independent TAP Expert Review of Chile's Readiness-Package

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# Purpose and modalities of TAP review

“Assess whether a due process and approach was followed while performing the self-assessment of REDD+ Readiness”:

- Part A: Review of the self-assessment process of Chile’s R-Package
- Part B: Review of the results of the multi-stakeholder R-Package self-assessment
- Part C: Assess what still needs to be done to complete the Readiness Process
- -> TAP Conclusion and Recommendation

# Part A: Self-Assessment Process

- Self-Assessment process was conducted according to FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework, with timely availability of information enabling optimum stakeholder input;
- **Regional induction workshops** led to change in Self-Assessment scope and methodology to align with stakeholder preferences (-> good practice);
- Specifically, extending the scope of the consultation to include a detailed review of all proposed REDD+ strategic activities within the context of the **National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources-ENCCRV-** provided stakeholders with an opportunity to identify key points for improvement.

# Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (1)

## Chile-Results of the Self-assessment process:

<b>Component</b>	<b>Subcomponent</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
<i>Component 1 - Organisation and Consultation for readiness</i>	<i>Subcomponent 1a - National management mechanisms for the REDD+ programme</i>	<b>3.3</b>
	<i>Subcomponent 1b Consultation, Participation and Social Dissemination</i>	<b>3.3</b>
<i>Component 2 – Readiness of the REDD+ Consultation</i>	<i>Subcomponent 2a - Assessment on land use, factors causing changes in land use, forestry law, policy and management</i>	<b>3.0</b>
	<i>Subcomponent 2b – REDD+ Strategic options</i>	<b>3.2</b>
	<i>Subcomponent 2c – Implementation framework</i>	<b>3.1</b>
	<i>Subcomponent 2d – Social and environmental impacts</i>	<b>3.4</b>
<i>Component 3 – Forest Reference Emission Levels / Forest Reference Levels</i>		<b>3.6</b>
<i>Component 4 - Forest monitoring system and information on safeguards</i>	<i>Subcomponent 4a – National Forest Monitoring System</i>	<b>3.1</b>
	<i>Subcomponent 4b – Monitoring of co-benefits and safeguards</i>	<b>3.0</b>

## Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (2)

### Readiness, Organization and Consultation (criteria 1-10)

- Clear **institutional mandate of CONAF** for REDD+ in combination with well-established inter-ministerial coordination mechanism and clear space for civil society participation makes for effective Readiness process;
- REDD+ Grievance and redress mechanism benefits from **long-standing experience** of CONAF's Office of Information, Complaints and Suggestions (since 2008) but needs to be disseminated better;
- Tailor-made consultation efforts for different stakeholder groups allow for effective participation

# Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (3)

## REDD+ Strategy Preparation (Criteria 11-25)

- Well-structured process for analyzing and prioritizing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including assessment of uncertainty and priorities for additional analysis;
- Excellent work on land tenure done in ERP area (which could be usefully extended to other areas in Chile);
- REDD+ strategy options well-explained but alternative terminology “strategic activities” somewhat confusing;
- Shortcomings in the country’s legal and regulatory framework are well described in R-package, as are the specific changes required to four key laws;
- Benefit sharing Mechanism and National REDD+ registry are still under design, the latter quite advanced;
- Draft Environmental and Social Management Framework published in July 2016.

## Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (4)

### Forest Reference Emissions Levels/Reference levels (criteria 26-28)

- Chile will move **from sub-national to national** FREL/FRL (due for 2018) through stepwise approximation;
- FREL/FRL is the only REDD+ Readiness element with a “green” (the highest possible) score, despite the methodological challenges involved with measuring emissions from degradation.

## Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (5)

### Monitoring system for forests and safeguards (Criteria 29-34)

- Given the inclusion of REDD+ in Chile's broader Climate Change National Strategy (ENCCR), the national monitoring system will also have to assess emission reductions and removals from other vegetation types which are different than forests, as well as their social and environmental co-benefits;
- Because of the large diversity of non-carbon benefits of REDD+, Chile has had to prioritize the key co-benefits (e.g. water supply, biological corridors);
- The ENCCR MS will build on a number of existing monitoring systems and efforts operated by CONAF, INFOR and the Climate Change Department of the Environment Ministry. **Centralization of monitoring systems** at CONAF is planned for the near future.



## Part C: What still needs to be done

- **REDD+ Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism** needs additional work to reflect lessons learned from experience with similar mechanism and to disseminate and explain it.
- **Benefit sharing mechanism** needs considerable work, though it is more advanced than is suggested by the R-package (see Emission Reductions Program Document)
- High uncertainty related to some important drivers of forest degradation demonstrates the need for additional analysis;
- Improve interinstitutional collaboration in the REDD+ implementation and MRV systems.

# TAP Conclusions and recommendations

- The Self-Assessment process was conducted according to FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework, and considerable energy was invested in enabling stakeholders to participate and contribute constructively;
- REDD+ Readiness process and the results achieved so far are clearly presented in the R-package;
- The inclusion of a detailed review of all 27 REDD+ “Action Measures” in the self-assessment has generated important suggestions from the REDD+ stakeholders;
- The integration of REDD+ in a broader land use framework (ENCCRV) that covers Chile’s commitments under all the Rio Conventions increases the chances of REDD+ environmental co-benefits being realized and reduces the likelihood of “leakage” of forest degradation

# TAP presentation on Chile R-package

THANK YOU!

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