



Readiness Package for the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

**Within the Framework of the National Strategy for
Climate Change and Vegetation Resources**



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Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ACCH | Así Conserva Chile [This is How Chile Conserves]. |
| ADI | Área de Desarrollo Indígena [Indigenous Development Area]. |
| AGCI | Agencia de Cooperación Internacional [International Cooperation Agency] of Chile. |
| APP | Áreas Protegidas de Propiedad Privada [Protected Private Property Areas]. |
| IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| CCBA | The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance. |
| CDB | Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica [Agreement on Biological Diversity]. |
| CIREN | Centro de Información de Recursos Naturales [Natural Resources Information Centre]. |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. |
| CONADI | Corporación Nacional de Desarrollo Indígena [National Indigenous Development Corporation]. |
| CONAF | Corporación Nacional Forestal [National Forestry Corporation]. |
| CoP | Conference of the Parties. |
| SDC | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. |
| DDnAE | Deforestación, Degradación y No Aumento de Existencias de Carbono Forestal [Forest Degradation and no Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks]. |
| DMEF | Departamento de Monitoreo de Ecosistemas Forestales [Forestry Ecosystems Monitoring Department]. |
| ENCCRV | Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático y Recursos Vegetacionales [National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources]. |
| ENESSA | Equipo Nacional de Expertos para las Salvaguardas Sociales y Ambientales [National Team of Experts on Social and Environmental Safeguards]. |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. |
| FCPF | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility |
| GASP | Gerencia de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas [Management Office of Protected Wildlife Areas]. |
| GEDEFF | Gerencia de Desarrollo y Fomento Forestal [Management Office of Forestry Promote and Development] |
| GEF | Global Environment Fund. |
| GEFE | Gerencia de Fiscalización y Evaluación Ambiental [Management Office Environmental Audit and Assessment]. |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gases. |
| GEPRIF | Gerencia de Protección contra Incendios Forestales [Management Office Forest Fire Protection]. |
| GNTE | Grupo Nacional Técnico de Expertos [National Technical Group of Experts on Climate Change]. |
| IBA | Informes Bianuales de Actualización [Biannual Update Reports]. |
| ICP | Iniciativas de Conservación Privada [Private Conservation Initiatives]. |
| INDAP | Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario [National Institute of Agricultural Development]. |
| INDC | Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. |
| INFOR | Instituto Forestal [Forestry Institute]. |
| INGEI | Inventario Nacional de Gases de Efecto Invernadero [National Greenhouse Gas Inventory]. |
| IPCC | The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. |
| MBN | Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales [Ministry of National Assets]. |



| | |
|----------|--|
| MGAS | Marco de Gestión Ambiental y Social [Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards]. |
| MINAGRI | Ministerio de Agricultura [Ministry of Agriculture]. |
| MINREL | Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores [Ministry of Foreign Affairs]. |
| MMA | Ministerio del Medio Ambiente [Ministry of the Environment]. |
| MRV | Monitoring, Reporting and Verification. |
| NAMA | National Appropriate Mitigation Actions. |
| FREL/FRL | Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Reference Level |
| OIRS | Oficinas de Información, Reclamos y Sugerencias [Office of Information, Complaints and Suggestions]. |
| ONG | Organismos No Gubernamentales [Non-Governmental Organisations]. |
| UN-REDD | United Nations Programme for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Increased Existence of Carbon. |
| ODEPA | Oficina de Estudios y Políticas Agrarias [Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies]. |
| PMCOF | Plan de Manejo con Criterios de Ordenación Forestal [Management Plan with Forestry Planning Criteria]. |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme. |
| UNEP | United Nations Environmental Programme. |
| PPCH | Parques Para Chile [Parks for Chile]. |
| REDD+ | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Increased Existence of Carbon. |
| SAG | Servicio Agrícola Ganadero [Agriculture and Livestock Service]. |
| BSDBSD | Benefits Distribution System. |
| SESA | Evaluación Estratégica Social y Ambiental [Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment]. |
| SII | Servicio de Impuestos Internos [Internal Revenue Service]. |
| SIS | Safeguards Information System |
| SIT | Sistema de Información Territorial [Territorial Information System]. |
| ToR | Terms of Reference. |
| TNC | The Nature Conservancy. |
| UCCSA | Unidad de Cambio Climático y Servicios Ambientales [Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit] |

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the commitment that Chile has made with the international community within the Framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), specifically within the context of a policy approach and positive incentives related to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation and the role of sustainable management conservation and improvement of the carbon forest reserves in developing countries, commonly known as REDD+, is that from 2010, the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), the Focal Point for REDD+ and a government institution under the Ministry of Agriculture, has systematically undertaken a number of actions to develop a viable framework in the national context in order to define a set of measures based on a technical and participation formulation that deals with the challenges imposed by climate change and includes measures against desertification, land degradation and drought via an adequate management of vegetation resources in order to avoid or decrease historic rates of deforestation, devegetation and degradation of native forests and xerophytic formations, as well as to encourage the restoration, forestation, revegetation and sustainable management of these native resources in Chile.

It is in this context that the development has occurred of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources in Chile (ENCCRV, acronym in Spanish), an initiative that has very significant national and international contributions towards its design and readiness, in line with the situation of the country and within a context that has prioritised concrete Action Measures for vegetation resources and institutional strengthening as main lines to achieve the outlined objectives, with special emphasis on valuing the environmental services that the native forest provides, and to tackle the drivers for its degradation, which has been found to be the main problem this resource currently has.

One of the technical and financial supports to have cooperated in this process, is the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which since 2014, has led to the development and progress in significant technical aspects and essentially has enabled participatory aspects for the readiness of the REDD+ proposal within the context of the ENCCRV. Specifically, the FCPF has cooperated via the two funding routes that it administers to support countries that are developing this type of proposal, on the one hand, via the Carbon Fund, which has enabled Chile to progress with an Emissions Reduction Programme via a pilot programme and on a sub-national scale, and the second, via the Readiness Fund, which helps countries to develop National Strategies for REDD+.

As part of the Readiness Fund, the FCPF requires a summary document to be drafted during the final phase containing all the progress recorded in the process for ENCCRV Readiness, regardless of funding source, which should be accompanied by a self-assessment by the parties who were involved in the formulation process by means of a guide proposed by the Fund itself to implement this self-assessment, in order to record the level of development in the formulation of the ENCCRV that has been detected by the various parties who participated.

It is important to establish the fact that the inputs and background data that is being added to the aforementioned summary document, originate from works, studies and consultations that are ongoing, such as the Emissions Reduction Programme Document (ERPD), the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), the Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards (MGAS, acronym in Spanish) and, the ENCCRV document that is being submitted for an Indigenous Dialogue and Participation Process and a Public Consultation that will conclude on 20 August 2016, it is hoped that the inputs from this will lead to substantial improvements in the final version of the ENCCRV and all the indicated documents.

With regard to the Self-assessment process, this was adapted to the national situation by the "National Team of Experts on Social and Environmental Safeguards" and the cooperation of the Regional Coordinators for Climate Change and Environmental Services of CONAF, also including suggestions and contributions from members of the Focus Groups who attended the Induction Workshops, prior to the Self-assessment workshops themselves, and with which the final qualification was given for its application. It should also be noted that via the Induction Workshops, it was found and reinforced that the main interest of the assessment by the regional participants was not in the Guiding Questions set out in the FCPF form, instead it was in the analysis, description and approach in the Action Measures, the definition of which they themselves contributed to within the Participatory Formulation Process for the ENCCRV. In other words, as far as they are concerned, it is the Action Measures that will ultimately be applied in the implementation phase of the ENCCRV and its formulation process, which should be assessed in consideration of the fact that it is these that will generate the positive and negative effects, and also benefits for the communities and territories.

It is for this reason that an adaptation was made of the Guiding Questions and the methodology set out in the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework for the national context, including a special emphasis on what is required by the key parties who participated in the process. In this sense, a relevant adjustment to the methodology was the incorporation of the request by the key parties regarding discussions only about some Guiding Questions, which were relevant to the Focus Group, leading to the classification of the different Questions on subjects that were raised at four different workshops: one on Institutional Arrangements, one on Reference Levels and Monitoring, and two workshops with larger gatherings, where subjects were dealt with, which were of greater interest at a regional level, such as participation, consultation and dissemination amongst others.

In short, the total number of assessments resulting from the Self-assessment process in the readiness phase of the ENCCRV was 76, 12 of which corresponded to the Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshop, 10 to the main government institutions at a national level at the Workshop where the Institutional Arrangements were assessed (of the 10, two of them also participated in the Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshop, therefore there were 74 assessors), and finally, 54 Stakeholders from the various Focus Groups who had previously attended the Induction Workshops for Self-assessment and the Regional Workshops and the National Workshop for Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment, participated in the Macrozonal Self-assessment Workshops. The results of the Self-assessment process are provided below:

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

The summary of the ENCCRV Readiness Process, as well as the methodological details, results and attendance of those summoned are set forth in this document.

II. SUMMARY OF ENCCRV READINESS

1. COMPONENT 1. ORGANISATION AND CONSULTATIONS FOR ENCCRV READINESS

1.1. Subcomponent 1a. National Management Mechanisms for the REDD+ Programme within the context of the ENCCRV

The state of Chile has progressed steadily in the strengthening of its environmental regulatory framework, both international as well as national and sectoral, which has led to the identification of the main local constraints and synergies for the implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources in Chile (ENCCRV), which REDD+ integrates.

1.1.1. International Framework for ENCCRV Readiness

i. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2015-2030

The framework of the international guidelines adopted recently on a global basis, with which the ENCCRV must be aligned, contains the 17 SDGs. Chile, as part of the UN member states must support the implementation of actions to contribute to the achievement of these goals. In this sense the ENCCRV will be a key tool mainly for achieving targets numbers 13 and 15, specifically SDG-13, in which it is expressly mentioned that the countries that are part of the agreement, must: "Take urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects (taking note of the agreements adopted within the forum of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)" and "Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of land ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and stop and reverse land degradation and stop the loss of biological diversity".

ii. International Processes Adopted by Chile

Two large international processes directly converge within the ENCCRV, underpinned on the quality of the National Focal Point of the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the policy approach and positive incentives to reduce emissions by deforestation and forest degradation, and to promote the enhancement of forest reserves, as well as the conservation and sustainable management of forests, better known as REDD+, which has been adopted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)¹. It is within this framework, and similarly aligned with the previously described SDGs, that the ENCCRV has a logic aimed at tackling vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation within a context of climate change, as well as the fight against Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD).

Similarly, it is important to highlight that the actions that are taken within the context of the ENCCRV, will have been addressed environmentally, observing the role of CONAF as a National Focal Point for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)². Within this context, the ENCCRV considered a number of Strategic Activities and Action Measures, which as well as providing a contribution in fulfilling the indicated international commitments, will be a concrete contribution

¹ CONAF is appointed as a Focal Point for UNCCD via Resolution No. 37 of 17 June 1997 by the Council of Ministers of the Environment, and as a Focal Point for REDD+ MINAGRI-MINREL Letter No. 99 dated 19 February 2014.

² This appointment was approved in Chile via Decree No. 573 of 1975 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), a process in Chile that is coordinated nationally by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA, acronym in Spanish) in its capacity as National Focal Point.

iii. REDD+ Focus and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) under the framework of the ENCCRV

As indicated, amongst the main international guidelines considered by the ENCCRV, it is essential to highlight the REDD+ approach associated with the UNFCCC, as well as the concept of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) adopted by the UNCCD, which is revealed by its specific mention in the SDGs. The formulation of the ENCCRV considers the REDD+ and LDN framework in the definition of its strategic action measures and which wholly fulfil what is set out internationally for the REDD+ approach, because the ENCCRV specifically seeks to reduce rates of deforestation and forest degradation, to promote sustainable forest management and the conservation of forests, as well as to increase the forest carbon sinks in the country, in turn being based on compliance with global requirements that the approach establishes for developing countries.

Complementary to what is set out for REDD+ and with a scope that is clearly more focused on actions for adaptation to climate change, specifically with regard to water resources and the preservation of soil and biodiversity, as well as to tackle DLDD, the UNCCD concept of LDN that is dealt with in the ENCCRV using various measure of action, is focused on the forests and other vegetation resources that are associated with these, such as xerophytic formations³ in Chile.

1.1.2. National Framework for ENCCRV Readiness

i. National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2008-2012

The 2008-2012 NCCAP, was drafted in order to set out various public policy guidelines organised along three lines of action, 1) Adaptation to the effects of climate change; 2) Mitigation of emissions; and 3) Creation and promotion of capacities. In general terms the theme of vegetation and forest resources was only included as specific actions on the line of action in relation to the mitigation of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) of the 2008-2012 NCCAP, due to the fact that during this period at an international level, the consensus there is today with regard to the importance of forest and vegetation resources with regard to mitigation and adaptation to climate change, had not yet been achieved.

ii. Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agroforestry Sector

Drafted in 2013 by the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) under the auspices of the 2008-2012 NCCAP, this Plan sets out a number of measures of various kinds, which are linked to themes on adaptation to climate change, highlighting, from the sphere of vegetation and forest resources, the aims of developing forestry methods that are able to address climate change, to adopt warning and integrated control systems for plagues and diseases, and to develop a programme of genetic conservation *ex situ* of forestry resources for adaptation to climate change amongst others. Thus, the measures contained within the Plan, demonstrate an important step forward that was considered as a whole in the formulation of the ENCCRV, in order to strengthen its implementation, given the current national and international situation that highlights vegetation resources in the fight against climate change.

³ Xerophytic formations are vegetation formations, made up of autochthonous species, preferably shrubs or succulents, in areas with arid or semi-arid conditions located between Regions I and VI, including the Metropolitan and XV area and in the inland depressions of Regions VII and VIII (Law No. 20,283, on the Recovery of the Native Forest and Forestry Development, 2009).

iii. Adaptation to Climate Change in Biodiversity Plan

Within the framework of the 2008-2012 NCCAP and the updating of the National Biodiversity Strategy in Chile, in 2014, the Council of Ministers for Sustainability approves the Adaptation to Climate Change in Biodiversity Plan, where the ENCCRV⁴ is noted as one of the concrete actions for compliance with one of the aims of the Plan, specifically the so-called: "Promotion of sustainable productive practices for adaptation to climate change in biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem services", in accordance with the strategic line associated with: "The promotion of good practices of sustainable management in production and management systems, including criteria for the production of biodiversity and adaptation to climate change".

iv. National Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2022 (NCCAP-II)

Currently the preliminary draft of the National Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2022 (NCCAP-II) is currently being formulated and is under public consultation, which constitutes one of the goals included within the current Government Programme, the purpose of which is to establish an instrument of public policy that includes and provides guidance on the measures to be adopted as a country in relation to climate change.

This preliminary draft, unlike the 2008-2012 NCCAP, has been developed within a scenario of greater technological knowledge in the field, in turn being framed within a scenario of greater political commitment to the issue of climate change. This Plan is aimed at the actual implementation of actions that have been identified as priority, in terms of adaptation to the specific effects of climate change and thus to reduce the country's vulnerability. In the NCCAP-II, the ENCCRV is positioned as a line of priority action that covers the central themes of mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the Agroforestry sector, thus strengthening the ENCCRV from a political-institutional context.

v. National Commitments

Since 2010, Chile has established voluntary commitments at an international level regarding the reduction of GHG emissions, in this context, more recently the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) has been highlighted, submitted in 2015 to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC, where there is specific mention of the fact that the ENCCRV is one of the main tools for fulfilment of the commitment for emission reduction associated with the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, a commitment that includes sustainable forestry management actions over 100,000 hectares of native forest, and afforestation mostly with native species over 100,000 hectares, goals that should be realised by 2030 with continuous revisions with a view to the possibility of increasing these numbers in the future, depending on national circumstances.

vi. Forestry Policy 2015-2035

In May 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture in Chile via CONAF, submitted the Forestry Policy 2015-2035 formally and publicly, in which the guidelines for forestry development are established under criteria of economic, social and environmental sustainability criteria. This public policy is the result of a process that included all the institutional, production and social parties and agencies linked to the Chilean forest sector, who drafted a document, a work with four strategic central themes: institutional forestry, productivity and

⁴ This is the first mention in an official document for the State of Chile in which the ENCCRV is mentioned.

economic growth, equality and social inclusion and protection and restoration of the forest asset. Thus, closely linked to the process of building forest policy, continued internal work in CONAF enabled the various Action Measures defined in the ENCCRV readiness processes, to be aligned with this initiative, which looks to guide the forestry activities in Chile for the next few years⁵.

vii. Legal and Forestry Development Framework

In Chile there is a legislative and forestry development framework that dates back to 1931, via Decree No. 4,363, better known as the Forestry Law. Later, in 1974, Law Decree No. 701 was approved in order to boost forestry development in Chile, incentives for forestation and the remediation of degraded soils and areas in the process of desertification, are set out in a second phase according to Law No. 19,561 of 1998. A large part of the surface area of exotic forest plantations in the country can be attributed to Decree Law No. 701, the primary purpose of these originally was to supply the lumber and wood pulp industry, but with the enactment of Law No. 19,561 the purpose of afforestation was expanded significantly to the remediation of degraded soils and areas in the process of desertification aimed at small and medium sized forest owners, also containing many of the protection measures contained in the Forest Law of 1931. Subsequently in 2008, Law No. 20,283 on Recovery of the Native Forest and Forestry Development, which includes incentives for forestry management, research into similar themes and the regulation of interventions on soil, water and wetlands.

It is within this legislative and forestry development context, that a number of ENCCRV Action Measures are set out, including adjustments to the main legislative bodies concerning forestry matters, which are aimed at fulfilling the goals considered with regard to mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as the fight against desertification, land degradation and drought.

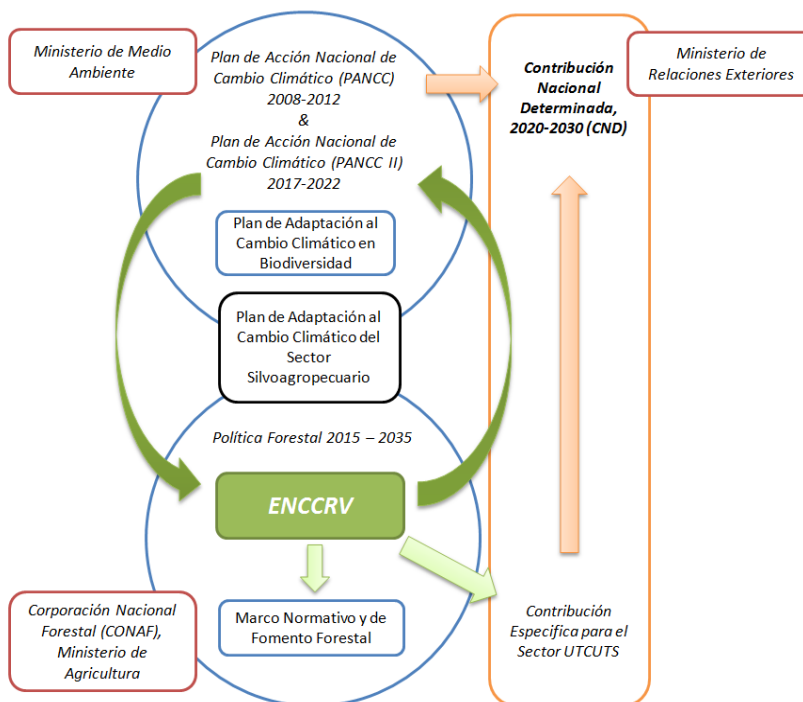
Furthermore, as part of an analysis of the legislation and regulation associated with vegetation resources that was developed for the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of the ENCCRV, there is a complete revision available that covers these matters, as well as those linked to environmental and social safeguards considered within the process for ENCCRV Readiness⁶.

The aforementioned interactions and directives are charted in Figure 1 below:

FIGURE 1. Outline of the National Framework for ENCCRV Readiness

⁵ For more information about the Council that enabled the Forest Policy 2015-2035 to be drafted, see: <http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/bosques-en-chile/consejo-de-politica-forestal/>

⁶ To review the analysis of the legal and institutional framework for Chile associated with ENCCRV Readiness, as well as an exhaustive review of its loopholes for compliance with the social and environmental safeguards that apply to the ENCCRV, see chapter III. Analysis of the National Context of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment document of the ENCCRV. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/21-sesa-version-2/file.html>.



1.1.3. Institutional Arrangements Defined in the Readiness of the ENCCRV for its Implementation.

i. Governance Structure for the ENCCRV

As the implementing and coordinating body for the activities of the ENCCRV nationally and regionally, CONAF is deemed to be the body that will take on this role via its UCCSA depending on the Management Office on Forest Support and Development, in cooperation with their 15 Regional Offices, 35 Provincial Offices and 16 Area Offices. Furthermore, CONAF participates and maintains a permanent formal link with various key instances for technical coordination in ENCCRV Readiness and its future operation:

- **CONAF Regional Coordination.** The first of these corresponds to the 15 Regional Coordinators for Climate Change and Environmental Services, one for each administrative region of the country, which have been responsible for managing the technical and participatory activities during the ENCCRV readiness process, a role that will be expanded with new functions and resources during the implementation phase. To this should be added the 9 Regional Heads of Indigenous and Social Affairs.
- **CONAF National Coordination.** A second instance is the Intermanagerial Committee for Climate Change for CONAF (CICC-CONAF acronym in Spanish), made up of its Management Office Environmental Control and Assessment (GEFE acronym in Spanish), Management Office Forest Fire Protection (GEPRIF acronym in Spanish), the Management Office of Protected Wildlife Areas (GASP

acronym in Spanish), the Supervisory Body for the Corporation, and the Social and Indigenous Affairs Unit (UIAS acronym in Spanish)⁷.

- **Coordination between CONAF and Public Agroforestry Institutions.** The Intraministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change of the Ministry of Agriculture (CTICC-MINAGRI), aims to ensure that the MINAGRI⁸ services are able to participate and cooperate in a technical committee in order to coordinate national and international proposals and approaches at a Ministerial level referring to climate change. This process was worked on during three of the sessions on the ENCCRV, in which the contributions and inputs that were raised were included and for which ongoing communication has been pledged regarding its design and implementation via the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA), which is leading this process.

The plan is that the CTICC-MINAGRI will soon have its respective approvals in each region of the country, with the Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Agriculture (SEREMI acronym in Spanish) very probably acting as the agency in charge, including the participation of representatives of agroforestry services with regional representation.

- **Coordination between CONAF and MINAGRI and the Forestry Sector.** Via the Directive CONAF Council there are expected to be discussions about the strategic technical proposals that will be undertaken to put the ENCCRV into gradual operation. This Council is presided over by the Minister of Agriculture⁹, in which the following participate: Minister of the Environment, the Executive Director of CONAF, the National Director of the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG acronym in Spanish), the National Director of the National Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP acronym in Spanish) two representatives of the Production Promote Corporation (CORFO acronym in Spanish) of the Ministry of Economy, Promote and Tourism¹⁰, two representatives from the private agricultural sector, one representative for CONAF workers and a Secretary, a responsibility that normally falls to the CONAF Supervisor.
- **Advisory Council for the Native Forest Law.** This Council holds a dual role, by integrating both the institutional definition for the operation of the ENCCRV, as well as establishing a technical discussion platform that will eventually be operational¹¹, enabling the participation of various parties in the forestry and conservation worlds, in order to support a discussion about the regulations, incentives and research resources assigned by the Native Forest Law. This instance will be closely associated with the Directive Council for CONAF in order to discuss and assess the technical guidelines that emerge from the Measures for Action of the ENCCRV, which need to be developed under the research lines assigned by the Native Forest Law.
- **Agreements between CONAF and the International Cooperation Agency of Chile (AGCI acronym in Spanish).** The management of the various international resources for the readiness process of

⁷ To find out about the organisational structure of the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), see: <http://www.conaf.cl/quienes-somos/organizacion/>

⁸ To find out about these services see the following link. <http://www.minagri.gob.cl/institucion/institucional/servicios-del-agro/>

⁹ For more information about this process, see: <http://www.conaf.cl/quienes-somos/organizacion/>

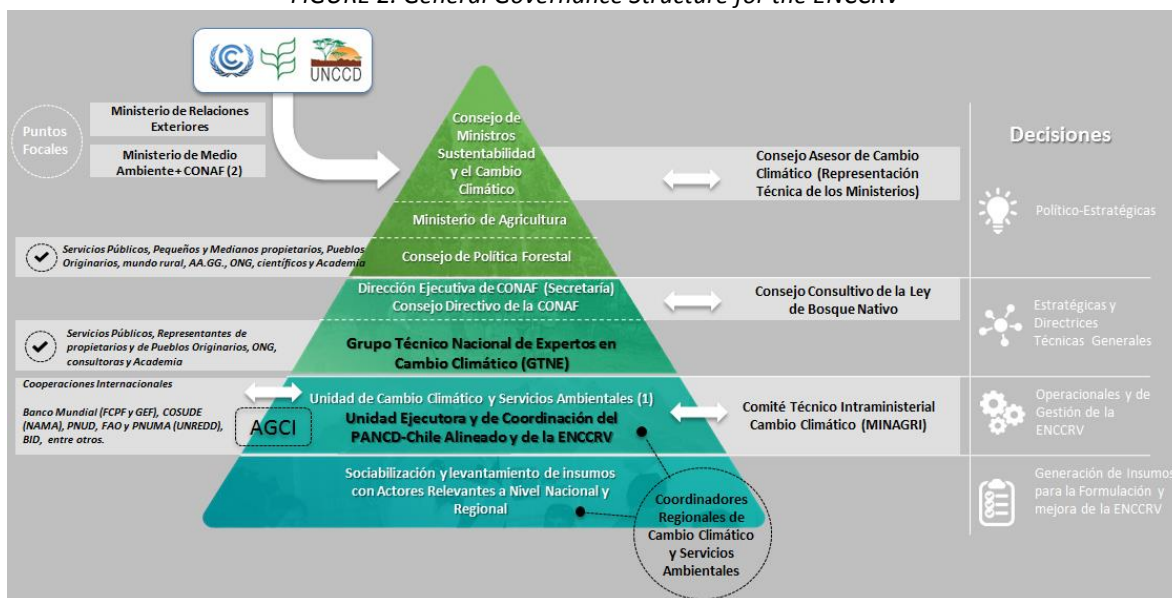
¹⁰ Currently the two CORFO (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción [Production Promote Corporation]) representatives from the Ministry of Economy, Promote and Tourism are Pedro Sierra Bosch (Corporate Manager), and Patricia Fuentes Bórquez (Senior Consultant for the Agricultural Sector).

¹¹ For more information about this process, see: <http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/bosque-nativo/consejo-consultivo-de-la-ley-del-bosque-nativo/>

the ENCCRV, was done under subsidiary agreements that are specific to each of them, which had the authorisation of the Budget Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (DIPRES acronym in Spanish), acknowledgement by the Comptroller General of Chile (CGR acronym in Spanish), and administrative and financial supervision by AGCI, as well as the number of internal mechanisms for the procurement and rendition processes that CONAF carries out.

The aforementioned processes as well as their integration with Institutional Coordination and Dialogue Platforms (Point 1.2.1.), are set out in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2. General Governance Structure for the ENCCRV



1.1.4. Summary Table according to FCPF Assessment Criteria, Criteria 1-6

| Assessment Criteria | Summary within the framework of ENCCRV Readiness |
|---|--|
| 1: Institutional arrangements and transparency. | In the institutional arrangements for ENCCRV Readiness and its future implementation, the main processes have been considered at a national level of a forestry and environmental nature, which contribute and strengthen their incorporation into institutional management. This structure has been mostly based on the coordination of the existing government services that the country has carried out in the management of its vegetation resources, considering the possibility of creating platforms or specific processes for the ENCCRV that might be required in the future. |
| 2: Legal framework and funding. | The services that have been considered for the institutional arrangements have responsibilities regulated by the Law of the Republic within a framework of relevant sectoral policies, as well as a permanent fiscal budget, enabling them to ensure their role and management in the future. |

| | |
|--|--|
| 3: Coordination of the ENCCRV. | <i>The implementing and coordinating unit for the ENCCRV is CONAF under MINAGRI, which in turn is the National Focal Point for REDD+ for the UNFCCC, and for the UNCCD, its legal responsibilities are the sustainable management of native forests, xerophytic formations and forest plantations. In this sense various instances of inter-institutional coordination have been established, in order to integrate the ENCCRV actions between CONAF and other Ministries and agroforestry services with national and regional representation.</i> |
| 4: Technical coordination capacity. | <i>CONAF is the government agency that has technical responsibility for the sustainable management of native forests, xerophytic formations and forest plantations by means of the development and enforcement of forestry-environmental legislation and the protection of vegetation resources, as well as the conservation of biological diversity via the National Protected Wildlife Areas System (SNASPE), for the benefit of society. In this sense, it has put its technical experience of more than 50 years expanding the forests and the extensive territorial deployment of these, via 15 Regional Offices, 35 Provincial Offices and 16 Area Offices, into service for ENCCRV Readiness and its eventual implementation.</i> |
| 5: Financial management. | <i>CONAF is conducting its financial management in accordance with the laws and legislation established nationally for all international funding. The international funding that supports the readiness process of the ENCCRV, had the authorisation of the Budget Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (DIPRES), acknowledgement by the Comptroller General of Chile (CGR), and the administrative and financial supervision of AGCI, as well as a number of internal mechanisms for the procurement and rendition processes that CONAF carries out.</i> |
| 6: Mechanism for complaints and suggestions. | <i>CONAF as a public service adheres to the regulations established by the Transparency Law of 2008, to facilitate public access to all information that it generates. This affects both the readiness process of the ENCCRV, as well as its future implementation. In this context the Complaints and Suggestions Mechanisms should be part of the Office of Information, Complaints and Suggestions (OIRS acronym in Spanish), which by law should be administered by public services, and which CONAF associates to its Regional and Provincial Offices and website. Its future implementation must consider the results of the analyses that are today being formulated to define the design and final operation of the Complaints and Suggestions Mechanisms.</i> |

1.2. Subcomponent 1b. Consultation, Participation and Dissemination

1.2.1. Instances for Coordination and Institutional Dialogue linked to the ENCCRV

In an effort to permanently incorporate both the actions and decisions of the readiness process for the ENCCRV within the country's existing governance structure, as well as steps that will facilitate its implementation, dialogue platforms and existing institutions for climate change, environmental and vegetation resource issues have been used, meaning only those that due to their specific nature or existing gaps will need to be implemented. The various dialogue platforms are as follows:

i. Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change

This council is presided over by the MMA and constituted by the Ministers for Agriculture, Finance, Health, Economy, Promote and Tourism, Energy, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, Transport and Telecommunication, Mining and Planning. It meets regularly once a month and the main functions of this Council are the following: to submit policies for the management, use and sustainable use of renewable natural resources to the President of the Republic and to propose sustainability criteria for drafting Ministerial policies and planning processes, to validate multi-sectoral documents such as National Communications to the UNFCCC, INDCs, Adaptation Plans of Action, amongst others. In addition to suggesting the creation of Protected Wildlife Areas of the State, to propose sectoral policies that should be subject to strategic environmental assessment and the criteria and mechanisms under which the public must participate in Environmental Impact Statements¹².

ii. Advisory Committee on Climate Change

Created in 2013, this committee has a more operative nature, which is presided over by the MMA and as a general rule includes a representative from each ministry. The main functions of the committee are to advise the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in relation to the national position with regard to the UNFCCC and other international agencies related to climate change, to advise the MMA in matters related to climate change in the territory and to implement the necessary actions to fulfil Chile's commitments to the UNFCCC. This council will be one of the validation processes for the ENCCRV document, which will be formalised in 2016.

iii. Forest Policy Council

This Council is a joint management agency, formed in early 2015 and is presided over by CONAF via its Executive Director¹³. The Council's mandate is to draft guidelines for the forestry sector during the 2015-2035 period, with 16 members representing different parties in the sector, involving public services, businesses, social organisations, Indigenous Peoples, academia, and environmental NGOs. The main functions of this authority are to propose a new forestry policy to the MINAGRI, to draft a proposal with regard to the instruments of the policy and any amendments thereof. Due to the proximity of the issue of climate change, the Head of UCCSA was asked, upon petition by CONAF regarding the ENCCRV, to act in this Commission as the Technical Secretary, managing to highlight the important role of this initiative to the Council and its lines of action following its approval by the MINAGRI.

iv. National Technical Group of Experts on Climate Change.

This Group is made up of representatives from public institutions and various parties including professionals, consultants, developers, NGOs, among others, who are associated with climate change and forests in the country. Amongst the parties making up this group is the Department of Climate Change of the MMA, indigenous representative, MINAGRI's ODEPA, Price Waterhouse Coopers, POCH Ambiental, Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Less Carbon, the Santiago Climate Exchange, The Nature Conservancy, Fundación Chile y Patagonia Sur, amongst others.

¹² For more information about this process, see: <http://portal.mma.gob.cl/consejo-de-ministros-para-la-sustentabilidad-y-el-cambio-climatico/>

¹³ For more information about this process, see: <http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/bosques-en-chile/consejo-de-politica-forestal/>

This Group was put together upon request of various international bodies, which support the ENCCRV in terms of strengthening aspects of participation, transparency and technical relevance in the taking of decisions.

1.2.2. Participatory Formulation Process of the ENCCRV

The formulation of the ENCCRV, has been based on a participatory process that includes the conduct of workshops in all regions of the country, 15 in total, plus a national workshop, in which various Focus Groups (FG) society representatives with a direct or indirect link with vegetation resources, were considered. Thus, it is hoped to consensually prioritise the main guidelines that should be considered in the ENCCRV readiness phase to ensure that the strategic activities and their action measures that are implemented in the future do not affect, amongst others, the rights of Indigenous People, the rights of local communities or vulnerable groups and the active and actual participation of women, all aspects that are in line with national provisions and the requirements of the UNFCCC. This Participatory formulation process, as well as the following consultation instances for the ENCCRV were defined and integrated synergistically via the Plan for the Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards for Public and Indigenous Consultation and Self-assessment¹⁴.

According to Figure 3 below, the formulation process began in June 2015 and concluded in May 2016 with the ENCCRV Draft Document, giving way to the Consultation/Validation process that is hoped to be completed with the elaboration of the Final Documents for the ENCCRV and its validation before the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Change.

FIGURE 3. Outline of the Process for Formulation and Consultation/Validation of the ENCCRV



The inputs raised in the context of social and environmental safeguards, will enable benefits to be enhanced and risks to be minimised, which could entail the implementation of those strategic activities that are prioritised in order to avoid degradation, deforestation and to promote forestation/replanting and restoration of forests and other vegetation formations, safeguards which, in the case of Chile, were examined within the context of its participation process that included the application of multi-party, multi-sector and multi-level approaches throughout the country.

¹⁴<http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/ENCCRV/PLAN-SALVAGUARDAS-ENCCRV.pdf>

During the process for the formulation of the ENCCRV, it has been deemed to be a priority to ensure effective and inclusive participation, within an ethical framework, of all the key parties associated with vegetation resources, with special emphasis on local communities, Indigenous people, women and vulnerable groups. Specifically, small-, medium- and large-sized producers, social organisations (Neighbourhood Councils, Drinking Water Committees, Farmers Trade Associations, amongst others), associations and groups made up of the public, universities and educational centres, companies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), government authorities and local governments were considered, as well as anyone interested in contributing to the formulation and future implementation of the ENCCRV.

i. 15 Regional Workshops for the Participatory Formulation of the ENCCRV (SESA workshops)

Elements to highlight from the methodology used in the Regional Workshops were:

- Drafting of the Map of Regional Parties: This corresponds to the process of raising information about key parties by the Regional Climate Change Coordinators, by the Regional Heads of the Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit and the regional CONAF teams.
- Definition of Focus Groups: These are made up of stakeholders or groups of interest who represent a certain sector of the society with similar interests, views and/or rights and culture. When forming the groups, the aim was to create deliberative and analytical participation to obtain, although not necessarily a consensus, an understanding of the thoughts, feelings, perceptions, opinions and collective proposals of those who will directly or indirectly be affected by the implementation of the ENCCRV. Therefore, the participation in the Regional and National Workshops by the various representatives for the 10 Focus Groups that were defined for the national situation, plus another 7 specific Focus Groups for some regions, was as follows:

TABLE 1. Attendees who Participated in the Formulation Workshops for the ENCCRV

| No. | Focus Group | Men | Women | Total |
|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Indigenous Peoples | 88 | 29 | 117 |
| 2 | Academics | 52 | 18 | 70 |
| 3 | Institutional | 150 | 76 | 226 |
| 4 | Consultants / Forest Extension Workers | 91 | 20 | 111 |
| 5 | NGO'S | 49 | 34 | 83 |
| 6 | Women's organisations | 0 | 73 | 73 |
| 7 | Private sector | 54 | 14 | 68 |
| 8 | Small and Medium Landowners | 155 | 13 | 168 |
| 9 | Indigenous Women, Small and Medium Landowners | 6 | 127 | 133 |
| 9.A | Colla Indigenous Women | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| 9.B | Diaguita Indigenous Women | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 10 | Professionals of CONAF | 122 | 21 | 143 |
| 11 | Irrigators and Water Tables | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 12 | Political Participants | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 13 | Trade Associations | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 14 | Private Protected Areas | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 15 | Carbon Producers | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 16 | Livestock Associations | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| 17 | Experts Workshop | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| Total | | 805 | 461 | 1,266 |
| | | 63.5% | 36.5% | 100% |

- Topics of Discussion with the Focus Groups in the Regional Workshops: The most relevant element of the formulation workshops was the alignment of the topics to be discussed with the Focus Groups. These topics identified the key inputs for the definition and focus of the various Action Measures that were prepared on a preliminary basis for the Draft of the ENCCRV, these Topics are described below:

TABLE 2. Topics Covered in the Regional SESA Workshops

| Topic | Description |
|-------|--|
| 1 | <i>Drivers of degradation, deforestation and lack of forestation (increase of stock). A consultation was carried out to identify the most relevant direct and indirect drivers for each territory (region).</i> |
| 2 | <i>Activities and measures intended to reduce degradation and deforestation and to increase forestation or replanting in each region. The proposals must be correlated with the reasons indicated under Topic 1.</i> |
| 3 | <i>Actions/elements that should be considered to mitigate, prevent and minimise the potential risks of the proposed activities. At the end of the discussion of the topic, there was a consultation on the types of contact channels that would be needed to be deployed in order to suggest, observe, find out and/or request information about from CONAF.</i> |
| 4 | <i>Actions/elements that should be considered to maximise the benefits of the proposed activities. At the end of the discussion of the topic, there was a consultation on the ideas to be considered so that the potential benefits generated with the strategic activities are fairly and equitably distributed.</i> |
| 5 | <i>Actions that contribute to maintaining and increasing biodiversity and ecosystem services.</i> |

From each of the Regional Workshops as well as the National Workshop, an audiovisual record was generated as well as a Report that contains a brief description of the workshop, a report about the relevant aspects that provide the context for the results and the general conclusions obtained. Furthermore, this report included an analysis by way of an "assessment", to report the conclusions for each Focus Group, maintaining the order of the questions associated with the 5 topics consulted¹⁵.

ii. 1 National Workshop for Integration of the Participatory Formulation Process of the ENCCRV

On 31 March 2016, the National Workshop was conducted with the attendance of 125 key parties belonging to the 15 regions of Chile and with a 31% participation of women. It was determined as a condition that the participant had to have attended the workshop in their region in order to provide continuity to the activities carried out at the National Workshop. This Workshop was aimed at the analysis, observations, suggestions and ratification of the systematised information from the regional workshops, which was organised by region and by work groups.

The methodology and structure of the workshop work was similar to that used in the Regional Workshops. In terms of representation, a key party was summoned from each FG in each region, which meant a maximum of 15 key parties for each group, keeping at least a percentage of 30% of women.

All the inputs from the Regional Workshops and the National Workshop, as well as its standardisation and analysis were used for the development of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of the ENCCRV and its Management Framework, which can be seen in Subcomponent 2d. Environmental and Social Impacts further on.

¹⁵ The audiovisual records for each Regional Workshop, as well as the National one, and their respective Reports are available on the public CONAF website: <http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/bosques-en-chile/cambio-climatico/encrv/>

1.2.3 Dialogue Process/Participatory Validation of the ENCCRV

Once the draft of the ENCCRV was created, its consultation and validation on a national basis was subsequently commenced, which considered the following 3 processes:

i. Dialogue and Indigenous Participation in the ENCCRV

To fulfil the requirements of the UNFCCC and the World Bank as an implementing partner and CONAF's own guidelines, since it is responsible for the design and implementation of the ENCCRV, a phase for the participation of continental Chile's Indigenous People was contemplated within the context of its formulation.

Within this context, CONAF is currently conducting a Process for Dialogue and Participation of the Indigenous People in the ENCCRV under Article 7, number 1, of International Labour Organisation (ILO) Agreement No. 169, which means that it should be specified that this is not an Indigenous Consultation as understood in Chile when a process is implemented under Supreme Decree Regulation No. 66 by the Ministry of Social Development, which regulates consultations under Article 6 of Convention No. 169 ILO and applies when planning to process administrative measures or legal initiatives that could affect the Indigenous People or part of them.

Endorsement of the foregoing, is that by means of a formal request¹⁶, submitted by CONAF from the Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MDS) [Ministry of Social Development] with regard to the relevance of carrying out a consultation or indigenous participation process according to current national legislation, this Ministry officially indicated...*"what is appropriate at this stage of the Strategy is to conduct a process of Indigenous Participation"*¹⁷.

Therefore, the aim of the Dialogue and Participation Process is to inform, discuss and enable the participation of the country's continental Indigenous people in the formulation of the ENCCRV, so that from the vision, suggestions, opinions and proposals that they provide, their support can be achieved thus strengthening the Action Measures that the initiative proposes to implement in the future in order to tackle degradation, deforestation and increase forests and vegetation resources, also identifying the risks and benefits that could potentially be generated in their lands.

In order to facilitate communication during the process, an e-mail has been set up (participacion.indigena@conaf.cl), which is given out at the meetings so any concerns can be answered and any recommendations, proposals and suggestions can be received, as well as providing the indigenous organisations and persons involved, with information and documents related to the participation process.

To tackle this Process of Dialogue and Participation of the Indigenous People, CONAF's UAIS designed a document¹⁸ that considers the methodological aspects that properly articulate and organise the progress of the process to meet the objectives thereof, ensuring the quality of inputs to obtain and the good faith that supports this national process.

¹⁶ See: Official Order No. 282/2016 of 10 May 2016, in which an Applicability Report is requested on the Indigenous Consultation or Participation Process for the CONAF ENCCRV. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/15-oficio-al-subsecretario-del-mds/file.html>

¹⁷ See: Official Order No. 1604/2016 of 9 June 2016, Applicability Consultation Report Art. 13 Supreme Decree No. 66 by the MDS and Art. 6 Agreement No. 169 by the ILO. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/19-resoluci%C3%B3n-mds-sobre-enccrv/file.html>

¹⁸ Methodology and Procedure for the Dialogue and Participation of Indigenous People within the Context of the Formulation of the ENCCRV, June 2016. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/14-metodolog%C3%ADa-di%C3%A1logo-y-participaci%C3%B3n-ind%C3%ADgena-enccrv-version-20163105/file.html>

In general terms, the summons of the Indigenous People includes:

- National Councillors of the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI acronym in Spanish),
- Indigenous Communities,
- Indigenous Associations and,
- Traditional authorities, persons, mentors and/or representatives of other kinds of indigenous organisations that are involved in the ENCCRV.

According to information from CONADI, amongst the Indigenous Communities and Associations there is a total number, nationally, of 5,056 bodies duly registered, as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3. Indigenous Communities and Associations Registered with CONADI¹⁹

| Operational Office | Number of Communities | Number of Associations |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Arica | 65 | 120 |
| Iquique National Sub-Directorate | 128 | 233 |
| San Pedro de Atacama | 34 | 90 |
| Isla de Pascua | 15 | 12 |
| Santiago | 1 | 221 |
| Cañete Regional Directorate | 234 | 203 |
| Temuco National Sub-Directorate | 1,948 | 620 |
| Osorno Regional Directorate | 405 | 171 |
| Valdivia Regional Directorate | 376 | 152 |
| Punta Arenas | 7 | 21 |
| Total | 3,213 | 1,843 |

Table 4 sets out the number of indigenous people in each of the regions where the Indigenous Dialogue and Participation Process is currently being implemented.

TABLE 4. Population belonging to Indigenous People by Region²⁰

| Region | Number |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Arica and Parinacota | 54,075 |
| Tarapacá | 56,524 |
| Antofagasta | 50,623 |
| Atacama | 40,720 |
| Biobío | 106,729 |
| La Araucanía | 309,952 |
| Los Ríos | 80,958 |
| Los Lagos | 209,214 |
| Aysén | 26,828 |
| Magallanes | 30,169 |
| Total | 965,792 |

According to the information collected locally by the Regional Coordinators for Climate Change and Environmental Services, and the Regional Heads of Indigenous and Social Affairs for each region, meetings

¹⁹ www.conadi.cl. Access: 30 May 2016.

²⁰ Source: CASEN, 2013. <http://www.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/resultados-encuesta-casen-2013/>

have been planned and held according to Table 5, which shows the number of meetings and the amount of attendees expected per region of the process.

TABLE 5. Number of Meetings Planned per Region

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Number of Meetings</i> | <i>Estimated Attendance</i> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Arica and Parinacota</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>125</i> |
| <i>Tarapacá</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>40</i> |
| <i>Antofagasta²¹</i> | <i>25</i> | <i>75</i> |
| <i>Atacama</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>70</i> |
| <i>Biobío</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>301</i> |
| <i>La Araucanía</i> | <i>32</i> | <i>1120</i> |
| <i>Los Ríos</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>225</i> |
| <i>Los Lagos</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>120</i> |
| <i>Aysén</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>108</i> |
| <i>Magallanes</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>40</i> |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>97</i> | <i>2,224</i> |

Currently the conclusion of the Dialogue and Participation Process for the ENCCRV, is scheduled for 20 August 2016, once the systematisation of results concludes, these inputs will be integrated into the ENCCRV documents, and the publication of these, which will record the actual participation in the process. Below are the photographic records of some of the findings made to date.



Indigenous Dialogue and Participation Process Workshop for the ENCCRV, La Junta, Region of Aysén.

²¹ Due to the territorial allocation and complexity of transfers of Indigenous Peoples, at a regional level it was decided to hold multiple meetings (at least two per group), with small groups where it will be CONAF officials, who go to the communities to hold the meetings for the process.



Indigenous Dialogue and Participation Process Workshop of the ENCCRV, Lumaco, Region of La Araucanía.



Dialogue and Participation Process Workshop of the ENCCRV, Pangué, Region of Biobío.

ii. Public Consultation of the ENCCRV.

This process intends to expand the context of participation that has occurred to date via a consultation of all the country's citizens who are interested in participating in the validation and feedback process for the Strategy. The general aim of the process consists in raising awareness of the ENCCRV and to consult the public about central issues and issues associated with the implemented of its Action Measures²². One great advantage of the Consultation is that it fulfils a dual role, because as well as expanding the context of participation, it enables the public to be informed and to provide feedback about the importance of vegetation resources, about both the general and specific aims of the Strategy and the proposals for Strategic Activities and their respective Action Measures that will be dealt with within the context of this initiative in its implementation phase.

The Consultation that will be conducted for two months, from 20 June to 20 August, was disseminated via regional and national print media, see Table 6 attached, national and international websites²³ and social networks. The diffusion of Consultation also was communicated to the highest national authorities, as Chamber of Deputies²⁴, Senate²⁵ and all Government Ministries²⁶.

An analysis of the information that is gathered from this process will be conducted by UCCSA professionals by means of the compilation, standardisation and prioritisation of the data obtained. It is hoped that data will emerge from the Consultation process that will be used to strengthen and adjust the Final Document for the Strategy.

TABLE 6. Table with the Records regarding the Dissemination in Print Media about the Public Consultation.

| Print Media (Newspaper) | Print | Page Link with the Publication |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---|
| <i>El Mercurio</i> | National | http://impresa.elmercurio.com/pages/LUNHomepage.aspx?BodyID=10&dt=2016-06-19&dtB=2016-06-19&dtB=19-06-2016 |
| <i>Austral de Temuco</i> | Regional | http://www.australtemuco.cl/impresa/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/13/ |
| <i>Austral de Osorno</i> | Regional | http://www.australosorno.cl/impresa/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/13/ |
| <i>Crónica de Chillan</i> | Regional | http://www.cronicachillan.cl/impresa/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/19/ |
| <i>Austral de Valdivia</i> | Regional | http://www.australvaldivia.cl/impresa/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/13/ |
| <i>El Llanquihue</i> | Regional | http://www.ellanquihue.cl/impresa/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/12/ |
| <i>El Mercurio de Antofagasta</i> | Regional | http://www.mercurioantofagasta.cl/impresa/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/8/ |
| <i>El Mercurio de Valparaíso</i> | Regional | http://www.mercuriovalpo.cl/impresa/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/13/ |
| <i>El Sur de Concepción</i> | Regional | http://www.elsur.cl/impresa/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/8/ |
| <i>Estrella de Arica</i> | Regional | http://www.estrellaarica.cl/impresa/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/17/ |

²² The direct Link for the Public Consultation on ENCCRV in Chile is provided. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/participacion/consulta-ciudadana/consultas-abiertas.html>

²³ CONAF website, www.conaf.cl; ENCCRV website, www.enccrv-chile.cl; website for the UN-REDD Programme, <http://bit.ly/295aXyO>.

²⁴ See the document into the link: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/43-diputados/file>

²⁵ See the document into the link: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/44-senadores/file>

²⁶ See the document into the link: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/45-ministros/file>

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|---|
| La Estrella de Chiloé | Regional | http://www.laestrellachiloe.cl/impreso/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/15/ |
| Líder San Antonio | Regional | http://www.lidersanantonio.cl/print/2016/06/19/full/main-body/10/ |
| La Estrella de Iquique | Regional | http://www.estrellaiquique.cl/impreso/2016/06/19/full/cuerpo-principal/11/ |
| El Ovallino | Regional | http://impreso.elovallino.cl/index.php?fecha=2016-06-19 |
| El Rancagüino | Regional | http://www.elrancaguinodigital.cl/Main.php?MagID=1&MagNo=2361 |

iii. ENCCRV Self-assessment Process.

Process via which groups of Stakeholders who have attended other ENCCRV participation processes, which included the public, specialists in various technical matters and representatives of public institutions, rated the way in which the ENCCRV covers various topics of interest such as its governance, land ownership, carbon accounting, participation processes, co-benefits, amongst other ENCCRV aspects. The methodology applied and the results thereof is described in detail in Chapters III and IV of this document.

1.2.4. Broadcasting and Communication Program

The ENCCRV considers a Broadcasting and Communication Program for its implementation phase, which will set out all the activities and experience accumulated during the different dissemination processes and the preparation of inputs that have been processed as part of its readiness. These Works can be summarised into the following items:

- i. ENCCRV International Courses within the context of the dissemination of technical subjects and South-South Cooperation.
 - November 2013. 1st ENCCRV International Course "*VCS [Verified Carbon Standard] and CCBA [Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance] principles and criteria that are applicable to projects and jurisdictions in Chile under the ENCCRV*". Santiago, Chile.
 - November 2014. 2nd ENCCRV International Course "*Climate Change and Vegetation Resources. For strategic partners of Chile under the ENCCRV*". Santiago, Chile.
 - November 2015. 3rd ENCCRV International Course "*Climate Change, Vegetation Resources and Environmental Services. For strategic partners of Chile under the ENCCRV*". Santiago, Chile.
 - November 2016. 4^o ENCCRV International Course "*Climate Change, Restoration of Vegetation Resources and Territorial Planning*". For strategic partners of Chile under the ENCCRV. Region of Coquimbo, Chile. (*In Planning*).
- ii. Technical tours of the ENCCRV inclusion of co-operators and South-South Cooperation
 - January 2016. 1st Technical Tour of the ENCCRV "Sustainable Management of Forests for the Production of Firewood and Post-Forest Fire Restoration" Region of Los Ríos, Region of La Araucanía and Region of Biobío, Chile.
 - January 2017. 2nd Technical Tour of the ENCCRV "Implementation Experiences of the ENCCRV Action Measures and Management of Safeguards in the Territory". Region of Maule, Region of Biobío, Region of Aysén, Chile. (*In Planning*).
- iii. ENCCRV Formulation Participatory Regional Workshops (15 Regional plus one National)
 - Workshop Region of Arica and Parinacota, Putre, 12 August 2015²⁷
 - Workshop Region of O'Higgins, Santa Cruz, 25 August 2015²⁸
 - Workshop Region of Maule, Villa Alegre, 27 August 2015²⁹

²⁷ <http://www.conaf.cl/se-iniciaron-talleres-participativos-de-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico/>

²⁸ <http://www.conaf.cl/representantes-de-pueblos-origenarios-en-taller-regional-sobre-cambio-climatico/>

- Workshop Region of Coquimbo, Coquimbo, 1 September 2015³⁰
- Workshop Region of Aysén, Coyhaique, 8 September 2015³¹
- Workshop Region of Biobío, Concepción, 6 October 2015
- Workshop Region of Los Lagos, Puerto Montt, 20 October 2015³²
- Workshop Region of Los Ríos, Valdivia, 22 October 2015³³
- Workshop Region of Magallanes, Punta Arenas, 11 November 2015³⁴
- Workshop of the Metropolitana Region, Santiago, 26 November 2015³⁵
- Workshop Region of Valparaíso, Valparaíso, 24 November 2015³⁶
- Workshop Region of Antofagasta, Antofagasta, 15 December 2015
- Workshop Region of Tarapacá, Iquique, 17 December 2015³⁷
- Workshop Region of Atacama, Copiapó, 12 January 2016³⁸
- Workshop Region of La Araucanía, Temuco, 2013
- National Workshop, 31 March 2016³⁹

iv. Self-assessment Workshops (4 Workshops)

- Workshop on Reference Levels, Santiago, 28 April 2016⁴⁰
- Institutional Experts Workshop, Santiago, 14 June 2016⁴¹
- Northern Macrozonal Workshop, Coquimbo, 9 June 2016⁴²
- Southern Macrozonal Workshop, Temuco, 13 July 2016.

v. Audiovisual Material

- 2 Explanatory Graphic Videos about Climate Change⁴³ and about the Participatory Formulation Process of the ENCCRV. These were key tools for the conduct of ENCCRV Formulation Workshops under SESA.
- 15 Testimonial Videos, one for each of the Participatory Formulation Workshops⁴⁴.
- 1 Testimonial Video, National Participatory Formulation Workshop⁴⁵.
- 1st Video, 1st Technical Tour of the ENCCRV "Sustainable Management of Forests for the Production of Firewood and Post-Forest Fire Restoration". Region of Los Ríos, Region of La Araucanía and Region of Biobío, Chile⁴⁶.
- 4 Videos for dissemination of the main elements of the ENCCRV (*Being Adjusted and Prepared*). About the ENCCRV⁴⁷, Safeguards of the ENCCRV, Reference Levels and, ENCCRV Projects.

²⁹ <http://www.conaf.cl/comenzo-en-el-maule-proceso-participativo-de-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico/>

³⁰ <http://www.conaf.cl/taller-de-conaf-sobre-el-cambio-climatico-y-desertificacion-en-region-de-coquimbo/>

³¹ <http://www.conaf.cl/ayseinos-participan-masivamente-en-taller-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico/>

³² <http://www.conaf.cl/comunidad-de-region-de-los-lagos-debatio-sobre-el-cambio-climatico/>

³³ <http://www.conaf.cl/comunidad-de-los-rios-analiza-el-rol-de-los-bosques-en-el-cambio-climatico/>

³⁴ <http://www.conaf.cl/actores-magallanicos-analizaron-junto-a-conaf-rol-de-los-bosques-en-el-cambio-climatico/>

³⁵ <http://www.conaf.cl/con-exito-se-desarrollo-taller-participativo-de-cambio-climatico-en-santiago/>

³⁶ <http://www.conaf.cl/generan-propuestas-para-enfrentar-el-cambio-climatico-con-el-cuidado-de-los-bosques/>

³⁷ <http://www.conaf.cl/comunidad-entrega-propuestas-para-combatir-cambio-climatico-en-region-de-tarapaca/>

³⁸ <http://www.conaf.cl/comunidad-de-atacama-realiza-aportes-para-mitigar-efectos-del-cambio-climatico/>

³⁹ <http://www.conaf.cl/con-mas-de-mil-participantes-culmina-elaboracion-de-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico/>

⁴⁰ <http://intra.conaf.cl/importantes-avances-difunden-en-taller-de-la-uccsa/>

⁴¹ <http://intra.conaf.cl/instituciones-publicas-evaluan-trabajo-enmarcado-en-la-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-de-chile/>

⁴² <http://intra.conaf.cl/evaluan-avances-de-la-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-en-coquimbo/>

⁴³ <http://encrv-chile.cl/capacitate/videos/talleres-de-formulacion-consulta-y-autoevaluacion.html>

⁴⁴ <http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/bosques-en-chile/cambio-climatico/encrv/>

⁴⁵ <http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/bosques-en-chile/cambio-climatico/encrv/>

⁴⁶ <http://encrv-chile.cl/categories-1-layout/item/234-gira-encrv.html>

⁴⁷ <http://www.encrv-chile.cl/categories-1-layout/item/233-estrategia-encrv.html>

vi. Dissemination Inputs

- ENCCRV Logo
- ENCCRV website. www.enccrv-chile.cl.
- Items for dissemination (banners, posters, notebooks, etc.) as demonstrated in IMAGE 1.

IMAGE 1. Mass Distribution Items for Dissemination of the ENCCRV.



vii. Technical Dissemination Documents

A number of publications have been prepared FIGURE 2, drafted by UCCSA, which have been distributed regionally and nationally, as well as being distributed in a digital format (No. 1⁴⁸, No. 2⁴⁹, No. 3⁵⁰, No. 4⁵¹, DDT223⁵², DDT219⁵³, SEC⁵⁴, PID⁵⁵).

viii. International Instances for the Dissemination of the ENCCRV

The ENCCRV and its main components have been presented at various international forums.

- November 2013, Conference of the Parties, UNFCCC. Warsaw, Poland. Side Event together with VCS presentation and launch of the ENCCRV.
- September 2014, Euroclima Workshop. Lima, Peru. Presentation of the ENCCRV
- October 2015, Conference of the Parties, UNCCD. Ankara, Turkey. Presentation of the ENCCRV and links to the Global Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Project.
- April 2016, Euroclima Workshop. Campina Grande, Brazil. Presentation of the components on Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought in the ENCCRV.
- May 2016, REDD+ Workshop on Reference Levels consigned [] the UNFCCC. Bonn, Germany. Presentation of the Reference Levels in Chile under the ENCCRV.

⁴⁸ http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1443623122NotaInformativaN%C2%B01.pdf

⁴⁹ http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1447269900NotaInformativaN2.pdf

⁵⁰ <http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/ENCCRV/Nota-Informativa-N%C2%B03.pdf>

⁵¹ <http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/ENCCRV/Nota-Informativa-N%C2%B04.pdf>

⁵² http://redd.unfccc.int/uploads/2_91_elementos_relevantes_sobre_adaptacion_en_la_enccrv.pdf

⁵³ http://redd.unfccc.int/uploads/2_90_decisiones_redd_varsovia_en_la_enccrv.pdf

⁵⁴ http://redd.unfccc.int/uploads/2_93_sistemas_de_estandarizacion_2C_certificacion_y_orientaciones_metologicas_von_alcance_en_la_enccrv.pdf

⁵⁵ http://redd.unfccc.int/uploads/2_92_enccrv_planteamientos_iniciales.pdf

- July 2016, REDD+ Monitoring, Measurement, Report and Verification Workshop. Lima, Peru. Presentation of the Progress scheduled for National Forest Monitoring Systems.
- November 2016, ForestSat 2016. Conference about Remote Sensors Geo-spatial Applications, Santiago, Chile. Presentation on Reference Levels in Chile. (*In Planning*)
- December 2016, Conference of the Parties, CBD. Cancún, Mexico. Presentation of the ENCCRV and practical links with CBD and the Aichi Objectives via a project. (*In Planning*).

IMAGE 2. ENCCRV Technical Dissemination Documents



Finally, a number of meetings and workshops have been held for the dissemination and raising of awareness of the ENCCRV that were broadcast in various local and regional print and digital media sources, which are noted in the following document⁵⁶.

1.2.5. Summary Table according to FCPF Assessment Criteria, Criteria 7-10

| Assessment Criteria | Summary within the framework of ENCCRV Readiness |
|---|--|
| 7: Process for the formulation of the ENCCRV. | <p>For the participatory formulation of the ENCCRV, two levels have been considered, the first of these includes the main and most relevant existing instances for the discussion of forest and environmental topics concerning the ENCCRV both at a political level (such as the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change), as well as those created ad hoc, in view of the needs to agree technical elements of a more specific nature (such as the National Technical Group of Experts on Climate Change).</p> <p>A second level of expanded participation took place with the conduct of various expert workshops, 15 regional workshops with local parties, one in each administrative region of the country, plus 1 national workshop, which were attended by more than 1,260 people with links to the country's vegetation resources, divided into different Focus Groups, the selection of which included the application of multi-party, multi-sector and multi-level approaches throughout the country, with special emphasis on representatives from local communities, Indigenous People, women and vulnerable groups.</p> |

⁵⁶ The following link is attached: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/descargas/participacion/30-compendios-de-link-difusi%C3%B3n-enccrv/file>

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>8: Consultation process.</p> | <p>With the inputs originating from the participatory formulation process for the ENCCRV, three subsequent forums for consultation and validation were considered for the final definition of the ENCCRV and its Action Measures. The first of these is a Public Consultation that is open to the entire national population via the CONAF website (www.conaf.cl) and the ENCCRV website (www.enccrv-chile.cl) for two (2) months, which was communicated by various digital and print media channels regionally and nationally. The second is the Self-assessment process required by the FCPF, with more than 70 assessors, into which an assessment of the ENCCRV's Action Measures was included, and which is covered in Chapters III and IV of this document.</p> <p>The third instance is an Indigenous Dialogue and Participation Process of the ENCCRV under current national legislation, in the nine (9) administrative regions with an Indigenous presence, in order to inform, discuss and ensure the participation of the continental Indigenous People in the country regarding the formulation of the ENCCRV, so that from the vision, suggestions, opinions and proposals that they provide, their support can be achieved and the Action Measures can be strengthened. To this process, which is still ongoing (it ends on 20 August) National Councillors from CONADI were summoned as well as Indigenous Communities, Indigenous Associations and, Traditional Authorities and facilitators from other kinds of indigenous organisations that are interested in the ENCCRV, with an expected participation of over 2,200 people.</p> |
| <p>9: Dissemination of Information.</p> | <p>Based on the various dissemination instances nationally and regionally, both face-to-face as well as via written and digital media, which have been carried out, a Broadcasting and Communication Program is being conducted for the implementation phase of the ENCCRV, which will gather together all the activities and experience accumulated, focusing their objectives mainly on the ENCCRV Action Measures with a significant emphasis on its territorial deployment under the responsibility of the regional CONAF teams with the cooperation of the MINAGRI regional services,</p> |
| <p>10: Dissemination of the results of the consultation.</p> | <p>The information regarding the ENCCRV and Action Measures (information that includes the results of the formulation process and its validation process), as well as the projects in the associated territory, will be the fundamental pillar of the Broadcasting and Communication Program, for which a significant territorial deployment is contemplated to bring the information to the communities, and the preparation of material in relevant formats both in their design as well as their language, which will be complementary to the actions that are taken for mass dissemination via the appropriate channels, such as the ENCCRV and CONAF websites, or the actions taken by the Communications Secretariat at CONAF (SECOM acronym in Spanish) and the Communication, Training and Agricultural Culture Foundation (FUCOA acronym in Spanish) of MINAGRI.</p> <p>The information that has currently been generated, has been continuously distributed to the regional parties in person by the CONAF Regional Coordinators for Climate Change and Environmental Services, with the support of the Regional Heads of Indigenous and Social Affairs.</p> |

2. COMPONENT 2. READINESS OF THE REDD+ STRATEGY WITHIN THE ENCCRV FRAMEWORK

2.2. Subcomponent 2a. Assessment on Land Use, Factors Causing Changes in Land Use, Forestry Law, Policy and Management

Whilst for REDD+ in the context of the UNFCCC developing countries are explicitly required to identify the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the problems that prevent an increase in forest carbon stocks for forests, within the context of the formulation of the ENCCRV, xerophytic formations were also included in this logic, which correspond to formations in arid and semi-arid areas, due to the legal and administrative responsibilities that CONAF has over these resources at a national level, which has been printed in the ENCCRV, and of course due to the fact that these resources experience similar patterns of use and degradation as a result of human interaction and the effects of drought and climate change.

This is how, in the participatory formulation phase of the ENCCRV, an analysis of the main drivers of deforestation, devegetation (associated with vegetation formations that are not in forests), degradation of vegetation resources, including forests, was carried out, as well as the barriers that prevent or obstruct the increase in surface and improvement in the quality of these ecosystems. This analysis was based on participatory processes for the exchange of opinions⁵⁷, quantified data on the loss and deterioration of forests and vegetation resources as well as via various work platforms at which national and international specialists were present. With this issue having been properly identified and with the respective cultural and territorial relevance, the main Strategic Activities and the corresponding Action Measures to tackle these were defined, which also emerged from the extensive participatory process indicated previously.

Although analyses of the drivers and land tenure covers all national territory, the more exhaustive and in-depth development that has been carried out in its various spheres, such as an analysis of the use and ownership of the land, and essential issues about policy and forest management, amongst other things, have been prepared using the existing background information for the accounting area from the Programme for the Reduction of Emissions that Chile is presenting to the Carbon Fund, due to the fact that it represents most forest surfaces nationally, which are exposed to strong pressure due to change of use or deteriorating condition.

In the specifications on land tenure, a national analysis called “Analysis of the elements and Technical and Legal procedures required for the future development and implementation of a transfer system carbon reduction rights and benefit sharing scheme associated to payment environmental services, with emphasis on carbon”⁵⁸ was carried out that enabled the assessment and characterisation of the various land ownership categories, identifying different forms of property, whether public or private, in the latter case differentiating between those that are individual or under joint-ownership and other special categories associated with indigenous tenure and hereditary rights, and those that are not properly registered. This analysis also covered the legal gaps and ambiguities in this topic for all national territory. Greater development of this background data can be found in the Emissions Reduction Programme document in Chapters 15 and 17⁵⁹, where the implications of these types of tenure in the implementation of a Programme of this nature were examined under the framework of the ENCCRV in relation to the transfer of titles and the distribution of potential benefits. About this last aspect under the ENCCRV document, progress is being made with a Benefits Distribution System (BSD) that will fulfil international commitments and, which is supported in existing national legislation and the existing institutional framework, and which

⁵⁷ See 1.2.2. Participation Formulation Process of the ENCCRV for this document.

⁵⁸ The study that [provides an] analysis of land tenure can be reviewed at the following link: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/26-teco-informe-final-28-2-16/file.html>.

⁵⁹ The link to the Emissions Reduction Program is as follows: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/descargas/participacion/23-erpd-version-3/file>

will be reinforced by means of the creation of capacities, organisation and the assignation of resources within a framework of legal certainty, to avoid possible perverse incentives and provisions that are incompatible with the principles of the ENCCRV, to avoid legal confusion, ambiguities and legal conflicts.

Under the ENCCRV, Chile has designed a specific list of Action Measures that addresses land tenure through adjustments in order to include owners with poor legal security of tenure on the land. This measure considers two procedures: (i) Adjustments to current legislation and regulation including an analysis of the different conditions of improper documentation, and the design of the regulatory modifications that will enable the inclusion of an improperly documented owner into the ENCCRV. A technical legislative feasibility analysis will be carried out, and an amendment process proposal will be carried out at the corresponding bodies. There are international experiences with regard to this type of measure, which will be examined to assess their potential ratification to the Chilean case. (ii) Targeted programme for the rectification of ownership titles. Forest owners from communities prioritised by the ENCCRV, who are in an improperly documented situation regarding the ownership title for the property, and who intend to join any of the management, forestation and/or restoration programmes associated with ENCCRV will receive free legal support to rectify the situation, as part of the technical assistance provided by CONAF. This support for the owner will be conditional to specific technical requirements and criteria that will be defined for the Strategy, so that the permanence and continuity of the owners' commitment to mitigation actions can be assured, once the land tenure has been sorted out.

Other relevant background data that has been developed under the framework of the ENCCRV associated with its implementation, is the revision and legal analysis of its different aspects, which were developed using two approaches during its preparation. The first of these is in relation to those associated with forestry legislation that is being reviewed within the framework of the modifications, which are hoped to be proposed as Action Measures and that will be subject to more extensive analysis once their scope and approaches have been clearly defined. In this context a work called "Support in the drafting of technical, political and strategic inputs for the inclusion of key elements on administration and retribution schemes for environmental services carried out under the ENCCRV led by the CONAF in the new law on forest development project and other sectoral legislative and development instruments" is currently being developed, which is proposing, on a preliminary basis, various modifications based on various inputs originating from the Participatory Formulation Process of the ENCCRV, as well as an extensive revision of previous assessments that have been made to Legislative Decree No. 701, Native Forestry Law No. 20,283, and other forestry legislation⁶⁰, and including elements in the discussion of a new law on forest development, which is aimed at replacing Legislative Decree 701, for a standard with a marked emphasis in the generation of environmental services.

A second analysis corresponds to the further revision of the current legislative section that is related to compliance with environmental and social safeguards associated with the ENCCRV, which deals with existing national legislation, and compliance with the Operational Policies of the World Bank, the Cancun safeguards of the UNFCCC, amongst others. In Chapter 14 of the Emissions Reduction Programme, the central aspects of this analysis will be dealt with, being developed in greater depth in the Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment document.

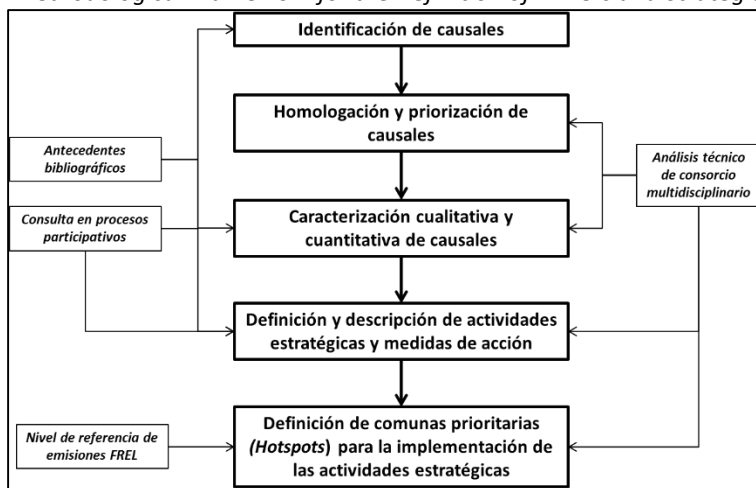
2.1.1. Definition of the Drivers, Strategic Activities and Action Measures

With all these inputs and based on the information collected from the participatory workshops conducted in all regions of Chile, bibliography background and contributions by various specialists in the subject matter, a study was carried out called "Support in the generation and analysis of the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and no enhancements of forest carbon stocks, identifying strategic activities to deal with these

⁶⁰ Due to the fact that further details are required for the indicated study, there will not be a preliminary version.

under the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV) in Chile”⁶¹, which CONAF carried out with the technical support of the World Bank, the Forestry Engineering Faculty of the Mayor University, the Swiss company Ernst Basler + Partner (EBP), the NGO Association of Forest Engineers for the Native Forest (AIFBN) and the Natural Resources Information Centre (CIREN) of MINAGRI. An outline of the methodology developed for the aforementioned study, was made up of 5 consecutive development phases, which are shown in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4. Methodological Framework for the Definition of Drivers and Strategic Activities.



The results of the first three phases (identification, standardisation and prioritisation, and characterisation), enabled the selection and prioritisation of drivers according to their importance, to identify their uncertainty as a generator of GHG emissions and to identify the active relations of causality. In relation to each of the attributes, the following was established:

- Importance: The emphasis given to the consultation and review of background data determined by two variables representing weighting within the rest of the drivers, corresponded firstly to the frequency of occurrences of the driver in the consultation and review of background data, and the number of focus groups that named the driver. During a second process via macrozonal workshops it was possible to estimate the geographic distribution and territorial importance of each driver. Thus, using maps as supporting tools, regional experts identified the areas with the highest incidence of each driver. This information provided by the local participants allowed the importance to be recalculated including the relation of the driver to the territory and participatory validation.
- Uncertainty: Defined as the existence of data that enables the driver to be characterised according to its surface and CO₂eq emissions generated. This was classified on four levels, Low in the event there is an official measurement, Medium, if there are sources that allow for the quantification of the driver, but these sources are not official, High, there is no direct measurement, but it is possible to estimate the effects indirectly, as would be the case in degradation due to use of firewood and Very High, in cases where it is not possible to estimate, such as the relation between rural poverty and degradation.

⁶¹ The Final Report for the aforementioned study can be downloaded from the following link: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/25-informe-final-causales-22-04-2016/file.html>

- Relationship between causal activity or passivity: There are interactions between causal relationships so that some can driver another, in which case they may be called Active. Another way of stating these interactions is to assert that " driver X is active on driver Y". This attribute, which is set out in detail in the above mentioned study, resides in the fact that the treatment of a very active driver, means reducing the importance of all those drivers that depend on this.

Thus, once the attributes have been determined for each standardised driver, these were classified according to their form of action, defining whether it corresponded to a direct driver, such as human activities or actions that have a direct impact on vegetation resources and the generation of carbon emissions; or an indirect or underlying driver, meaning social, economic, political, and/or cultural processes, that generate or enhance a direct driver.

The product of this analysis on a national level are the most relevant direct drivers of deforestation, devegetation and degradation, as well as the indirect or underlying drivers set out in Table 7.

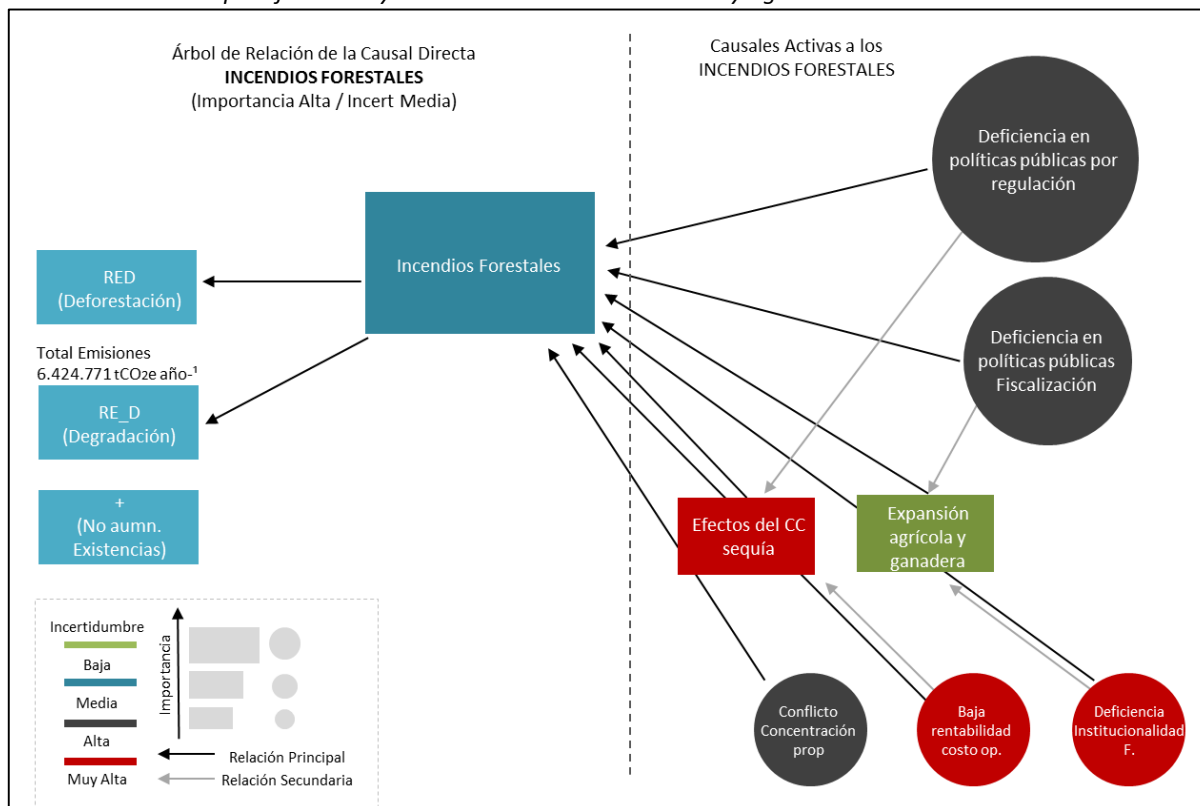
TABLE 7. Results of the Analysis of Direct and Indirect Drivers

| <i>Direct Drivers</i> | <i>Importance (%)</i> | <i>Uncertainty</i> | <i>Active Drivers</i> |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Forest fires</i> | 52.2 | Low | 7 |
| <i>Unsustainable use of vegetation resources (Timber of value, Firewood and Non-Timber Forest Products - NTFP)</i> | 50.6 | Very high | 14 |
| <i>Use of the forest for livestock</i> | 19.5 | Very high | 5 |
| <i>Expansion of monoculture forest plantations</i> | 17.4 | Low | 7 |
| <i>Expansion of agricultural and livestock activity</i> | 13.5 | Low | 8 |
| <i>Expansion of urban activity</i> | 10.3 | Low | 8 |
| <i>Effects of Climate Change, Desertification and Drought</i> | 9.5 | Very high | 3 |
| <i>Expansion of industrial activity</i> | 6.7 | Low | 7 |
| <i>Plagues and diseases</i> | 6.1 | Medium | 4 |
| <i>Effects of contamination</i> | 5.2 | Very high | 2 |
| <i>Overexploitation of water</i> | 3 | Very high | 8 |
| <i>Soil erosion</i> | 1.6 | Low | 9 |
| <i>Indirect Drivers</i> | <i>Importance (%)</i> | <i>Uncertainty</i> | <i>Active Drivers</i> |
| <i>Public policy deficiencies for regulation</i> | 16.9 | Medium | 4 |
| <i>Poor knowledge and cultural valuation of vegetation resources</i> | 14.6 | Very high | 2 |
| <i>Public policy deficiencies for development</i> | 11.6 | Medium | 3 |
| <i>Informality in the firewood market</i> | 10.2 | Low | 8 |
| <i>Rural poverty, lack of opportunities</i> | 9.7 | Medium | 11 |
| <i>Public policy deficiencies for enforcement</i> | 8 | Medium | 3 |
| <i>Low profitability, opportunity costs</i> | 5.1 | Low | 8 |
| <i>Economic model deficiency for use of the native forest</i> | 4.9 | Medium | 4 |
| <i>Disputes or problems due to fragmentation of the property</i> | 4.3 | Medium | 3 |
| <i>Disputes or problems due to property tenure</i> | 3 | Medium | 2 |
| <i>Deficiency of the forest institutional framework</i> | 1.6 | High | 2 |
| <i>Lack of association for farmers</i> | 1 | High | 2 |
| <i>Stigmatisation of forest plantations</i> | 0.8 | Medium | 1 |
| <i>Management plans do not ensure sustainable use</i> | 0.8 | High | 2 |

The quantitative characterisation of the direct drivers, allowed a first estimation to be carried out, as well as a complementary participatory process to be conducted to identify the main locations in the territory where

these situations occur. Finally, within the context of the formulation of the ENCCRV a qualitative characterisation was carried out for each direct drivers and its main active indirect driver, an analysis that was schematised as a tree relationship chart like the one shown below Figure 5⁶².

FIGURE 5. Example of the Analysis that Binds Direct and Underlying Drivers: Direct Driver Forest Fires



2.1.2. Summary Table according to FCPF Assessment Criteria, Criteria 11-15

| Assessment Criteria | Summary within the framework of ENCCRV Readiness |
|--|--|
| 11: Process of analysis. | For ENCCRV Readiness, the main drivers of deforestation, devegetation (associated with Vegetation formations not in forests), degradation of Vegetation resources, including forests were identified and examined, as well as the barriers that prevent or obstruct the increase in surface area and improved quality, demonstrating that degradation is one of the main issues associated with native forest emissions. This analysis included information on participatory processes, quantified data on the loss and deterioration of forests and vegetation resources due to use, an exhaustive analysis of land tenure, as well as via various work platforms at which national and international specialists were present. Having identified this problem and with the respective cultural |
| 12: Drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers for stock enhancement. | |

⁶² The methodology applied and the results of this can be found in Chapter 5.3 Qualitative and quantitative characterisation of the main drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and no enhancement of carbon stocks (DDnAE). Support in the generation and analysis of the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and no enhancement of forest carbon stocks, identifying the strategic options for dealing with them within the context of the ENCCRV in Chile. See the above link.

| | |
|---|--|
| | <i>and territorial relevance, progress was made in the definition of the main Strategic Activities and their corresponding Action Measures to deal with the drivers, which were also prioritised by an extensive participatory process that was improved and validated in the National Workshop with representatives from all regions of the country, and complemented with regional Workshops for Experts in the subject matter.</i> |
| <i>13: Relation between the causal factors/barriers and strategic activities of the ENCCRV.</i> | <i>Within the framework of the methodological process defined to process the information provided by the Formulation Workshops and the study that identified the drivers, a qualitative and quantitative characterisation and standardisation of these was carried out, in order to define the most appropriate structure of the Strategic Activities that would deal with each of the drivers, and their specific Action Measures. This is how Action Measures were identified, the implementation of which generate direct environmental, social and economic benefits for the territory, and others that facilitate or enhance the implementation of the previous Measures. All of these are developed as nine (9) spheres of action, which range from institutional management, territorial planning, to research and education.</i> |
| <i>14: Land tenure.</i> | <i>Within the framework of the ENCCRV a work was drafted that enabled the assessment and characterisation of various categories of land ownership, identifying different forms of property, whether public or private, and in the latter case whether these are individuals or under joint-ownership and other special categories associated with indigenous land tenure and customary rights in order to determine the implications of these kinds of tenure in the implementation of the ENCCRV Action Measures in relation to the transfer of titles and the distribution of benefits, which is being piloted via the Carbon Fund with the Emissions Reduction Programme that Chile is presenting, as well as foreseeing potential conflicts that could arise.</i> |
| <i>15: Legal analysis.</i> | <i>The legal analyses that are being conducted within the framework of the ENCCRV, are still under development. These are being oriented toward a (i) revision, assessment and proposals for modification of current forest legislation and those modifications that are being suggested within the framework of the ENCCRV development; (ii) about compliance with the environmental and social safeguards linked to the ENCCRV, and (iii) to those specific elements that require legal certainty for entry into operation within the framework of the implementation of the ENCCRV, such as the Benefit Distribution System and the transfer of titles with which it is associated.</i> |

2.2. Subcomponent 2b. Strategic Activities REDD+ within the context of the ENCCRV

Once the three initial phases of the Methodological Framework for Defining Drivers and Strategic Activities were concluded (Figure 4), the Strategic Activities and their respective Action Measures were prepared in order to deal with the identified drivers, thus forming the technical and operational basis to fulfil the purposes set out for the ENCCRV readiness. It is important to indicate that Strategic Activity is considered to be those general activities that are consistent with the local situations for tackling the drivers of deforestation, devegetation, degradation of vegetation resources and to promote the conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems as well as the sustainable management of vegetation resources. Further to this definition, a Measure of Action corresponds to specific definitions for the actions that make up a Strategic Activity. These measures may have a specific impact on one of the drivers, or may be of a transversal nature, that is to say they simultaneously tackle two or more drivers. The action measures can also be:

- Direct Measure: Those that generate direct environmental, social and economic benefits in the territory.
- Facilitating Measure: Those that facilitate or strengthen the implementation of the Direct Measures.

For the definition of the measures, the following spheres of action are considered:

- Institutional management: Coordination and interaction of the public services to facilitate implementation.
- Operative: Implementation of actions in the field under established practices and schemes.
- Legislation: Improvements, modifications and inclusions in existing legislation and legislation that is under development.
- Enforcements: Improvements, modifications and inclusions in the public enforcement instruments.
- Development: Improvements, modifications and inclusions in public promotion instruments.
- Land Planning: Improvements in the management of landscapes and territories.
- Training and/or transfer of capacities: Reduction of gaps in technical and technological capacities.
- Environmental Education and Awareness: Reduction of gaps in information and uncertainty, change in attitude and perceptions.
- Investigation: Generation of knowledge and reduction of gaps in information and uncertainty.

Within this context 6 Strategic Activities associated with prioritised direct drivers were considered, as well as a Strategic Activity with a transversal nature to the drivers. As a whole, these activities involve the implementation of 27 Action Measures of which 8 are direct measures and 19 are facilitating measures in various contexts, Figure 5 below shows each identified driver with its Strategic Activity and the respective Action Measures.

Table 8 provides the list of each Strategic Activity with its respective Action Measures, associated with the driver they deal with.

TABLE 8. List of Drivers, Strategic Activities and Action Measures

| Driver | Strategic Activity | Action Measures | Area |
|--|---|---|--|
| <i>Covers the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers that obstruct the enhancement of vegetation resources.</i> | <i>Transversal Measures (MT) of Action to facilitate the implementation of the ENCCRV.</i> | <i>TM.1. New Forestry Development Act, including elements of mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change.</i> | <i>Legislation and development</i> |
| | | <i>MT.2. Modification and strengthening of Law No. 20,283 on Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Development.</i> | <i>Legislation and development</i> |
| | | <i>MT.3. Adjustments for the inclusion of owners with a lack of legal security on land ownership.</i> | <i>Legislation and development</i> |
| | | <i>MT.4. Forestation programme in communities prioritised by the ENCCRV.</i> | <i>Operational and institutional management.</i> |
| | | <i>MT.5. Ecological restoration programme in communities prioritised by the ENCCRV.</i> | <i>Operational and institutional management.</i> |
| | | <i>MT.6. Environmental Education Programme.</i> | <i>Environmental education.</i> |
| <i>Forest fires.</i> | <i>Strengthening of public management in forest fire prevention and restoration of burned areas (IF).</i> | <i>IF.1. Estimation of Emissions in the Analysis of the Severity of Fires of Magnitude.</i> | <i>Training and/or transfer of technical and technological capacities.</i> |
| | | <i>IF.2. Programme for the Restoration of Ecosystems affected by Forest Fires.</i> | <i>Operational and institutional management.</i> |
| | | <i>IF.3. Preventive Forestry Programme in the Urban Rural Interface.</i> | <i>Operational and institutional</i> |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | | IF.4. Strengthening of the "Communities Prepared against Forest Fires" Programme. | management. Public education and raising of awareness. |
| | | IF.5. Improved Development Instruments (Law No. 20,283) with a focus on Preventive Management and Post FF (Forest Fire) Restoration. | Legislation and development. |
| | | IF.6. Technological transfer programme of management and use alternatives for agroforestry waste. | Training and/or transfer of technical and technological capacities. |
| Unsustainable use of vegetation resources. | Implementation of a model of public management for the sustainable use (US) of forests. | US.1. Management Model under forestry planning criteria for PMCOF of Law No. 20,283 on Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Development. | Institutional management, policy, development, training and/or transfer of technology and technological capacities. |
| | | US.2. Territorial planning for the development of forestry management. | Territorial planning. |
| | | US.3. Permanent Programme of Forestry Planning on public land. | Operative and institutional management. |
| | | US.4. Focused Extension in the PMCOF. | Operative and development. |
| | | US.5. Integrated regulatory and tax exemption system for the promotion of a production chain. | Legislative, development, training and/or transfer of technology and technological capacities. |
| | | US.6. Dendroenergy strategy for the management and production chain of firewood. | Operative. |
| Use of the forest and vegetation resources for livestock. | Implementation of public-private management model (MG) areas enabling the reconciliation of forestry and livestock management. | MG.1. Buffer Zones for livestock activity. | Operational and institutional management. |
| | | MG.2. Strengthening and expansion of initiatives for the management of summer grazing. | Institutional management |
| | | MG.3. Agroforestry Research Programme. | Research. |
| Effects of climate change, desertification and drought | Adaptive Management (GA) of vegetation resources against the effects of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought. | AGA1. Adaptation programme for the management of vegetation resources under climate change, desertification, degradation of the land and drought. | Operative, institutional management, research, and transfer of techniques and technological capacities. |
| Agricultural and livestock expansion. | Legislative adjustments to progress toward an agricultural development that is compatible with native vegetation resources (RH). | RH.1. Modification Law No. 19,561 that exempts agricultural clearing from reforestation. | Legislation and development. |
| | | RH.2. Incorporate variables for the conservation of forests to Law No. 18,450. | Legislation and development. |
| | | RH.3. Limit the application of Law No 20,412 on Preferably Suitable for Forestry (APF, acronym in Spanish). | Legislation and development. |
| Expansion of monoculture forest plantations. | Support for a sustainable forest sector, without substitution (RS). | RS.1. Focusing on restoration programmes in areas that are likely to be replaced. | Territorial planning. |
| | | RS.2. Strengthening of Enforcement to reduce substitution. | Institutional, legislative, monitoring management as well as education and awareness in society |

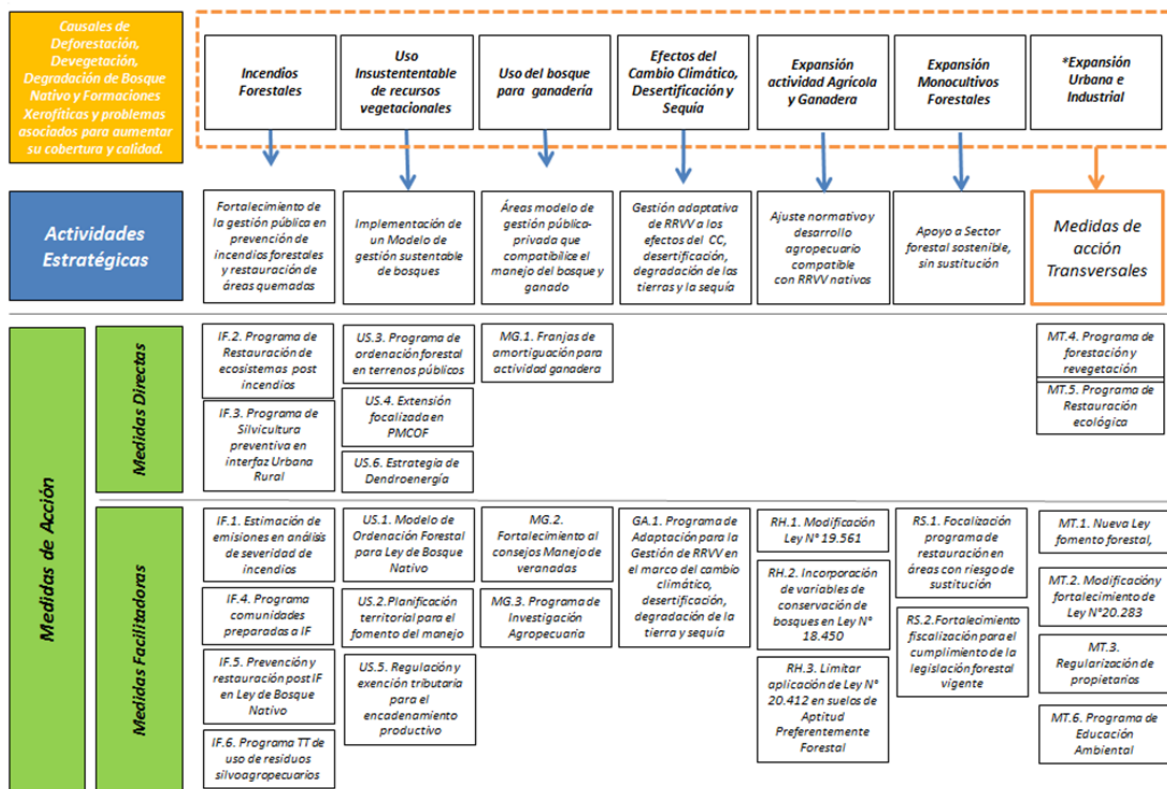
For each of these Action Measures annual operational goals are being established, which consider a first time frame of 9 years, between 2017 and 2025, and continued assessment, due to the fact that these goals have an unconditional component, which can be met with the currently available budget, and another that is conditional, which is subject to the management of new state budgets and/or donations.

Currently, works are being carried out to specify the information about the Action Measures, one of them with regard to associated avoided captures or emissions and its implementation into the framework to the Forest Reference Emissions Level/Forest Reference Level⁶³, another with emphasis in costs for implementation. This latter is being supported by the cooperation of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and a consortium comprising Terra Global and Sud Austral, and it is hoped that this information will be obtained by the end of 2016.

Additionally, in June 2016 a parallel work was commenced with a multi-disciplinary team from the financial department of the University of Chile, in cooperation with the World Bank (funded by the Carbon Fund), and the Sustainable Financial Growth and Natural Resources Management Area of the Ministry of Finance, in order to define and apply a methodology to financially value the co-benefits associated with the implementation of the Action Measures, with which it is hoped to enhance the technical, environmental, financial and social arguments for each of these for their implementation.

Figure 6 graphically sets out the relations between the drivers, the Strategic Activities and their respective Action Measures.

Figure 6. Integration of Drivers, Strategic Activities and Action Measures



⁶³ See the document into the link: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/40-informe-analisis-de-factibilidad-version-29062016/file>

2.2.1. Summary Table according to FCPF Assessment Criteria, Criteria 16-18

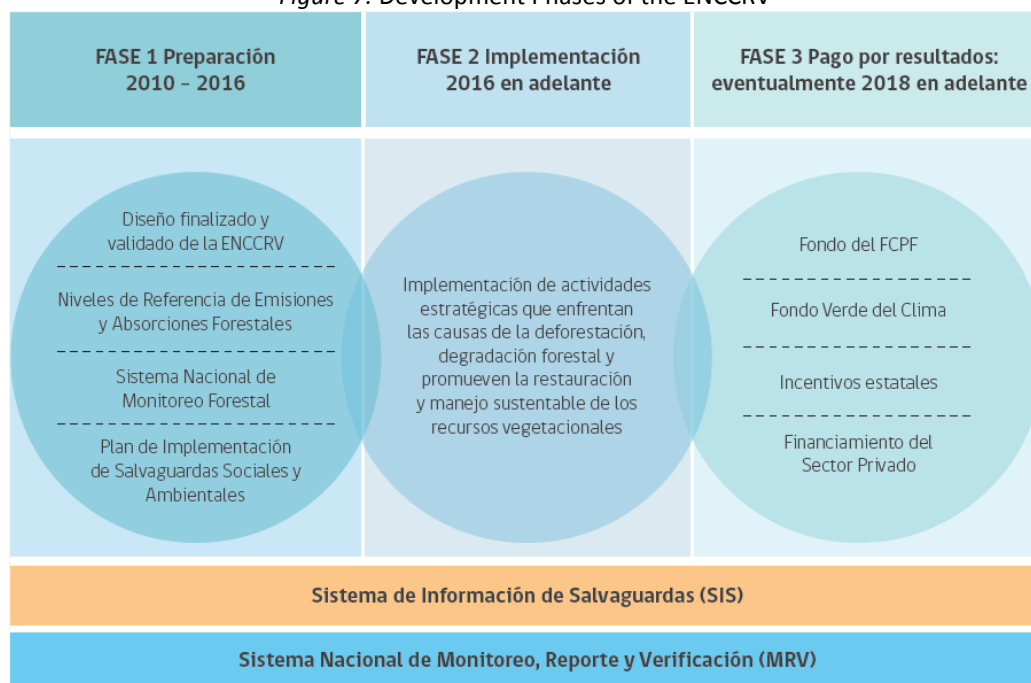
| Assessment Criteria | Summary within the framework of ENCCRV Readiness |
|--|---|
| 16: Definition of strategic activities of the ENCCRV. | <p>The results of the methodology applied to identify the drivers also enabled them to be selected and prioritised according to their importance, to identify the uncertainty associated with avoided GHG emissions or captures, and identification of the active causality relations. Therefore, once the attributes for each standardised driver were determined, a classification of these was carried out according to their form of action, defining whether there was a direct or indirect (underlying) driver. In summary, 6 Strategic Activities associated with direct prioritised drivers were considered, as well as one Strategic Activity that was transverse to all of these, which in total came to 27 Action Measures, which could be modified once the on-going consultation and validation processes have concluded.</p> <p>The quantitative characterisation of the direct drivers, enabled a first identification to be made of the main areas in the land where these situations occur, therefore it was possible to prioritise the implementation of the Action Measures at a community level and make a rough estimate of the emissions avoided or captures in Tons CO₂e.</p> |
| 17: Analysis of feasibility. | <p>The extensive participatory process that will conclude with the instances of validation of the ENCCRV and its Activities and Measures, has been carried out with the dual purpose of raising and specifying regional and national demands regarding the management of vegetation resources, and will have a social validation that is the product of its collective preparation and successive instances of participation. Moreover, works are being carried out on increasing and improving the technical operational and financial background data for the implementation of the Measures in the territory, as well as the financial valuation of the co-benefits associated with their implementation, which would enable more and better technical/political arguments to be given for its actual implementation.</p> |
| 18: Implications of the strategic activities about existing sectoral policies. | <p>All the Strategic Activities have been designed under the framework of the general objective of the ENCCRV, which not only pursues impacts within the environmental sphere, but also intends to decrease social, environmental and financial vulnerability generated by climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought for the communities, therefore in its initial configuration it has been aligned with the main instruments of existing sectoral policies. However, once the implementation is commenced of the various Action Measures, the framework of the specific policies that affects each one of them must be reviewed, as well as regional or local instruments that operate to align the efforts to be carried out in the territory. A first approximation of this revision has been made in the ENCCRV document and the ER Programme, for each of the Measures.</p> |

2.3. Subcomponent 2c. Implementation Framework of the ENCCRV

2.3.1. Early Implementation Actions of the ENCCRV

The implementation strategy of the ENCCRV has a logical structure in line with what is set out for the REDD+ focus in the UNFCCC, where there are 3 phases of development, a first one called Readiness, in which all the elements and interrelationships thereof are designed conceptually, so that in a second phase the Action Measures can be Implemented, and finally a third phase called Payment for Results. Figure 7 contains a summary of the phases of the ENCCRV and its main elements.

Figure 7. Development Phases of the ENCCRV



The elements of the first phase are the ones that are tackled in this document, nevertheless, a transition between each phase has been identified, which in the case of the implementation of the ENCCRV, commenced this year, in 2016, by means of territorial implementation projects in order to test all the technical, financial, institutional mechanisms and strengthening of capacities developed in the readiness phase. This is done with the purpose of generating efficient management models to replicate and escalate the Action Measures to a national level, benefiting the communities that directly and indirectly are associated with vegetation resources, together with the multiple benefits that this represents for Chile's natural assets.

Currently, progress is being made in the implementation of restoration projects for forest ecosystems affected by fires as well as preventive forestry against these incidents in the urban rural interface. These two measures of operational action are an important step forward in the development of the Strategic Activity "Strengthening governance in forest fire prevention and the restoration of burned areas".

Due to the fact that in Chile the production and use of firewood has been identified as being a significant driver of degradation of the native forests, steps have been taken to aligning the ENCCRV with the

Dendroenergy Strategy that is led by the CONAF Dendroenergy Unit. Specifically, work is being carried out on the design and implementation of 4 projects located in the regions of La Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos and Aysén, in order to improve aspects of organisation, formalisation and professionalization of the territorial supply networks and the installation of biomass collection centres, in order to generate products with greater aggregate value and of better quality, such as for instance certified firewood with a low content of humidity to significantly reduce GHG emissions and Particulate Matter (PM)⁶⁴. This work is being executed with the technical and financial support of the FCPF.

It is hoped to replicate these projects in the future, substantially decreasing the degradation of the native forest, improving the quality of the products and competitiveness of depressed areas in productive terms, to ultimately produce a local, clean, sustainable fuel and at an accessible price.

For its part, advances are being made in the formulation and implementation of an Ecological Restoration Programme in communities that are vulnerable to climate change, the DLDD. Specifically, landscape connectivity projects are being implemented in 4 regions of the country, which will be aimed at restoring the structure, composition, diversity of species and function of the ecosystem, in turn contributing to an improved provision of ecosystem services, as well as having a direct effect on the prevention of landslides due to disasters. The specific areas where these projects will be carried out, will be selected by means of the application of eligibility criteria established under the ENCCRV and validated during the design phase with the respective local counterparts, its implementation will be commenced in early 2017.

Additionally, and in order to have empirical inputs to formulate the Ecological Restoration Programme, projects will be conducted 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 various uses, mainly drinking water supplies in rural areas.

To summarise, the following 12 projects are being implemented:

- 4 Firewood and Climate Change Projects, in the regions of La Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos and Aysén. FCPF Funding.
- 2 Fire Prevention Forestry Projects, in the regions of Valparaíso and Maule. SDC funding.
- 2 Hydrologic Restoration Projects, in the regions of Biobío and Los Ríos. PNUD funding.
- 1 Post Forest Fire Restoration Project, in the Region of La Araucanía, China Muerta National Reserve. REDD+ National Funding Programme (UN-REDD).
- 1 Hydrological Restoration Projects in Mediterranean Ecosystems, in the Metropolitana Region. REDD+ National Funding Programme (UN-REDD).
- 1 Forest Restoration Project in Areas Affected and Abandoned by Beavers, in the Region of Magallanes. REDD+ National Funding Programme (UN-REDD).
- 1 Hydrological and Biodiversity Restoration Project in Arid Ecosystems, in the Region of Coquimbo. REDD+ National Funding Programme (UN-REDD) and UNEP under the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

2.3.2. Operational Arrangements at an Institutional Level for the Implementation of the ENCCRV

Arrangements of an operational nature that have been proposed for ENCCRV Readiness for its implementation, and the Strategic Activities and its Action Measures in the territory, are those that are set out in Table 9 below:

⁶⁴ http://www.conaf.cl/wp-content/files_mf/1456844180EstrategiaDendroenerg%C3%ADa_CONAF20152030.pdf

TABLE 9. Operational Arrangements for the Implementation of the ENCCRV

| Role | Entity in charge and institutional arrangements |
|--|---|
| Operational Supervision of the ENCCRV | <p>The operational supervision of the ENCCRV will be conducted under the functions established in law that CONAF has, for the approval of forestry management plans, as well as the role played by this institution of environmental monitoring and assessment with deployment of its own human and financial resources in all the regions and provinces of the country. Added to this are the operational tasks linked to the themes of forest fires and the Action Measures considered by works in the areas included within the SNASPE.</p> <p>At the same time and after putting the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system (MRV) and the Safeguards Information System (SIS) into play, the programme will be supervised in terms of environmental and social safeguards. Specifically, UCCSA will have continuous interaction for this component with the Department for Monitoring Forest Ecosystems in terms of carbon accounting, with the UAIS of CONAF's Executive Secretariat, the Management Office of Control and Environmental Assessment (GEFE) and Supervisory Body. The above mentioned will be dealt with under the auspices of CICC-CONAF.</p> <p>In all the processes to be carried out in the regions of the country there will be Regional Coordinators for Climate Change and Environmental Services as well as the relevant technical units that operate in the Regional Directorates of CONAF.</p> |
| Operational implementation of ENCCRV Action Measures | <p>An implementation has been planned based mainly on previous experience with those that have formulated the country's forestry development instruments, as well as projects with international funding, which are being conducted under the ENCCRV. This work will have the support of extension workers that CONAF has, who carry out field work of an operational and training nature, as well as the role of private forest operators within the territory.</p> <p>At an institutional level, the respective coordination will be carried out between the Management and Units grouped under CICC-CONAF according to the applicable ENCCRV Measure of Action, with the respective regional and provincial descent with the same existing partitions both in the Regional Directorates and Provincial Offices of CONAF, and with the associations in regions that each Measure of Action should require from the CTICC-MINAGRI participating departments.</p> |
| MRV Operation | <p>For the operation of the MRV, the key role of CONAF is considered in terms of the continuous updating of Activity Data (AD), complemented by the information generated under the Dendroenergy and Forest Carbon Monitoring System plus the information provided in the Territorial information System (SIT, acronym in Spanish) and Forestry Administration and Control System (SAFF, acronym in Spanish) both under the management of the CONAF.</p> <p>Additionally, and underpinned by projects that are currently on-going (for instance the Sustainable Land Management Project and the SIMEF⁶⁵ Project) alignment and coordination are considered on an ongoing basis for the updating of the accounting of carbon flows with the Forestry Institute of MINAGRI under the Continuous Forest Inventory, and CIREN of MINAGRI with the Spatial Data Infrastructure, with those that already have specific cooperation agreements in this area, also being members of CTICC-MINAGRI. In CONAF this activity is carried out in a coordinated manner between UCCSA and the Monitoring Department of Forestry Ecosystems, adding information obtained from the management plans, administered by the Management Office Control and Environmental Assessment.</p> <p>The MRV system will operate jointly with the SIS and Registration System on a platform that will integrate relational databases that include spatial and tabular information with spatial attributes at different scales, allowing free access to monitoring information, safeguards information and registry of emission reduction associated with different activities of the ENCCRV.</p> <p>Currently is being identified the appropriate indicators to generate metrics feasible to measure. The next steps will aim to sign a specific agreement between CONAF and the Research CIREN of MINAGRI to design, implement and operate this platform in alignment with Spatial Data Infrastructure of MINAGRI</p> <p>One aspect that still has an incipient development are the links of the MRV System with the Safeguards Information System (SIS), this being a key attribute that both systems will have to integrate into their design with a view to putting them into operation.</p> |
| Financial Management | <p>By necessity all incoming resources coming from International Cooperation Agencies into Chile should consider an official approval by the Ministry of Finance via its DIPRES, which is contemplated within the ENCCRV framework. In operational terms, any new donations that are received for implementation of the ENCCRV, these are considered to be managed as third-party funds, as has been done previously with the intermediation of the AGCI of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> |

⁶⁵ Both operating with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p><i>It is important to note that according to the agreement between the CGR and the World Bank, the projects supported by this International Agency with funds brought into the country, can be audited by the CGR, which, under the ENCCRV framework, affects the funding of the FCPF (Readiness) and the Sustainable Land Management Project⁶⁶.</i></p> <p><i>At an institutional level, all financial management carried out by CONAF is administered by permanent staff of the Management Office of Finance and Administration (GEFA), an agency that manages the institutions accounts, payments are made to suppliers and procurement processes are carried out under the standards of the Public Procurement Law that governs all public institutions in Chile⁶⁷.</i></p> |
| <i>Processing of Environmental and Social Safeguards</i> | <p><i>As set out in the participatory formulation of the ENCCRV, it will be CONAF that manages and coordinates all the aspects related to environmental and social safeguards that apply to the ENCCRV. UCCSA will be in charge of the participatory and technical components scheduled for these mechanisms with the support of UAIS and the Management Office Control and Environmental Assessment and Supervisory Body⁶⁸.</i></p> |
| <i>Mechanism of Complaints and Suggestions</i> | <p><i>Due to the fact that CONAF is incorporated into the Transparency Law that requires it to provide and facilitate public access to all information it generates, such as the information that has been developed for the ENCCRV⁶⁹, as well as maintaining an Office of Information, Complaints and Suggestions (OIRS)⁷⁰, it will be the Corporation itself that operates the Complaints and Suggestions mechanism. The operative administration of the OIRS falls to the Communications Secretariat of CONAF, therefore the Mechanism would be included within this System.</i></p> <p><i>Currently the final adjustments are being made to the Terms of Reference that cover the analysis, design and implementation of this mechanism, which is hoped to conclude in the first quarter of 2017.</i></p> |
| <i>Benefits Distribution System</i> | <p><i>Under the framework of the ENCCRV, there is a design proposal for a Benefits Distribution System (BSD) aimed at ensuring that these benefits, whether monetary or non-monetary, are provided fairly and transparently to the stakeholders, with which the Action Measures are implemented as envisaged by the Strategy. Non-monetary benefits refer to those that generate a positive local impact once the ENCCRV Action Measures are implemented, for instance, highlighting the standardisation of land ownership, environmental education programme, amongst others.</i></p> <p><i>Prospectively during the participatory formulation of the ENCCRV the participants in the workshops were consulted to gather inputs about this point, who strongly demonstrated and supported an interest in receiving this type of community benefit, given the public good and great impact this would generate for their common needs. These non-monetary benefits will be advanced in the implementation phase of the ENCCRV, conducting a quantification of their impact in terms of persons who have benefited and the quality of the provision of these cross-connotation programmes. For those Action Measures in which it is feasible to provide a distribution of monetary benefits for landowners, already existing public mechanisms will be used and which for the most part have legal support via decrees and laws to grant incentives or subsidies of this kind.</i></p> <p><i>Similarly, and mainly associated with transversal Action Measures that concern improvements and additions to laws on aspects of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, it is hoped that elements will be included to enable future payment schemes by results, measured in the provision of environmental services (e.g. carbon).⁷¹</i></p> |
| <i>Registration Systems</i> | <p><i>In order to avoid a double transaction of reduced emissions, and to act as the central tool for the control of accounting and reporting of transactions for the reduction of REDD+ emissions, under the framework of the ENCCRV, progress is being made in the design of a system based on the SAFF and SIT-CONAF platforms, which establishes the assignation of each emission reduction (Tons CO₂ea) to a serial number that is then transformed into bonuses, which can be identified and that contain information about the year in which the reduced emission was generated, its location/region and community of generation, the activity and also the quantity/number of the reduced emission. When it should be necessary to specify the specific generation point of these reduced emissions, which will be necessary to avoid duplicate accounting with other emission reduction projects, mainly VCS and CDM, these will be located, delimited and the location will be recorded with the necessary detail to extract the reduced emissions from the accounting of the ER Programme that is being conducted under the ENCCRV.</i></p> |

⁶⁶ Between 2015 and 2016 both means of funding (Readiness FCPF and MST) were audited by the CGR. The result was very positive without any observations being recorded. The Final Report for the FCPF is at the following link: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/22-informe-final-cgr-fcpf-conaf-agci/file.html>

⁶⁷ For more information see the official website of the Chile Procurement Directorate, <http://www.chilecompra.cl/>; and the legislation that governs it via Law No. 19,886 on Public Procurement of Chile, <http://bcn.cl/1uywe>; and its Regulation, <http://bcn.cl/1uv9v>.

⁶⁸ More details about the processing of the environmental and social safeguards that apply to the ENCCRV within the context of its readiness, will be provided within the relevant Subcomponents.

⁶⁹ Law No. 20,285 on Transparency of Public Function and Access to Information about State Administration, <http://bcn.cl/1uuq2>.

⁷⁰ The creation and operation of the OIRS is governed by Decree No. 680, of 21 September 1990, by the Ministry of the Interior, <http://bcn.cl/1v91k>.

⁷¹ To give technical robustness to the BSD, CONAF carried out a detailed study on this, which will be tested empirically from 2017 with the various implementation projects that were described previously, the intention being to adapt to what is required based on real situations in terms of achieving a fair and transparent distribution of monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the Action Measures.

| | |
|---|--|
| | <i>It has been considered essential for the Registration System to be able to summarise information and generate reports to inform the decision takers. The ENCCRV Registration System must be defined and designed so it can be put into operation in the first quarter of 2017.</i> |
| <i>Broadcasting and Communication Program</i> | <i>The Broadcasting and Communication Program will be implemented by CONAF via its Communications Secretariat and its Heads of Regional Communications, plus the support of other communication and broadcasting agencies that MINAGRI has, such as the FUCOA of MINAGRI. The technical relevance of the broadcast communications and benchmarks will be supported by UCCSA, CICC-CONAF and CTICC-MINAGRI as appropriate for each topic.</i> |

2.3.3. Summary Table according to FCPF Assessment Criteria, Criteria 19-22

| Assessment Criteria | Summary within the framework of ENCCRV Readiness |
|---|--|
| 19: Progress in the adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations. | <i>An important input that was obtained from the Regional Workshops for the formulation of the ENCCRV, Expert Workshops and studies on drivers and inputs for legal modifications of sectoral instruments were considerations about legislation in other areas that must be reviewed, modified and completed for the correct management of vegetation resources on a territorial scale. Due to this, some of the Action Measures will address specific adjustments to the ENCRV binding legislation, as is the case of the modification of Law No. 19,561 which exempts agricultural clearing for agriculture and livestock from reforestation, or that which includes forest conservation variables in Law No. 18,450, which promotes works for the efficient use of water resources in agricultural lands.</i> |
| 20: Considerations in the implementation of Pilot Projects under the ENCCRV. | <i>To improve the information about the operation of the direct Action Measures, the establishment of learning areas has been considered (projects in the territory), which specifically tackle the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the conduct of the necessary activities to comply with the requirements established in social and environmental safeguards.</i> |
| 21: Benefit Distribution Mechanism. | <i>Currently there is a design proposal for a BSDBSD, which in practice seeks to be fair and transparent, in order to fairly compensate those activities where there is a confirmed reduction or capture of forest emissions. This has been designed based on the following principles, (i) to allow monetary and non-monetary benefits in line with the current legislative framework, (ii) to carry out the distribution it will use the existing mechanisms and instruments and those proposed in the Action Measures, and (iii) the monetary benefits associated with payment for results, will be subject to the existence of a prior transfer of the carbon rights. More details as to the extent of the BSDBSD can be found in the ER Programme.</i> |
| 22: National register for the ENCCRV and activities of the monitoring system. | <i>Currently steps are being made in the definition and design of an ENCCRV Registration System to avoid a duplicate transaction for reduced emissions, based on the SAFF and SIT-CONAF platforms. There are already concrete guidelines on their main characteristics; within these is the treatment that will be given to other emission reduction projects, which are not associated with the ENCCRV, and its capacity to generate information for decision takers. The ENCCRV Registration System must be defined and designed so it can be put into operation in the first quarter of 2017.</i> |

2.4. Subcomponent 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts

As it noted above in the point 1.2.2. Participatory Formulation Process, under the ENCCRV was elaborated a Plan for the Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards for Public and Indigenous Consultation and Self-assessment, in which the ordering and planning the actions required to meet all the commitments, guidelines, measures established was developed and national and international, mandatory and voluntary guidelines, which are adapted to national circumstances, including laws and regulations, are intended to prevent potential risks and mitigate, reverse and / or compensate the socio-environmental impacts that could be generated with implementation the ENCCRV. Its contents also include the participatory process ENCCRV establishes the main guidelines Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the framework of key indicators for the definition of Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguard (MGAS, acronym in Spanish).

2.4.1. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

To ensure that the activities that are implemented under the ENCCRV do not negatively affect the rights of Indigenous people, local communities and vulnerable groups, CONAF designed a process based on inputs raised in the Workshops for the Formulation of the ENCCRV, which complies with international requirements in terms of the UNFCCC COP-16 Safeguards, the World Bank safeguards as the agency implementing the Strategy in Chile for the FCPF, the guidelines of the UN-REDD Programme, UN Women guidelines and current national legislation, amongst other notable guidelines that apply to the ENCCRV.

The participatory process for the formulation of the ENCCRV, resulted in 475 proposals of risk that could be generated during the implementation of the ENCCRV, and 518 proposals of environmental and socio-cultural benefits applicable to the ENCCRV. Afterwards, the technical instances of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment determined and recognised 44 socio-environmental risks along with their potential impacts and 49 potential benefits arising from the implementation of the ENCCRV Action Measures. These risks, negative impacts and benefits were grouped into five categories or central cores of risk: governance and capacities for operative management for the design and implementation of the ENCCRV, effects on the environment, social and cultural effects, limits to the amounts and extents of the existing funding and non-monetary compensation of benefits mechanisms, education and development of capacities.

Amongst the risks identified most frequently and which in turn were prioritized by the key parties, are; i) the disjointed planning and implementation of state policies, ii) the development of public policies with limited financial resources and, iii) the design of public policies without social validation. The following are amongst the most mentioned benefits: i) access to development instruments, ii) access to educational programmes and, iii) technical consultancies in forestry activities and forest management. For their part, environmental education and sustainable forest management were the proposals for the maintenance and/or enhancement of biodiversity that were mentioned the most during the participatory process.

The SESA document is still being tweaked, nevertheless a preliminary version is available for revision and analysis⁷².

⁷² For more information on the approved risks and potential benefits associated impacts, please refer to Tables 22 to 31 of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment document (pages 116-121). <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/21-sesa-version-2/file.html>

2.4.2. Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards

The Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards (MGAS, acronym in Spanish) Framework establishes the protocols and operating procedures to follow in order to avoid, mitigate, revert and/or compensate for the negative socio-environmental risks and impacts and to maximise the benefits associated with implementation of the Action Measures for the ENCCRV that were identified during the analytical process of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment thus ensuring, the protection of social and environmental safeguards, both national and international, that apply to the ENCCRV.

With inputs originating from the SESA process, MGAS identifies a number of measures for mitigation to be implemented in order to deal with these identified risks and, therefore to avoid, mitigate, reverse and/or compensate for their impact. These Measures of Mitigation have been classified into two types, New Measures, corresponding to tools designed especially within the context of the ENCCRV and that seek to mitigate the impacts of the risks that have not been tackled via the Existing Measures, which correspond to institutional instruments (plans, programmes and development instruments amongst others) which have already been designed and are being used by public services, and the aims and guidelines of which, enable the mitigation of associated risks to be dealt with.

To deal with the risks resulting from SESA associated with the safeguards applicable to the ENCCRV, 54 Existing Mitigation Measures were identified in the country that would be implemented if there should be risks, such as the National Policy for Rural Development, the Land Tenure Consolidation Programme, the Conservation, Recovery and Sustainable Management of the Native Forest Fund, the SNASPE Ecological Restoration Programme, the Indigenous Territorial Development Programme amongst others and 19 New Mitigation Measures associated with risks for which no existing mitigation measures were identified, to be applied during the implementation phase of the ENCCRV. Amongst these measures we can mention the Instructions for the implementation of the Action Measures, the Planning Framework for Indigenous Peoples, the implementation of an Early Warning System (SAT acronym in Spanish) for a change in native vegetation coverage, amongst others. Both the existing and new Mitigation Measures were associated with each impact defining the protocols, legislation and procedures to follow to deal with the risks and potential negative impacts for the implementation of the ENCCRV.

The MGAS document is still being tweaked, nevertheless a preliminary version is available for revision⁷³.

2.4.3. Summary Table according to FCPF Assessment Criteria, Criteria 23-25

| Assessment Criteria | Summary within the framework of ENCCRV Readiness |
|--|--|
| 23: Analysis of the Social and Environmental Safeguards. | <p><i>In order to organise and disseminate a number of undertakings, guidelines and regulations both international and national in relation to the safeguards that apply to the ENCCRV, a Plan was drafted as an essential part of the ENCCRV for the Implementation of the Social and Environmental Safeguards where the treatment they would have was planned and described, and which was disseminated extensively amongst the institutions and stakeholders in the readiness process.</i></p> <p><i>The specific analyses on compliance with social and environmental safeguards were developed on the basis of the inputs from the Formulation Workshops for the ENCCRV (SESA Workshops) in the SESA of the ENCCRV, which is in a period of</i></p> |

⁷³ For more information about the Mitigation Measures see Chapter VII of the Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards (page 53-78) <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/20-mgas-version-0/file.html>

| | |
|--|---|
| | <i>minor adjustments, therefore a preliminary version has been prepared for the R-Package.</i> |
| <i>24: Design of the ENCCRV with regard to the potential expected impacts.</i> | <p><i>Once the inputs from the Participatory Formulation Workshops for the ENCCRV were raised and the Drivers and Strategic Activities were defined, an analysis was made of their possible risks, impacts and specific mitigation measures to fuel the Strategic Assessment of the ENCCRV. This activity was carried out within various analytical and participatory processes, like the work that was conducted in the National ENCCRV Workshop and workshops with groups of experts.</i></p> <p><i>The specific analyses of process and its results are carried out within the Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment of the ENCCRV, which as indicated is in a period of minor adjustments, therefore a preliminary version has been arranged for the R-Package.</i></p> |
| <i>25: Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards.</i> | <i>The MGAS is still under development by the national teams, nevertheless it is already at an advanced stage in its main inputs. This framework, as well as developing the mechanisms and tools to be applied during the implementation of the Action Measures for each Strategic Activity, will tackle the intervention framework for those Projects that are being conducted as part of the early implementation actions of the ENCCRV (See point 2.3.1.).</i> |

3. COMPONENT 3. FOREST REFERENCE EMISSIONS LEVELS/[FOREST] REFERENCE LEVEL

3.1. Drafting of the Forest Reference Emissions Level/Forest Reference Level

For the preparation of Chile's Forest Reference Emissions Level/Forest Reference Level (FREL/FRL) under the ENCCRV, from 2012 the first studies commenced, which helped to identify existing elements and information gaps in the quantification of carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and absorptions due to forest conservation, sustainable forest management and increase in the country's forest mass. The initial work was carried out in the Norte Grande regions (regions of Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta and Atacama)⁷⁴, the Norte Chico (Region of Coquimbo)⁷⁵, the Mediterranean (regions of Valparaíso, O'Higgins and the Metropolitana)⁷⁶ and the Oceanic Island territories (Juan Fernández Archipelago and Rapa Nui)⁷⁷. These initial analysis enabled the determination of basic information requirements as well as nationwide technical training, which in 2015 led to the development of the Sub-national FREL/FRL for Chile⁷⁸, to which a *step-wise* approximation has been applied that would enable an improvement of the FREL/FRL and its expansion on a national scale based on the optimisation of the methods and development of better information.

The Sub-national FREL/FRL for Chile characterises the historic GHG emissions and projects them into the future, with the intention of measuring the performance of the focus of policies associated with REDD+, being one of the elements required by the UNFCCC for countries that wish to adhere to the REDD+.

According to the decisions taken within the context of extensive discussions in expert workshops and the opinions recorded in the Formulation Process of the ENCCRV, the FREL/FRL developed and future actions for their expansion nationally take into consideration the emissions and carbon absorptions in the native forest. Due to the characteristics of forest plantations in Chile, which are composed entirely of single-species plantations of exotic species and having an industrial timber purpose, these have not been considered within the FREL/FRL.

The sub-national FREL/FRL has been drafted by CONAF, by means of a joint work led by UCCSA and the Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Department, with the technical support of the World Bank (under the Carbon Fund), the Winrock International Consultancy, the Universidad Austral of Chile (UACH), the Forestry Institute (INFOR) and United Nations Agencies, FAO, UNEP and UNDP (UN-REDD Programme). Covers the central-southern area of Chile, from the Region of Maule up to the Region of Los Lagos, an area that has a high concentration and the largest diversity of forests in the country, as well as strong anthropic pressure and with great potential for the reduction/removal of GHG emissions related to forests and to produce environmental and social benefits that are not carbon-related. This area has an approximate total surface area of 15,300,000 ha, of which, 5,853,388 ha corresponds to native forests, 2,762,569 ha to forest plantations, 2,316,914 ha to land for agricultural use, 2,299,530 ha to scrub land and grasslands, 1,027,971 ha to snow, water bodies and wetlands, 91,311 ha to urban and industrial use, and 981,929 ha to other land uses such as uplands without vegetation.

⁷⁴ <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/capacitate/publicaciones-enccrv/item/225-tipolog%C3%ADa-norte-grande.html>

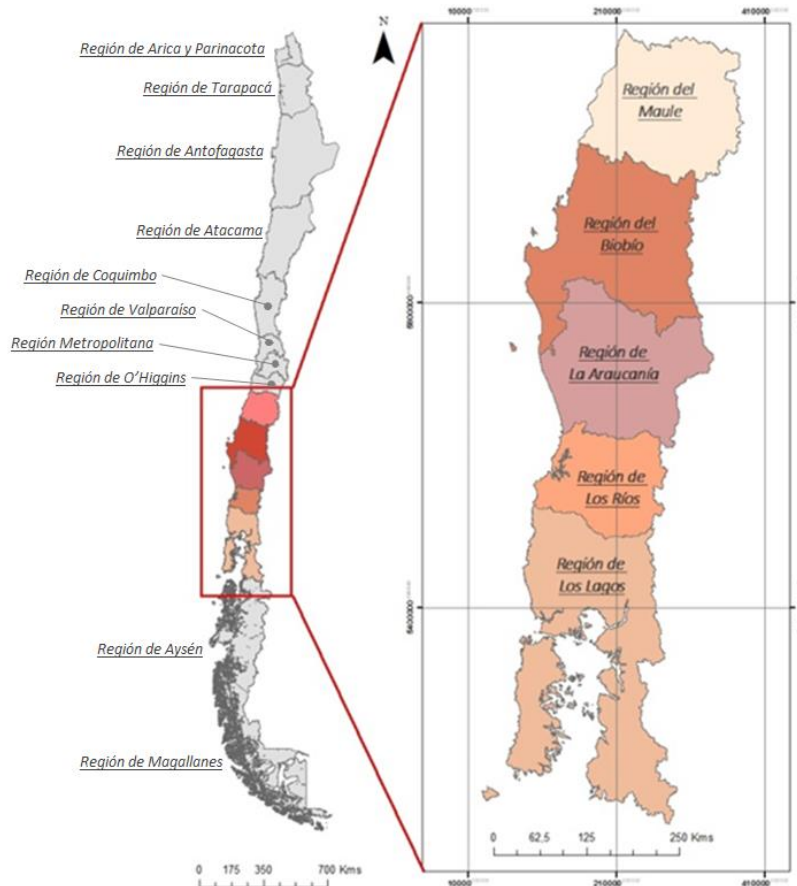
⁷⁵ <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/capacitate/publicaciones-enccrv/item/302-tipologia-forrajera-tamarugo.html>

⁷⁶ <http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/ENCCRV/Nota-Informativa-N%C2%B03.pdf>

⁷⁷ <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/capacitate/publicaciones-enccrv/item/299-tipologia-rapa-nui.html>

⁷⁸ http://redd.unfccc.int/files/2016_submission_frel_chile_spanish.pdf

MAP 1. Regions of Chile Considered in the Sub-national Focus of the Level of Reference



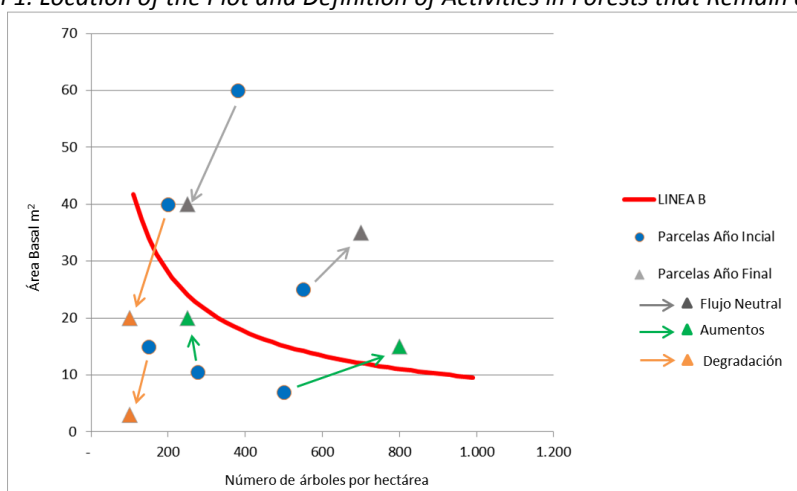
The sub-national FREL/FRL for Chile, is the first of those that have been submitted to the UNFCCC that considers the emissions and absorptions of CO₂ in four REDD+ activities (Deforestation, Forest Degradation, Enhancement of Stocks and Conservation). Different methodologies have been applied in their construction aimed at characterising the emissions and absorptions that are a product of the changes in land use that occur in the forests that remain as they are. Aboveground and belowground biomass were considered for each REDD + activity while dead biomass was considered in the activities of deforestation, degradation and conservation, but not in stock enhancement. Soil Organic Carbon was not considered with the object to remain consistent with the INGEI (National Greenhouse Gas Inventory), which does not count emissions of carbon from the ground due to the non-existence of data at national level and the inaccuracy of sources of information at global level, by decision of the technical team, backed up by other experts from the Ministry of Agriculture during the process of compiling the BUR (Biennial Update Report) 2014, this reservoir will not be included in the proposed NREF. More specifically, the decision to exclude this pool was because values are strongly site-dependent (due to climate, soil type, and management factors). As a result, default values are not reliable. Furthermore, the country does not have georeferenced information that would allow activities to be linked to soils.

Deforestation, degradation due to substitution (replacement of native forest by forest plantations) and enhancement of stocks that are the result of the development of new forests was estimated via the IPCC method of *losses and gains* based on a methodology that includes spatial data on change of land use as resulting from the Cadastre and the updates thereof and determines the emissions based on information that mostly comes from the 2014 National GHG Inventory (INGEI). Construction of 1997 Cadastre, allowed to

have a baseline of homogeneous land uses for the whole country. Later updates have been generated at regional level with a heterogeneous period. These updates are based on the 1997 Cadastre and generate change maps based on polygons that record the current and historical information and the driver of change, noting the substitution of native forest by forest plantations and agricultural enablement as the main drivers of change associated with forest use. Since the enactment of Law 20.283, the State of Chile, defines the Cadastre and its updates, as the official tool to reporting land use and land use change and hands the mandate for its implementation to CONAF.

In the case of degradation and enhanced stocks in forests that remain as such, as well as conservation the IPCC *change of stock* method was applied by using a variation of the Methodology to detect degradation⁷⁹, developed by INFOR that is based on the stock list and was approved by FAO in 2009. The Stock List (*Carta de Stock* in Spanish) determines the position of each plot of the 2001 and 2010 Forest Inventory cycle in relation to the number of trees and baseline area per hectare, by means of an expert analysis a threshold is proposed and validated (Line B), which represents the boundary where trees are able to develop large tree canopies and totally occupy the site capacity without excessive competition (Gingrich, 1977 in Bahamóndez (2009)) and represents the natural resilience threshold of a forest, which is specific for each forest type (Bahamóndez, 2016⁸⁰). The emissions due to degradation and absorptions due to enhancement of stocks are defined as those plot movements between two measurements that occur under this threshold or that cross it upwards or downwards (Diagram 1). The values recorded in the inventory plots are interpolated throughout the entire native forest by means of non parametral interpolation *K-nn* or K-nearest neighbour, modified by Tomppo (1991⁸¹) by weighting of the neighbours based on auxiliary variables, in this case Landsat satellite imagery has been widely used in the analysis of forest stocks and allows for the interpolation of stand state variables simultaneously.

DIAGRAM 1. Location of the Plot and Definition of Activities in Forests that Remain as they are



⁷⁹ C. Bahamóndez, Martin M. Müller-Using S., Rojas Y. & G. Vergara (2009) An operational approach to forest degradation: Case studies on measuring and assessing forest degradation Forest Resources Assessment Working Paper - 158. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/k7177e/k7177e00.pdf>

⁸⁰ Bahamondez, C. and Thompson, I.D..2016. Determining forest degradation, ecosystem state and resilience using a standard stand stocking measurement diagram: theory into practice. Oxford Journals. Science & Mathematics. Forestry. Volume 89, Issue 3Pp. 290-300.

<http://forestry.oxfordjournals.org/content/89/3/290.short>

⁸¹ Tomppo, E. and Katila, M. 1991. Satellite Image-Based National Forest Inventory of Finland. In: Proceedings of IGARSS'91, Remote Sensing: Global Monitoring for Earth Management. 1991 International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium. Helsinki University of Technology, Espoo, Finland, June 3-6, 1991. IEEE Catalog Number 91CH2971-0. Vol. III. 1141-1144.

FREL update under construction, is designed to respond comments reported by the UNFCCC Assessment Team and the FCPF TAP include amendments aimed to standardizing the reference period for the different REDD+ activities, for which new Cadastre updates will be included and IPCC interpolation methods will be applied. The ERP document and the FREL include specific chapter to define the relationship between FREL and GHG inventory. Both documents have a high level of consistency and methodological differences, reflecting the increased level of spatial detail of the information reported in the FREL, will be integrated into future updates of GHG inventory when homogeneous information will be available at a national scale.

In parallel work is being done on integrating sustainable forest management and the expansion of FREL/FRL across the entire country, which has been planned in scaled stages that began with the inclusion of the Mediterranean regions throughout 2016, where there have been studies that enabled the estimation of emissions from deforestation (0.90 million Tons CO₂eq annually) degradation (1.38 million Tons CO₂eq annually) and absorption due to enhancement of forest mass (1.27 million Tons CO₂eq annually); and will conclude in 2018 with the integration of the Austral regions (regions of Aysén and Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic), from the previously mentioned of Norte Grande and Norte Chico.

Legenda

- Bosques remanentes**
- Estado**
 - flujo neutral
 - degradación
 - aumento de stock
- Cambios de uso**
- Actividad REDD+**
 - Aumento existencias
 - Bosque a Bosque
 - Deforestación
 - Degradación

Sources: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS; Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA.

3.2. Summary Table according to FCPF Assessment Criteria, Criteria 26-28

| Assessment Criteria | Summary within the framework of ENCCRV Readiness |
|--|---|
| 26: Methodology and REDD+ Activities under the framework of the ENCCRV. | <i>In the referred links the methodological protocols are described in detail, including the IPCC formulas and methods applied for each activity and reservoir considered, the periods of reference, the methods for estimating activity data, the sources for the definition of the emission factors and the methodology and sources of information used for the estimation of uncertainty and error propagation. Within the FREL/FRL document there is also a description of the planning to extend this to the Mediterranean Regions throughout 2016 and on a national scale throughout 2017.</i> |
| 27: Use of historic data and data adjusted to national circumstances. | <i>The activity data has been estimated using the Land and Vegetation Use Cadastre and the updates thereof, making some minor changes in order to facilitate a multi-temporal analysis for the older maps. The Cadastre has official national information on land use and changes of land use. In the case of emission factors, information has been used that has mostly come from the Forestry Inventory for Forest Ecosystems. Both sources of information are official and also feed into the INGEI. All the sources of information used are for public access and for those that have restrictions, sufficient items are provided for the reconstruction of the Reference Level. This information can be checked in the links referred.</i> |
| 28: Technical viability of the methodological approach and congruence with the guidance and instructions by the UNFCCC/IPCC. | <i>In the referred links all the information used is provided and the methodological protocols are described in detail and transparently. All emissions and absorptions resulting from the four REDD+ activities being considered and for all the relevant reservoirs, justifying the exclusion of those that are not considered, the information is reported in a particularly explicit format and covering the whole sub-national area considered, the best quality and most accurate methods and sources available nationally are being used, reporting the error in a stratified manner to identify the sources of information that need improvement, the differences in the concepts used and the results obtained between the Reference Level and the INGEI are defined and at the same time, the future integration plan is indicated.</i> |

4. COMPONENT 4. FOREST MONITORING SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION ABOUT SAFEGUARDS

4.1. Subcomponent 4a. National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF)

4.1.1. *Main Characteristics and Inputs of the SNMF under the ENCCRV*

To test the results of the interventions that are carried out under the ENCCRV via the Measures for Action, especially those that are implemented directly in the territory, it is necessary to take steps forward in the progressive improvement of a monitoring system that measures, reports and enables the verification of the results of the implementation.

The Monitoring System that is prepared under the ENCCRV generates transparent, complete, accurate and consistent information about the results of the implementation of the Action Measures, into three essential areas:

- i. Reduction of forest carbon emissions from Deforestation, Degradation and Enhanced carbon absorption by Conservation of forests and xerophytic formations, Sustainable management of vegetation resources and Enhancement in stocks from forests masses and xerophytic formations.
- ii. Reduced Risk of Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DDTS) until reaching the target of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)⁸².
- iii. Environmental and social benefits in addition to the previous, such as quality and production of water, maintenance or increased biodiversity and access to environmental education, amongst others.

The measurement and monitoring of these elements, as well as quantifying and locating the positive or negative results of the interventions, establishment and adjustment of certain targets, the focussing of efforts and optimisation of the results will enable compliance with undertakings, both binding and voluntary, acquired by Chile from the international community. For the generation of information that reflects the historic dynamic and current status of the indicators to be monitored⁸³, the analysis and use of information in the country has been of special relevance, highlighting the following inputs:

- i. Monitoring System for changes of land and vegetation use⁸⁴, based on the Cadastre of the Native Forest that was started in 1993, had the purpose of drafting a National Cadastre on land use and vegetation formations, especially those related to the native forest, the forest plantations, the shrubs and xerophytic formations, which was the baseline for cartographical vegetation information of Chile. The information provided by the Cadastre is updated by the CONAF Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Department on a regional scale. The monitoring and updating processes conducted since 1998, mean it was possible to find out about the types of change in land use, the direction of these changes and the primary identification of the drivers to explain these.

⁸² This work was carried out by UCSSA of CONAF, in cooperation with SudAustral Consulting and the UNEP, and forms part of the National Action Programme on the fight Against DLDD, which has been rolled out in coordination and synergy with the various elements that have been developed for the ENCCRV regarding climate change. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/28-PANCD-RP/file.html>

⁸³ To find out details about the technical background on how the generation of Emission Factors and Activity Data is tackled, see Chapter 8. Reference Levels from the adjustment Document) Programme for the Reduction of Emissions for the FCPF Carbon Fund for Chile (Version 3), document is still being tweaked. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/23-erpd-version-3/file.html>

⁸⁴ <http://sit.conaf.cl/>

The timings of the updates to the Cadastre, between 5 and 10 years, are not able to satisfy the need to measure changes in land use every two years, as is required by the INGEI and by the agencies linked to REDD+. In order to solve this problem, CONAF is designing a system to support the Cadastre, which allows these changes in land-use on a national level, to be estimated twice a year. Alternatives that are compatible with the Cadastre will be examined, focusing on Landsat and Sentinel satellite imagery, due to the fact that these are free and the continuity of these missions. As a result, monitoring events are expected to be conducted in 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023.

- ii. The Continuous Inventory of Forest Ecosystems⁸⁵, put in place by INFOR at MINAGRI has been operating since 2000, and is based on the generation of a first cycle of measurements of permanent sample plots that cover 9.38 million hectares of native forest between the regions of Coquimbo and Magallanes, which were completed during the 2001-2010 period, and the second cycle of baseline measurements annually under the system of partial replacement with support by growth projection. The Continuous Inventory collects the main vegetation indicators, both in terms of plot, which describes the general processes and the evolutionary state, degradation or degree of human intervention, as the individual level.

This Inventory provides updated results with an annual frequency that results from soil remediation, plot projection and estimation calibration. Each complete cycle of the continuous forest inventory, which lasts 5 years, costs approximately USD 1.6 million (320 thousand per year) and is funded by MINAGRI. The use of complementary international funds for the expansion of the Inventory is contemplated, with a special emphasis on the SIMEF Project⁸⁶.

- iii. Dendroenergy and Forest Carbon Inventory⁸⁷, implemented by CONAF since 2012, has more than 2,000 permanent plots of 500 m² allocated over a 1 km x 1 km grid between the regions of Coquimbo and Magallanes. The main attributes of the native forest and other vegetation formations are recorded. It considers 5 year measurement cycles, completing the first cycle in 2017. This Inventory is still in the installation phase throughout the 2012-2018 period. Consequently, this inventory is not expected to contribute any results or data before the monitoring event in 2019. Nor has the cost of a complete cycle of measurements for this inventory been determined. For the first cycle of the inventory, the funding source was internal CONAF funds, but afterwards, the project and the potential funding sources will be assessed. It should be noted that a study is being conducted to enable the harmonisation of both inventories, with the SIMEF Project being funded.
- iv. The National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI) of Chile⁸⁸, coordinated by the Climate Change Department of the MMA, was designed and implemented in 2012 to fulfil Chile's reporting commitments in this area. INGEI is the result of the collective and permanent effort of various public services that make up the National GHG Inventory Team, including MINAGRI, Ministry of Energy and MMA. Furthermore, national experts (internal) and international experts (external) cross-collaborate contributing their expertise in the related topics. Emissions and absorptions of greenhouse gases in the country are reported by means of biennial updates, including flows caused by changes in land use and those produced in the national forestry sector, which is supplied mainly by information generated by the Monitoring System for changes in land and vegetation use and the Continuous Inventory of Forest Ecosystems.

⁸⁵ http://mapaforestal.infor.cl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=56&Itemid=76

⁸⁶ <http://www.simef.cl>.

⁸⁷ <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/31-manual-inventario-dendro-y-carbono/file>

⁸⁸ <http://www.snichile.cl/>

- v. CONAF's Forest Fire Statistics⁸⁹, which has collected the occurrence, damage, drivers, surfaces affected by forest fires nationally on an annual basis between 1985 and 2015.

The ENCCRV field activities will be focus on four main activities:

- Afforestation / reforestation, related to the increase in inventories and will be registered with the tools to estimate changes in land use.
- SFM will reduce emissions from degradation.
- Forest fire management to reduce emissions from degradation.
- Forest restoration that promotes increased carbon stocks.

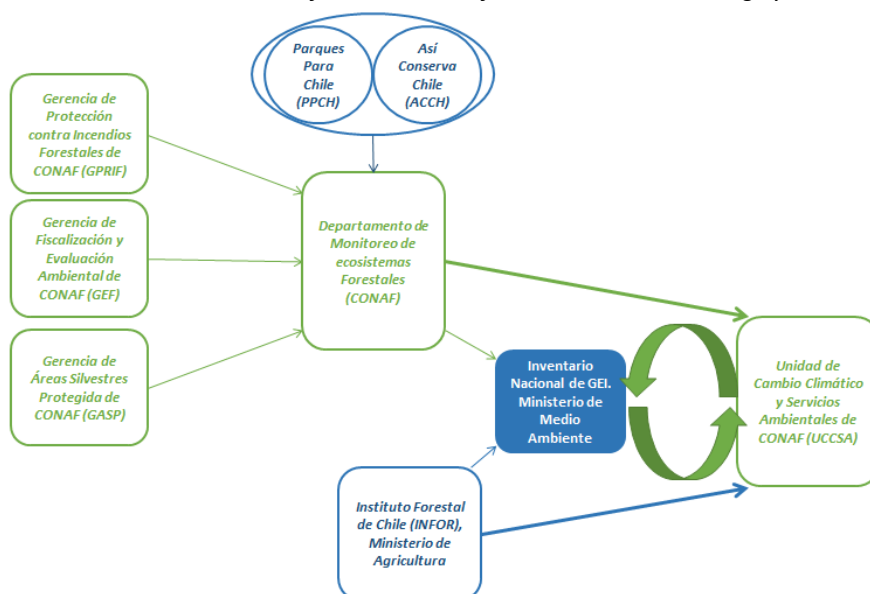
These last three activities will be recorded by the methodology applied in forests remaining forest, based on forest inventory and satellite imagery.

4.1.2. Institutional Structure for the SNMF

An institutional structure is considered, aimed at raising, processing, standardising and reporting the information as described in Figure 6, and which will gradually incorporate other institutions and agencies in order to have an integrated accounting of forest carbon emissions, land degradation and other environmental services.

UCCSA will be in charge of integrating and standardising the information as well as generating the reports. Work will also be carried out here to arrange and articulate the additional funding required to raise the information. This work will be done in continuous coordination with the Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Department (DMEF, acronym in Spanish)) of CONAF, responsible for the current administration of CONAF's Forest Monitoring System, the Dendroenergy and Forest Carbon Inventory and the SIT⁹⁰.

FIGURE 6. Institutional Information Flow for the Forest Monitoring System.



⁸⁹ <http://www.conaf.cl/incendios-forestales/incendios-forestales-en-chile/estadisticas-historicas/>

⁹⁰ The specific procedures that will regulate the conditions mentioned will be provided by the responsibilities defined in the first instance by the statutes that govern CONAF and its various Departments and Units, other additional ones will be defined when there is clarity regarding the final structure of the SNMF. <http://sit.conaf.cl/>.

Under this structure it is hoped that the DMEF will receive information from various sources, coverage of the SNASPE by CONAF's Management Office of Protected Wildlife Areas (GASP), information about the surface area affected by fires and analysis of emissions from forest fires by CONAF's Management Office Forest Fire Protection (GEPRIF), coverage of areas under sustainable forest management by CONAF's Management Office Control and Environmental Assessment (GEFE), or coverage of private conservation areas from This is How Chile Conserves (ACCH)⁹¹ and Parks for Chile (PPCH)⁹².

Together with the receipt of information DMEF will have an essential role in the standardisation and integration of spatial information, monitoring of activity data and management of the system for the dissemination of information via SIT.

For its part INFOR, in charge of the continuous forest inventory, an instrument that enables the updating of the emission factors, will be in charge of implementing the methodology enabling the estimation of carbon flows in forests that remain as forests. Thus, both agencies DMEF and INFOR, are and will be in charge of raising information on activity data and emission factors, respectively, for INGEI and its Biannual Update Reports (BUR) in the sector of Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

The Monitoring System will keep the same institutional structure for INGEI, generating a feedback channel between them both to ensure consistency and optimising of institutional efforts. All the activities associated with INGEI will be in coordination with the AFOLU Sectoral team made up of ODEPA, the Agricultural Research Institute (INIA acronym in Spanish), the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG acronym in Spanish), INFOR, Foundation for Agricultural Innovation (FIA, acronym in Spanish) and CONAF, all institutions that come under MINAGRI, and that ultimately enables the final integration of data with the other sectors under the coordination and leadership of the MMA.

4.1.3. Summary Table according to FCPF Assessment Criteria, Criteria 29-31

| Assessment Criteria | Summary within the framework of ENCCRV Readiness |
|--|---|
| 29: Documentation for the monitoring approach. | <i>The methodologies that have been proposed for the Monitoring under the framework of the ENCCRV are based on the stocks that were used in the Reference Level. There is planning for the collection of information and application of new data estimation methods for activity that enables information to be obtained in shorter time frames and on a national scale, which is compatible with the current official information sources based on advances demonstrated internationally, but adjusted to the national situation. In this sense the largest sources of uncertainty have been identified and studies will be conducted to minimise these.</i> |
| 30: Demonstration of early implementation of the system. | <i>The methods that have been proposed have enabled the identification of variations in the activity data historically. Cadastre data is recorded since 1997 and Continuous Inventory of Forest Ecosystems record information of forest state since 2001, both information source report the LULUCF sector in GHG inventory in 2014 and 2016 National Report. Knowledge of national circumstances, mainly those associated with the occurrence of fires, iconic deforestation and degradation events have been used to check the correct performance of the methods applied.</i> |
| 31: Institutional mechanisms and capacities. | <i>CONAF and INFOR are the MINAGRI institutions that are responsible for keeping the Cadastre and Forest Inventory respectively and they have worked jointly during the preparation of the Reference Level. Moreover, both institutions are</i> |

⁹¹ <http://www.asiconservachile.org/>

⁹² <http://www.parquesparachile.cl/>

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>responsible for generating information for the LULUCF Sector of the INGEI and its BUR. Parallel to this, under the SIMEF Project, since 2015, the integration of the two institutions has been encouraged (together with others such as CIREN) for the development of improvements in the SNMF and inventory nationally. There is a general estimation of the costs, which are mostly covered by state budgets, but this will go into more depth once the improvement methods for the SNMF have been defined.</p> |
|--|--|

4.2. Subcomponent 4b. Information system for Multiple Benefits, other Impacts, Management and Safeguards

4.2.1. Safeguards Information System

For the actual design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities that tend to comply with the Environmental and Social Safeguards of the ENCCRV, work is being carried out on a Safeguards Information System (SIS) in compliance with the provisions of Decision 1/Chapter 16, paragraph 71, of the COP-16 that expresses amongst other general requirements for countries wishing to implement REDD+ strategies, specifically in point d) "A system to report on how to adhere to and respect environmental and social safeguards".

In this Decision 1/Chapter 16, which establishes considerations for the SIS to provide information, under the ENCCRV, the Operational Policies of the World Bank have in turn been considered, and in turn these have been aligned with the inputs obtained from the participatory process of the ENCCRV, from the Regional Workshops, the National Workshop and Expert Workshops, and with this to define the framework of social and environmental indicators that will be part of the SIS, being related to the Action Measures that will be implemented in the ENCCRV.

One of the main feedback components that SIS will have, and will enable local monitoring of the social and environmental safeguards as well as during the implementation phase of the ENCCRV, is the Complaints and Suggestions Mechanism that will be implemented. It should be noted that its design and implementation must consider the analysis of the existing systems, principally of the National OIRS System, as well as its compatibility or being part of it, which currently includes all the public services in the country, an operation that also covers compliance with Law No. 20,285 regarding access to public information.

As such, SIS, which will be associated with the projects that are being implemented based on the Strategic Activities and their respective selected ENCCRV Action Measures, as well as containing the basic information for these projects, will have:

- Environmental Safeguards (UNFCCC, CDB, UNCCD, World Bank Operational Policies, UN-REDD Programme, National Legislation, amongst others) and the respective legal and institutional analysis of each one.
- Information generated during the ENCCRV participatory process
- Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA).
- Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards (MGAS).
- Mechanism of Complaints and Suggestions.
- Framework of socio-environmental indicators for the surveillance and monitoring of safeguards.
- A baseline for socio-environmental indicators, enabling the development of social and environmental safeguards to be monitored.

- And any other information that may be required and/or is defined as being necessary during the SIS design phase.

The SIS will be in the public domain and placed at the disposal of all interested parties. It will also represent the official means by which Chile will provide integrated reports on all issues relating to safeguards associated with the forestry sector, chiefly by means of periodical summaries presented to the UNFCCC and other conventions ratified by the country.

4.2.2. Institutional mechanisms of the SIS

The analysis and design of the SIS will determine who will be responsible for executing the selected SIS functions. Therefore, if the country should decide to move away from existing information systems, it will be necessary to revise the institutional mandates of these, in terms of organisms and their attributions, to cover the selected SIS functions.

New institutional systems may need to be created, such as information sharing agreements, so as to make it possible for information to be sent to a single national SIS from several institutions. The framework of existing policies, laws and regulations may help to define the mandates and functions of the government institutions that will contribute to the SIS, however the role of non-state parties (civil society) may supplement the Government's institutional mandates and capabilities to carry out different operational responsibilities within the SIS.

The implementation and entry into operation of the national SIS is expected to occur in the first six-months of 2017.

4.2.3. Non Carbon Benefits under the SIS within the context of the ENCCRV

As part of the ENCCRV, a number of works and databases concerning climate issues such as rainfall, temperature, evapotranspiration, etc., social and economic issues and specific studies such as the Determination of Potential and Actual Erosion of the Territory of Chile by CIREN under MINAGRI, or Drought Monitoring by CIREN under MINAGRI generated by the Agroclimatic Observatory of MINAGRI, have been collected and been part of the analysis to generate information. With regard to alternative social and environmental benefits, the indicators to be selected must be in line with the functionality specified for monitoring both for REDD+ as well as for LDN. An important input for this is the work being carried out by the MMA, funded by the Climate Technology Centre & Network and with the support of the World Agroforestry Centre and the Tropical Agriculture Research and Teaching Centre (CATIE acronym in Spanish) "Design of a monitoring network of biodiversity and climate change"⁹³, and the study under the ENCCRV⁹⁴, for the definition of the methodological framework on a territorial basis, which will be added as an essential component of the MRV system and the SIS, to determine the degree of reduction of vulnerability to climate change, which generates the implementation of the ENCCRV Action Measures. This work is being conducted with the technical and financial cooperation of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation by means of a Forestry NAMA that supports the ENCCRV.

This framework is being used to define which attributes can be measured simply and effectively in the territory when implementing measures to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience wherever they are implemented. An input used by the consultation to define and validate the dimensions, was the Participatory Formulation Process for the ENCCRV carried out during 2015-2016, which included

⁹³ https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/red_monitoreo_chile_altar_39mb_1.pdf

⁹⁴ <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/capacitate/publicaciones-enccrv/item/226-certificaci%C3%B3n-adaptaci%C3%B3n-clim%C3%A1tica.html>

considerations of gender, culture and inclusion in generational terms, and which resulted in the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment.

With these basic inputs, the national team established two priority areas of co-benefits associated with the ENCCRV, one is the *Biophysical* area that considers those elements related to the ecosystem services that provide vegetation resources, other than carbon capture and can be observed and monitored in a territory, and another defined area was the so-called *Transversal* area, which includes the elements related to social and cultural benefits that might be affected by the implementation of the strategy. Therefore, a total of 6 main prioritised dimensions were defined for the two areas, for which the definition of territorial variables that enable these dimensions to be monitored is under development, including them in the Forest Monitoring System and in the SIS. This conceptual framework, which contains the aforementioned dimensions, is under the validation process to determine its degree of applicability nationally and locally via pilot experiences, in which the elements that are able to be applied for the national situation will be identified, in order to lay the foundation for a system of public governance, which would enable CONAF to properly design future forestry policy for the country under the context of the ENCCRV⁹⁵. Both the definition of indicators for the SIS as well as the definition of direct territorial variables of the MRV to monitor co-benefits, are being developed by the ENCCRV and it is hoped that they will be defined and validated by the end of 2016.

4.2.4. Summary Table according to FCPF Assessment Criteria, Criteria 32-34

| Assessment Criteria | Summary within the framework of ENCCRV Readiness |
|--|---|
| 32: Aspects related to other environmental services and co-benefits. | <p>To raise the aspects associated with the co-benefits of the Action Measures, the analysis of a number of works and databases pertaining to environmental and social matters that can be monitored have been used, with another relevant source being the Participatory Formulation Processes of the ENCCRV that included considerations of gender, culture and inclusion in generational terms and which have been reflected as a result of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment.</p> <p>A complementary work is one that is being carried out under the ENCCRV framework, the aim of which is to define a methodological framework on a territorial level, which will be integrated as an essential component of the MRV system and SIS, to determine the level of reduction of vulnerability to climate change that is generated by the implementation of the Action Measures of the ENCCRV via a number of social and environmental indicators that will be part of SIS.</p> |
| 33: Dissemination of reports and participation. | <p>Both the definition of indicators for the SIS and its design, as well as the definition of direct territorial variables of the MRV to monitor co-benefits, are in the process of development in the ENCCRV, and it is hoped that they will be defined and validated by the end of 2016, nevertheless, it has been established that it will be public and will be made available to all the parties involved, it will also be the official means via which Chile will report all the subject matter related to safeguards associated with the forestry sector in an integrated form, mainly by means of periodic summaries to the UNFCCC and other conventions signed by the country, as well as for taking decisions both at a national and</p> |

⁹⁵ More background information about Non Carbon Benefits can be found in Chapter V, 2. Identified socio-cultural and environmental benefits, and 10. Safeguards Information System and Environmental and Social Indicators in the ENCCRV from the SESA Document. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/21-sesa-version-2/file.html>. In Chapter 16. Non Carbon Benefits of the Document on the Programme for the Reduction of Emissions for the FCPF Carbon Fund for Chile (Version 3), document is still being tweaked. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/23-erpd-version-3/file.html>

| | |
|---|--|
| | <i>regional level.</i> |
| <i>34: Institutional mechanisms and capacities.</i> | <i>It will be CONAF that manages and coordinates all the aspects related to environmental and social safeguards that apply to the ENCCRV. UCCSA will be in charge of the participatory and technical components scheduled for these mechanisms with the support of UAIS and the Management Office Control and Environmental Assessment and Supervisory Body.</i> |

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE OF THE SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR THE ENCCRV READINESS PROCESS

The Self-assessment was based on a requirement established by the FCPF in order to ascertain the progress made in the readiness phase of the ENCCRV, under the guidelines that are provided within the Guide for the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework⁹⁶. The guidelines in this Guide were examined and adapted to the national situation by the national team that is leading the participatory formulation process for the ENCCRV, called the National Team of Experts on Social and Environmental Safeguards of ENCCRV.

The background that was assessed in this self-assessment process corresponds to the first version of the ENCCRV and those annex documents, in some preliminary cases, that provide further detail and complement the information provided in this first version, which contain the development of the various elements required by the FCPF and the World Bank as its implementing agency, as well as the background and local emphasis provided to deal with the REDD+ focus and including contributions from national counterparties and the various international technical and financial supports that the ENCCRV has⁹⁷.

The first ENCCRV document, its participatory readiness process and its main elements are those that are subject to self-assessment amongst the key parties who have collaborated directly in the formulation, on the one hand getting feedback to strengthen the aspects that require this, and on the other, a validation of its guidelines and progress based on the inputs collected from these same key parties.

The background data that was submitted for assessment, comes from:

- The analysis and integration of the information provided by the technical studies associated with the ENCCRV⁹⁸.
- Studies linked to the design of the activities and Action Measures, reference levels and analysis of drivers amongst others.
- Background data generated under the framework of the regional workshops⁹⁹ and the national workshop that were implemented as part of the SESA process for the ENCCRV.
- Results of the technical analysis of the SESA document and its MGAS.
- Results of the analysis of the Experts Workshops.
- Inputs resulting from the directives and guidelines of government institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) and the Ministry of the Environment, amongst others.
- Institutional information from the different managerial, departments and units of CONAF.

As per the above, and considering that the ENCCRV document contains key results for the processes that were reviewed in the context of this self-assessment, the Action Measures formulated in a participatory manner were included and assessed, despite not being an FCPF requirement for this instance, in order to meet the requirements expressed in different instances by the Key Parties (Stakeholders in the context of the Guide for the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework for this instance of assessment) who have participated throughout the whole Readiness Process of the ENCCRV. The objectives and steps that were defined for the Self-assessment Process for ENCCRV Readiness are as follows:

⁹⁶ <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/July2013/FCPC%20framework%207-25-13%20SPA%20web.pdf>

⁹⁷ <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/consulta-ciudadana/6-estrategia-nacional-de-cambio-clim%C3%A1tico-y-recursos-vegetacionales-2017-%E2%80%932025/file.html>. This first ENCCRV document, understanding the fact that it is confined to a continuous improvement process, generally considers and adds to the development of the 4 components and 9 subcomponents of the readiness process under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) plus other background facts that shape it, which broaden the management spectrum that is required for REDD+, such as for instance it covers plant resources in general and not only forests and includes elements of adaptation, desertification and other environmental services.

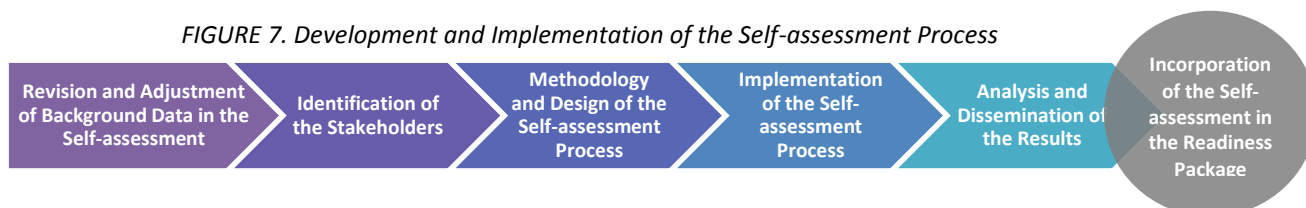
⁹⁸ In the ENCCRV document, a list is attached of the various institutions and collaborators who have participated in the readiness of the Strategy.

⁹⁹ SESA workshops under the name of the FCPF.

- i. Inform about and provide awareness of the progress, up until the registered date of the readiness process of the ENCCRV, with those key parties who participated in the various formulation instances.
- ii. Subject the recorded progress in the formulation process of the ENCCRV to assessment under the guidance of the FCPF Assessment Framework, adjusted to the national situation.
- iii. Strengthen the design and main areas of the first version of the ENCCRV by means of the inputs obtained from the self-assessment with regard to the preparation process as well as from the Action Measures that will be implemented.

To achieve the objectives regarding the design, planning and implementation of the Self-assessment, the following stages were defined:

FIGURE 7. Development and Implementation of the Self-assessment Process



Below is a description of the methodological background of the self-assessment, as well as the identification of the stakeholders and the results obtained from this process.

5. Revision and Adjustment of Background Data in the Self-assessment

5.1. Setting of Criteria and Guiding Questions

To carry out the self-assessment applied to the national situation, the 34 Criteria and 58 Guiding Questions provided in the previously mentioned Guide to the FCPF Assessment Framework Readiness had to be adapted. This adaptation was done by the ENCCRV National Team of Experts on Social and Environmental Safeguards, with specific advice from the UAIS of CONAF, an Unit with vast experience in the participation process and social evaluation at a national level.

The adjustments made covered both the Assessment Criteria as well as the Guiding Questions. Both were adapted to the situation of the country by means of standardisation of the language and conceptualisation to provide consistency and continuity to the national participation process rolled-out in the formulation phase of the ENCCRV. For its part, the questions that cover elements with a high level of technical complexity were subject to adjustment via the opinion of academic experts and specialist professionals.

Annex 1 provides the result of this adaptation, which concluded with the adjustment in the drafting of the 34 aforementioned Criteria and the modification of the Guiding Questions, which were reduced from 58 to 41.

5.1.1. Adjustments to Table of Assessment Processes and Progress Indicators

The Guide to the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework proposes the following progress indicators for each subcomponent, which are set out in Table 10:

TABLE 10. Progress Indicator Proposed by the FCPF.

| Progress Index by Colour | Progress |
|--------------------------|--|
| Green | Significant progress. |
| Yellow | Progressing well but more development is needed. |
| Orange | More development needed. |
| Red | Still no progress shown. |

For the participants to gain a better understanding and to properly calibrate the areas assessed during the ENCCRV Readiness Process, the Assessment Table proposed by the FCPF was completed, associating numeric factors (1 to 4) to the colours column, in order to determine, by means of an average of the individual assessments, whether the roll-out of the Criteria and therefore of the Subcomponents achieves one or another level of progress. Table 11 is set out below with the adjustment incorporated:

TABLE 11. Adjusted Progress Indicator for the ENCCRV

| Numeric Progress Index | Progress Index by Colour | Progress |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 4 | Green | Significant progress. |
| 3 | Yellow | Progressing well but more development is needed. |
| 2 | Orange | More development needed. |
| 1 | Red | Still no progress shown. |

From the numeric assessment that the participants assign to the formulated Guiding Questions, the following procedure was followed:

- With the numeric information that each participant assigned to each Guiding Question, considering a scale from 1 to 4, a simple average will be generated with the total number of participants that answered it.
- With the averages of each of the Guiding Questions associated with each Criterion, a new average was obtained to assign the value per Criterion. And this same operation was carried out again to obtain the average value that was assigned for each Subcomponent. All these operations were calculated to one decimal point to increase the precision of the operations.

To the average obtained for each Subcomponent, the classification of Table 12 was applied, to assign an absolute value to each Subcomponent, and subsequently it was brought into line with Table 11 to assign the progress indicator colour to each one as required by the FCPF Guide.

TABLE 12. Processing and Standardisation of the Results of the ENCCRV Assessment

| Ranges of Averages obtained per Criterion | Numeric Progress Index |
|---|------------------------|
| 3.5 – 4 | 4 |
| 2.5 – 3.4 | 3 |
| 1.5 – 2.4 | 2 |
| 1 – 1.4 | 1 |

5.1.2. Revision and Incorporation of the Contributions Generated in the Self-assessment

Those attendees who carried out the assessment of the Guiding Questions, as well as being asked to assign a progress index, were asked to provide additional information that would provide understanding of the reason for the assigned value, and therefore, have proposals for improving the ENCCRV. For this purpose a

Data Sheet was created for each Guiding Question, where the additional contributions to the assessment were recorded directly¹⁰⁰.

5.1.3. Incorporation of Supplementary Elements to Assess the Action Measures of the ENCCRV

A significant element in response to the requirements raised by the key parties at the Regional and National Participation Workshops, and which was again made clear in the Regional Induction Workshops for the Self-assessment Process¹⁰¹, was to include into the FCPF proposal the revision and assessment of the preliminary approach and content of each of the Action Measures that were defined in the Participatory Formulation Process of the ENCCRV and which are specific lines of action for dealing with the drivers of degradation, deforestation, devegetation and the identified barriers that obstruct the enhancement of carbon stocks.

This evaluation of the Action Measures within the context of the Self-assessment Process was designed as follows:

- A Data Sheet was prepared for each Action Measure.
- A specific space was incorporated within the Programme for the Macrozonal Self-assessment Workshops to conduct the assessment of the Action Measures¹⁰².
- And finally, the results of the assessment of the Data Sheets for each Measure of Action for the ENCCRV document and its attached documents where applicable were examined and incorporated (adjustment proposals), or rather considered for future steps in the implementation phase of the ENCCRV.

For the assessment of the Action Measures, as well as considering a framework of specific indicators that allows each of them to be classified by discrete numeric values (Table 13), an option was included for opinions and proposals.

TABLE 13. Indicators for Assessment of the Action Measures of the ENCCRV.

| Assessment Index |
|--|
| 1.- I agree with its approach. |
| 2.- The approach could be improved upon. |
| 3.- I do not agree with its approach. |

As indicated previously, the assessors were asked to give opinions and proposals in writing in order to systematise them in the Data Sheet for each Action Measure. Although this background data is not required by the FCPF for self-assessment, they were included properly by way of an additional result from the self-assessment process, highlighting the preponderance that the participants give to the ENCCRV Action Measures as management, impact and change vehicles.

Due to the fact that the requirement to assess the Action Measures emerged from discussions with the attendees of the Regional Induction Workshops for the Self-assessment Process, the assessment of the Action Measures was only conducted at the Macrozonal Self-assessment Workshops with the key parties who represented the Focus Groups who were part of the Regional Workshops for the Participatory Formulation of the ENCCRV.

¹⁰⁰ To understand this better, it is possible to review point 3.4.3. Preparation of the Material to be used in the Macrozonal Workshops where the creation of the aforementioned Records is listed.

¹⁰¹ For more information about these Induction Workshops for the Self-assessment Process and the Data Sheets for each Measure of Action, see points 3.3.1, 3.3.3, and 3.4, in which various aspects related to the Induction Workshops are dealt with.

¹⁰² Please find attached a file with the Programmes for the Self-assessment Workshops. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/18-programas-de-los-talleres-del-proceso-de-autoevaluaci%C3%B3n.html>

5.2. Identification of the Stakeholders

The identification and summons criteria for the Stakeholders for the Self-assessment Workshops were based on the principles and approaches applied to the participatory process of the ENCCRV contained in the Plan for the Implementation of the Social and Environmental Safeguards, which highlight transparency of information, good faith, compliance with existing law, the representation of the different sectors of society that depend on, or are associated with forests and vegetation resources, cultural relevance and gender focus.

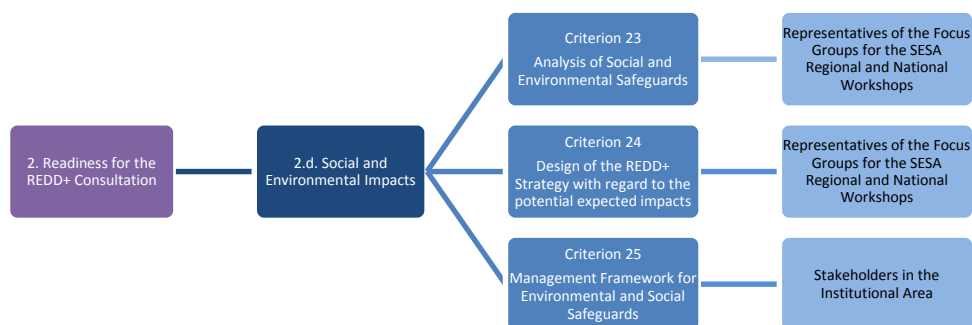
The inclusion of the background data and proposals generated by participants within the context of self-assessment to strengthen the ENCCRV document, was carried out taking into account the correlation between the knowledge of each group that participated in the self-assessment and their capacity to make proposals and provide knowledge-based opinions on the issues that they knew about. For instance, complex technical subject matter such as Reference Levels and Monitoring, was dealt with by groups of experts with extensive understanding of the subject, but they did not assess aspects of participation and dissemination for instance, which is the domain and principal interest of the Focus Groups, this is how the following Stakeholders were defined:

- i. Representatives of the Focus Groups¹⁰³ from each of the regions of the country, which participated in the Regional and National Workshops for the Formulation of the ENCCRV (SESA Workshops).
- ii. Representatives from the Institutional Area.
- iii. Representatives from the Reference Levels and Monitoring Area.

It is important to point out that due to the nature of some of the institutions represented in the Workshops, it was agreed that those stakeholders who were associated with more than one area or topic, would attend both instances due to their technical role and their preponderance in the national institutional scenario, this is the case for instance for participants from the MMA, one in charge of coordinating the INGEI and another professional from the Division of Natural Resources and Biodiversity, who attended the Workshop for representatives of the Institutional Area and for Reference Levels and Monitoring.

The Criteria to be consulted with the respective Stakeholders (i, ii and iii) are indicated in Annex 2, previously in Figure 8, an example is provided, which charts the assignation of Criteria to each of them.

FIGURE 8. Example of Assignment of Criteria to each Interested Stakeholder



¹⁰³ According to the methodology of the Plan for the Implementation of the Social and Environment Safeguards, the Public and Indigenous Consultation and Self-assessment of the ENCCRV corresponds to a group of relevant parties or *stakeholders* who represent a certain sector of society with similar interests, visions and/or rights and culture.

This assignment was made with the aim that each group of Stakeholders would assess the specific areas of their interest and field of understanding, however, it should be noted that the result that the Self-assessment is pursuing concerns the Subcomponents, because of this, as reflected in the case in Figure 2 corresponding to "2.d Social and Environmental Impacts", following the assessment by Guiding Questions and consecutively by Criterion, the information was added to that from the other groups of Stakeholders for the other Subcomponents. The following Table 12, summarises the adjustment indicated on the basis of the aforementioned Annex 2:

TABLE 14. Stakeholders, Criteria and Questions Worked on in each Workshop.

| Stakeholders | Number of Criteria to be Assessed, and their Identification | Number of Guiding Questions | Number of Workshops |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Representatives of the Focus Groups. | ✓ 14 Criteria. ✓ Criteria from 6 to 14, from 23 to 24, and from 32 to 34. | 16 | 2 |
| Representatives from the Institutional Area. | ✓ 14 Criteria. ✓ Criteria from 1 to 5, from 15 to 22, and from 25. | 14 | 1 |
| Representatives from the Reference Levels and Monitoring Area. | ✓ 6 Criteria. ✓ Criteria from 26 to 31. | 11 | 1 |
| Total | 34 | 41 | 4 |

5.3. Design of Self-assessment and Preparation of Inputs

For the planning and organisation of the Self-assessment Process an Initial Workshop will be called for all the Regional Climate Change and Environmental Services Coordinators of CONAF of the 15 regions of the country. Likewise, supporting professionals were added such as the Regional Heads of Indigenous and Social Affairs for the 9 regions with the presence of Indigenous People plus the ENCCRV National Team of Experts on Social and Environmental Safeguards.

In this Initial Workshop that took place on 8 April in Santiago, the Regional Climate Change and Environmental Services Coordinators and the Regional Heads of Indigenous and Social Affairs were trained by means of the presentation and examination of the Guide for the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework, its adjustments, the final methodology for the conduct of the national ENCCRV Self-assessment process. Additionally, in this same workshop, the planning of the Induction and Self-Assessment Workshops was defined, their approach, methodology and preparation of their main elements, as well as deciding on a suitable programme to address the logistics and resources required for implementation in each region, and thereby ensuring the participation of all regional representatives who were summoned.



Initial Self-assessment Process Coordination Workshop

Planning agreed with the regions, determined the organisation of the two Macrozonal Workshops for the Self-assessment Process for each of the regions where these were held, we are referring to the Region of Coquimbo and Region of La Araucanía, respectively. The Regional Climate Change and Environmental Services Coordinators and the respective CONAF Regional Directorates were put in charge of each of the regions, with the cooperation of the National Team of Experts on Social and Environmental Safeguards to cooperate on specific methodology aspects.

Each region was assigned finance for travel, lodging, food, technical and administrative support costs, as well as the provision of all the material required to ensure the correct conduct of the workshop and the participation both of the regional representatives as well as the CONAF professionals who provided support.

For its part, the organisation and summons for the Experts Workshops was directly down to UCCSA, who called on professionals or work groups from each of the different institutions that cooperated in the definition of the various elements, mainly technical, for the ENCCRV.

5.3.1. Regional Induction Workshops for Self-assessment.

For this phase, 15 workshops were considered, one for each administrative region of the country, to which the key parties were called as representatives of the Focus Groups who attended the Participatory Formulation Workshops of ENCCRV (SESA Workshops) in each of the regions. Depending on the region, these Stakeholders fluctuated between 4 and 8 persons, of whom 4 (per region) were finally prioritised to attend the Macrozonal Self-assessment Workshops as assessors. This instance also was aimed at providing information about the purpose, the context, the methodology (including assessment scales) and the provision of relevant information about the logistical scopes for those participating in the Self-assessment Workshops.



Induction Workshop for the Self-assessment Process, Talca, Region of Maule.



Induction Workshop for the Self-assessment Process, Copiapó, Region of Atacama.



Induction Workshop for the Self-assessment Process, Arica, Region of Arica and Parinacota.

5.3.2. Selection of the Representatives for each Focus Group for the Expert Workshops and the Macrozonal Self-assessment Workshops.

The selection or prioritisation of the attendees who participated in the Macrozonal Self-assessment Workshops and Expert Workshops (both after the Induction Workshops) covered the following;

- i. Expert Workshops on Reference Levels and Monitoring and, Institutional Arrangements.

The summons for Expert Workshops on Reference Levels and Institutional Arrangements made by UCCSA according to the record of public services and other private agencies involved in the development of the technical components of the ENCCRV. This summons was addressed specifically to professionals who cooperated directly in these areas (Reference Levels and Institutional Arrangements), nevertheless, when they were not able to attend, participation was opened up to other professionals from the same public and private entities that cooperated with the aforementioned elements.

One of the principles for the summons, was to ensure representation of the various institutions associated with the technical subject matter that was examined during the Self-assessment, thus ensuring a presence on both a national and regional level. With few exceptions, new parties were added who were deemed to be relevant in terms of increasing representation for activities that are prospected in the installation and implementation phases of the ENCCRV. 15 assessors were summoned to each Expert Workshop, bringing this to a total of 30 specialists.

Upon request by the experts who participated in both Workshops, after the workshop, they were sent the questions by e-mail, also including some background data to account for the stage of development of the Subcomponents for Reference Levels and Monitoring, as well as Institutional Arrangements. This, in order to give more time for the revision of the background data for each of the Subcomponents being assessed and so the information was able to be disseminated and disclosed within the respective institutions, thus extending the possibility of obtaining more accurate opinions and proposals to strengthen the ENCCRV document.

Due to the specific nature of an activity like those carried out within the framework of the Self-assessment of the readiness phase of the ENCCRV, and their repercussions on how the formulation of programmes and public policies at a government level are conceived, not only in the Forest Sector but also for Agroforestry, the Expert Workshops had professionals from various government services and CONAF¹⁰⁴ specifically who

¹⁰⁴ This was done in an effort to disseminate this instance within CONAF, as part of the process for the formulation of programmes, public sectoral plans and policies.

participated and who, although they did not do the Self-assessment, they did attend the workshops to find out about the methodologies that were defined following the Participatory Formulation Process that was conceived for the ENCCRV within the sphere of Reference Levels and Monitoring, and for Institutional Arrangements, and subsequently for self-assessment.

Therefore, from the total of 30 persons summoned, 12 assessors for the Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshop and 10 for the Institutional Arrangements Workshop attended and carried out the assessment process, resulting in a total number of 22 assessments. For consistency purposes, it is important to highlight the fact that 2 of the assessors participated in both assessments.

ii. Macrozonal Workshops

As indicated previously the selection or prioritisation of the regional Focus Groups representatives was limited to those who attended the respective SESA Regional Workshops, the National Workshop and the Regional Induction Workshops prior to the Self-assessment itself. When the potential representatives exceeded the number defined for the Self-assessment Workshops, the following criteria was applied sequentially until selecting a maximum of 4 persons per region:

- First. Availability of the regional representatives to attend the Self-assessment Workshops on the indicated dates.
- Second. Self-selection amongst the attendees to the Induction Workshops, with the Regional Climate Change and Environmental Services Coordinators ensuring that the multi-sector, multi-party and multi-level principles used for the SESA Regional Workshops were met.
- Third. Exceptionally, and only where there was no agreement, was a regional representation of more than 4 people allowed.

Finally, only the regions of Arica y Parinacota, the Metropolitana and Maule, took 5 regional representatives to the Macrozonal Workshop, which methodologically did not entail any substantial change.

It should be noted that in the Initial Coordination Workshop for the Self-assessment Process conducted in Santiago, attended by the Regional Coordinators for Climate Change and Environmental Services and the Regional Heads of Indigenous and Social Affairs, as well as establishing the prioritisation of 4 representatives for each of the administrative regions of the country for the Macrozonal Self-assessment Workshops, amongst which, encouraging the appearance of representatives from the Focus Groups made up of the most vulnerable sectors and who are directly linked to or dependent upon the forests and vegetation resources, Indigenous People, Small and Medium Landowners, Women's Organisations amongst others that each region would consider to be relevant. Additionally, amongst the representatives who had to attend from each region, they were encouraged to ensure that at least two of them should be women, this, aimed at maintaining the gender representation criterion was set out during the ENCCRV Participatory Formulation Process to ensure an attendance by women of at least 30%, and which in the end reached a percentage of close to 40% in the global process.

The details of the attendance of the 60 assessors who were summoned to the Macrozonal Workshops, 32 of them for the Northern Macrozonal Workshop and 28 for the Southern Macrozonal Workshop, finally the participation, according to a record of attendees, was 28 for the first and 26 for the second, which in total amounts to 54 assessors. See details in point 3.4.2 Attendance at the Workshops.

5.3.3. Preparation of the Material to be used in the Macrozonal Workshops.

Based on the FCPF Guide and the proposals of the regional representatives from each of the Induction Workshops, the general methodology of the Self-assessment Process was improved and the specific inputs

were generated for the conduct of the Self-assessment Workshops as Supporting Chart Sheets, Guiding Question Data Sheets and ENCCRV Action Measures Data Sheets.

In addition to the assessment section, the Guiding Question Data Sheets for the Macrozonal Workshops were required to include in each of them, a set of guidelines to enable better analysis of each of the Questions that were defined and that were referred to as Guiding Inputs. This short bit of context information meant that the discussion about the ENCCRV development process was able to be commenced and could include references to the underlying documents and account for their readiness, like the same Strategy document and other supplementary documents such as the Plan for the Implementation of Social and Environmental Safeguards and of the Public and Indigenous Consultation and Self-assessment of the ENCCRV, among others. Below there is an example of this kind of Data Sheet¹⁰⁵.

FIGURE 9. Example of a Data Sheet for each Guiding Question.

| CRITERIO: PROCESO DE CONSULTA. | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| PREGUNTA 4 | ¿Se ha desarrollado un proceso de formulación y consulta claro, inclusivo, transparente y se han suministrado las condiciones para su fácil acceso, principalmente de grupos mas vulnerables? |
| INSUMOS ORIENTADORES | Con el borrador del Documento de la ENCCRV formulado de forma participativa, se tiene previsto un proceso de Consulta Ciudadana a nivel nacional por al menos un mes mediante medios digitales, una instancia de Dialogo y Participación específica con los Pueblos Originarios en todas las regiones del país donde este presentes de forma presencial, y finalmente un proceso de revisión y consulta de las medidas de acción y principales avances en la preparación de la ENCCRV. |
| REFERENCIAS | Ver Capitulo VII. Enfoques aplicados en el proceso participativo, consulta pública e indígena y autoevaluación y X.c. La logística de los talleres en páginas 21 y 27 del Plan para la Implementación de las Salvaguardas Sociales y Ambientales de la ENCCRV. Ver Temática «Salvaguardas y el Proceso Participativo» en página 31 del Documento Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climático y Recursos Vegetacionales de Chile (ENCCRV). |
| EVALUACIÓN | <input type="checkbox"/> Avance considerable. <input type="checkbox"/> Avanza bien pero necesita más desarrollo. <input type="checkbox"/> Se necesita más desarrollo. <input type="checkbox"/> Aún no demuestra avance. |
| COMENTARIOS | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> |

For the Action Measures Data Sheets a similar exercise was carried out, providing information to adjust and improve the focus of each of them: Driver it addresses, what Strategic Activity it falls within, Scope, namely, the management context where it will be carried out, and most importantly, a Description with background data indicating its content and focus, as well as Progress for its Implementation within the framework of the ENCCRV, and finally, Background on the Arrangements that have been made to date or are planned for implementation. Below, is an example of a Action Measure Data Sheet¹⁰⁶.

¹⁰⁵ A link was provided with all the Records for each Guiding Question that were worked on in the Macrozonal Workshops. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/12-fichas-autoevaluaci%C3%B3n-enccrv-20160606/file.html>

¹⁰⁶ A link was provided with all the Data Sheets for each Measure of Action that were worked on in the Macrozonal Workshops. <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/11-fichas-medidas-accion-enccrv-20160606/file.html>

FIGURE 10. Example of a Data Sheet for each Action Measure

| CAUSAL: ABORDA LAS CAUSALES DE DEFORESTACIÓN, DEGRADACIÓN FORESTAL Y BARRERAS QUE IMPIDEN AUMENTAR LOS RECURSOS VEGETACIONALES | |
|--|---|
| ACTIVIDAD ESTRATEGICA: MEDIDAS DE ACCIÓN TRANSVERSALES PARA FACILITAR LA IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE LA ENCCRV (MT) | |
| MEDIDA DE ACCIÓN | MT.1. Nueva Ley de Fomento Forestal, inclusión de elementos de mitigación y adaptación al Cambio Climático. |
| ÁMBITO | Normativo y de Fomento |
| DESCRIPCIÓN | Se incluirá en el proyecto de la nueva ley y sus respectivos reglamentos, los siguientes elementos: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fomento adicional a la forestación y revegetación utilizando especies nativas recomendadas por el "Programa de adaptación para la gestión de recursos vegetacionales en el marco del cambio climático (ver medida GA.1.)" de la ENCCRV. b) Fomento adicional a las forestaciones y revegetaciones que se comprometan a dejar una cobertura permanente en el área plantada. c) Fomento adicional a las forestaciones y revegetaciones que se hagan bajo un Plan de Manejo con Criterio de Ordenación Forestal (PMCOF), de acuerdo a lo establecido en la medida US.4. de la ENCCRV d) Incluir como áreas posibles de bonificar a aquellas que no tengan calificación de Aptitud Preferentemente Forestal, pero que se quieran forestar o revegetar bajo la lógica de los puntos a) y b) por ejemplo, suelos agrícolas y ganaderos, bosques muy degradados con cobertura actual menor al 30%, terrenos húmedos, entre otros. e) Sistema de incentivos acorde en términos de fomentar que los propietarios accedan a lo planteado en las letras a), b) c) y d) en términos de pagos permanentes (por ejemplo anuales) e inclusión de aportes financieros de privados e instancias internacionales. |
| AVANCES DE LA ENCCRV QUE FACILITAN SU IMPLEMENTACIÓN | Durante los años 2016-2017 se está desarrollando un proceso de formulación de la Nueva Ley de Fomento Forestal, instancia que se incorporarán los elementos planteados. La ENCCRV está trabajando en el análisis y redacción de estos elementos por medio de una consultoría especializada, y considerando los insumos del proceso participativo de formulación y consulta de la ENCCRV con actores relevantes, y expertos sectoriales que se están documentando como insumos claves para tal instancia. |
| ARREGLOS PARA SU IMPLEMENTACIÓN | La UCCSA como unidad responsable de la ENCCRV, participa activamente en todos los procesos internos y participativos de formulación de la Nueva Ley de Fomento Forestal. Adicionalmente, se está desarrollando un análisis económico para valorizar aquellos atributos ambientales que deriven de estas medidas como insumos técnico claves para presentar los proyectos de ley al Ministerio de Hacienda quien avala aquellas iniciativas que cuentan con un robusto análisis de costo –beneficio. |

5.3.4. Submission of Background Data Prior to the Self-assessment Workshops.

To improve the available information about the topics to assess and their discussion in the Macrozonal Workshops, this was provided prior to the documentation required to conduct the Self-assessment via the CONAF Regional Coordinators for Climate Change and Environmental Services, preferably as a hard copy and in some cases as a virtual copy¹⁰⁷. For the Expert Workshops the background data was submitted digitally to the participants via UCCSA. Furthermore, the Safeguard Plan was given to each of the regional representatives who attended the Induction Workshops. The set of background data that was provided for the conduct of each workshop, was as follows¹⁰⁸:

- i. Expert Workshops in Institutional Arrangements
 - National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources in Chile (ENCCRV), Version 1, and its Link to the ENCCRV website.
 - General Presentation of the ENCCRV.
 - Information Notes for the ENCCRV, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, in print.
 - Questionnaire with Guiding Questions about Institutional Arrangements.
 - Plan for the Implementation of the Social and Environmental Safeguards for Public and Indigenous Consultation and Self-assessment of the ENCCRV, as a hard copy.

¹⁰⁷ This background data was provided approximately one month in advance, it should also be taken into account that in each region, the Regional Coordinators for Climate Change and Environmental Services of CONAF, were available for telephone assistance or in the localities themselves for possible consultations, which those who participated in the self-assessment could attend.

¹⁰⁸ All the background data is available at the following links: on the ENCCRV website, <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/participacion/autoevaluacion-de-la-enccrv.html>; on the CONAF website, <http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/bosques-en-chile/cambio-climatico/>

- ii. Expert Workshops in Reference Levels and Monitoring
 - National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources in Chile (ENCCRV), Version 1, and its Link to the ENCCRV website.
 - Link on the UNFCCC website for the Reference Levels Document of Chile.
 - General Presentation of the ENCCRV.
 - Presentation Reference Levels in Chile and Monitoring.
 - Preliminary Documents for the MRV System.
 - Information Notes for the ENCCRV, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4.
 - Questionnaire with Guiding Question.
- iii. Northern and Southern Macrozonal Workshops
 - National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources in Chile (ENCCRV), Version 1, and its Link to the ENCCRV website.
 - Plan for the Implementation of the Social and Environmental Safeguards for Public and Indigenous Consultation and Self-assessment of the ENCCRV, as a hard copy, and its Link on the CONAF website.
 - Data Sheets for the Guiding Questions about Reference Levels and Monitoring.
 - Data Sheets for the Action Measures.
 - Supporting Chart Sheets.

All the background data that has been provided has been provided in Spanish, since all the participants are Spanish speakers and read in that language¹⁰⁹.

5.3.5. Programme of Self-assessment Workshops¹¹⁰

For the Macrozonal Workshops, the following programme was contemplated:

- i. Register of Participants. Initial process where information about the actual Workshop attendees is recorded, they are given the folder with the work material, and the credential with the number assigned to the structure of each working group.
- ii. Initial Plenary. The objectives of the workshop were presented, the program was reviewed and any general questions by the participants were resolved.
- iii. Structure of Groups. The work groups were structured together with the facilitator assigned by UCCSA, according to the number assigned on each credential provided.
- iv. Progress of the Group work, the group work is done according to the following steps (7 hrs approx.):
 - Reading of Instructions.
 - Revision of the content of the files with the work material, and the supporting background data as physical copies of the documents that are the subject of the evaluation.
 - Resolution of Concerns.
 - Work with the Guiding Question Data Sheets. Reading of each Data Sheet in full, revision of background data, individual deliberation and assessment.
 - Work with the Action Measures Data Sheets. Reading of each Data Sheet in full, revision of background data, individual deliberation and assessment.

¹⁰⁹ In the implementation phase of the ENCCRV, dissemination material and knowledge of the main national Indigenous languages are contemplated, with regard to the Action Measures, which are most related to their territories.

¹¹⁰ The programme of the Northern and Southern Macrozonal Workshops, can be reviewed at the following link: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/18-programas-de-los-talleres-del-proceso-de-autoevaluaci%C3%B3n.html>

- Preparation of the group presentation for the Final Plenary.
 - Closure of the working group and completion of the Data Sheets.
- v. Final Plenary. The work that was conducted by each group to share experiences and final visions was presented, the local authorities conducted the technical and ceremonial closure.

For the Expert Workshops, by the number of participants and knowledge about the subject matter, a plenary work was determined conducted by an UCCSA professional. Half a day was set aside for the Institutional Arrangements Workshops, instead for the Reference Levels and Monitoring, there was a full day of work because the facilitation of the workshop was supplemented with the presentation of the works that other public services and universities carried out on the topic for the ENCCRV.

5.3.6. *Integration and Incorporation of the Final Results of the Self-assessment Process in the R-Package Document.*

A revision, systematisation and integration work was carried out on the proposals and observations emanating from the group work that was recorded within the Guiding Question and Action Measures Data Sheets. This strengthening process was the responsibility of the UCCSA professionals, with the support of CONAF's UAIS, as well as the Regional Coordinators and Heads of both Units, who supported with clarifications and adjustments that gave the process greater regional relevance.

5.4. Implementation of the Self-assessment Process

The summary of the Workshops carried out during the Self-assessment process corresponds to what is indicated in Table 15:

TABLE 15. Workshops for the Self-assessment of the ENCCRV

| No. | Activity | Date and Place* | Content to Assess | Persons attending | Regions Considered |
|-----|---|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | 1 Initial Coordination Workshop | 8 April, Santiago, Metropolitana Region. | Presentation of the background data, methodological adjustment and planning of the Workshops | UCCSA Professionals, UAIS, Regional Coordinators from UCCSA and Regional Heads of the UAIS | Representatives from all the 15 administrative regions of the country. |
| 2 | 1 Expert Workshops in Reference Levels and Monitoring | 28 April, Santiago, Metropolitana Region. | Guiding Questions about Forest Reference Levels and MRV System. | Experts on Reference Levels and Monitoring, professionals from institutions associated with the subject matter were also included. | National. |
| 3 | 7 Self-assessment Induction Workshops | 6 to 13 May, Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Copiapó, Coquimbo, Santiago, Valparaíso. | Invitation, induction to the process, revision of the ENCCRV and logistic aspects of the Northern Macrozonal Workshop. | Representatives of the Focus Groups attending the SESA Workshop in their respective Region and the National Workshop and Professionals of the regional teams. | Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, Metropolitana. |
| 4 | 8 Self-assessment Induction Workshops | 23 to 27 May, Coyhaique, Puerto Montt, Punta Arenas, Valdivia, Concepción, Temuco, Talca, Rancagua. | Invitation, induction to the process, revision of the ENCCRV and logistic aspects of the Northern Macrozonal Workshop. | Representatives of the Focus Groups attending the SESA Workshop in their respective Region and the National Workshop and Professionals of the regional teams. | O'Higgins, Maule, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos, Aysén, Magallanes. |
| 5 | 1 Northern Macrozonal Workshop | 9 June, Coquimbo, Region of Coquimbo. | Guiding Question Data Sheets and Action Measures Data Sheets, as well as general aspects of the ENCCRV. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. | Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, Metropolitana and O'Higgins. |
| 6 | 1 Institutional Experts Workshop | 14 June, Santiago, Metropolitana | Guiding Questions about Institutional Arrangements, | Experts in subject matter associated with Institutional | National. |

| | | <i>Region.</i> | <i>management and financial aspects of the ENCCRV.</i> | <i>Arrangements, professionals at institutions associated with Monitoring are also included.</i> | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 7 | 1 Southern Macrozonal Workshop | 13 July, Temuco, Region of La Araucanía. | Guiding Question Data Sheets and Action Measures Data Sheets, as well as general aspects of the ENCCRV. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. | Maule, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos, Aysén and Magallanes. |

* A Workshop in each of the indicated cities.

5.4.1. Facilitation of the Workshops

The facilitation of the Macrozonal Workshops was in charge of a team made up of UCSSA professionals, plus the cooperation of regional professionals that enabled the integration of local elements that helped to facilitate the contextualisation of the workshops and the relevance of those specific aspects of regional interest from this perspective, to deal with the Guiding Questions. The main job of the 4 facilitators, one for each Work Group, was related to the explanation and guidance of the revision of the various data sheets worked on during the workshop to carry out an assessment process based on the assessment scales, which were designed for these purposes.

With regard to the Expert Workshops in Institutional Arrangements, the assessors were given information by means of exhibition of the ENCCRV by the CONAF UCSSA team, as well as the recording of the proposals, comments and suggestions by means of questionnaires given to each of the representatives.

For the Experts Workshop in Reference Levels and Monitoring, the same procedure was followed as in the previous case, nevertheless, due to the specific nature of the topics to assess, some items were presented by other technical teams, such as the Universidad Austral of Chile who gave a presentation about the Early Warning System (SAT acronym in Spanish), which is enabling progress to be made in the improvement of supervisory processes that will take place under the National Forest Monitoring System, or also, the drafting of methodology of Communal Maps of Fragility due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation of the spatial location for the identification of the drivers of deforestation, degradation and barriers that prevent stock enhancement, carried out together with the Natural Resources Information Centre (CIREN) of the MINAGRI.

5.4.2. Attendance at the Workshops

i. Reference Levels and Monitoring Expert Workshops

For this Workshop there were 12 assessors, with 6 of them being representatives of the main public institutions associated with the monitoring of forestry lands on a national basis, 4 of them associated with this field of interest from International Institutions (FAO and GIZ/MMA), and 1 linked to Universities (Universidad Austral of Chile) who provided continuous cooperation in the development of technical inputs for the ENCCRV. Of the 12 assessors, the following was the distribution by Focus Group.

- Institutional Focus Group: 10
- Academic Focus Group: 1
- Consultants/Extension Workers Focus Group: 1

For the identification of each of the attendees to this Workshop, see ANNEX 3.



Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshop, Santiago, Metropolitana Region.

ii. Institutional Experts Workshop

There were 10 assessors for this workshop. The professionals came from the main public institutions associated with the development of the ENCCRV and with a strong emphasis on its implementation phase, we are specifically referring to the MINAGRI Undersecretariat, the Ministry of Finance and the MMA. The 10 assessors are part of the Institutional Focus Group. For the identification of each of the attendees to this Workshop, see ANNEX 4.



Institutional Arrangements Workshop, Santiago, Metropolitana Region.

iii. Northern Macrozonal Self-assessment Workshop

For this workshop there were 28 assessors coming from 8 regions in the north of the country, from the Region of Arica and Parinacota up to the Region of O'Higgins. Indigenous People and Women's Organisations were amongst the main Focus Groups represented, with 7 and 5 representatives, respectively. It is important to highlight the fact that of the 28 assessors, 26 participated in the SESA Regional Workshops. Furthermore, of the 28, 11 representatives were women, which represents 39% of the total. The following is the distribution of assessors by Focus Group.

- Indigenous People Focus Group: 7
- Women's Organisation Focus Group: 5
- Small and Medium Landowners Focus Group: 4
- Institutional Focus Group: 4
- Academic Focus Group: 3
- Private Sector Focus Group: 3

- Forestry Consultant/Extension Workers Focus Group: 2

For the identification of each of the attendees to this Workshop, see ANNEX 5.



Northern Macrozonal Workshop, La Serena, Region of Coquimbo.



Northern Macrozonal Workshop, La Serena, Region of Coquimbo.



Northern Macrozonal Workshop, La Serena, Region of Coquimbo.

iv. Southern Macrozonal Self-assessment Workshop

For this workshop there were 26 assessors from 7 regions in the south of the country, from the Region of Maule up to the Region of Magallanes and the Chilean Antarctic. Amongst these, the main Focus Groups represented were Small Landowners and Forest Consultant/Extension workers with 6 and 5 representatives, respectively. It is important to note that of the 26 assessors, all of them participated in the SESA Workshops in their respective regions. Furthermore, of the 26, 8 representatives were women, which represents 30% of the total. The following is the distribution of assessors by Focus Group:

- Indigenous People Focus Group: 4
- Women's Organisation Focus Group: 1
- Small and Medium Landowners Focus Group: 6
- Institutional Focus Group: 2

- Academic Focus Group: 2
- Private Sector Focus Group: 3
- Forestry Consultant/Extension Workers Focus Group: 5
- NGO Focus Group: 3

For the identification of each of the attendees to this Workshop, see ANNEX 6.



Southern Macrozonal Workshop, Temuco, Region of Araucanía.



Southern Macrozonal Workshop, Temuco, Region of Araucanía.



Southern Macrozonal Workshop, Temuco, Region of Araucanía.

v. Summary of the Attendance of the Assessors for the Self-assessment Process of the ENCCRV

The Table below summarises the attendance of the assessors to the 4 Self-assessment Workshops of the ENCCRV, identifying the percentage of participation that the respective represented Focus Groups had.

TABLE 16. Attendance according to Focus Group

| No. | Focus Group | Persons attending | Percentage |
|--------------|---|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Indigenous Peoples | 11 | 15% |
| 2 | Academics | 6 | 8% |
| 3 | Institutional Sector | 24* | 32% |
| 4 | Forestry Consultants and Extension Workers | 8 | 11% |
| 5 | Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) | 7 | 9% |
| 6 | Women's Organisation | 2 | 3% |
| 7 | Private sector | 6 | 8% |
| 8 | Small and Medium Landowners | 10 | 14% |
| 9 | Indigenous Women, Small and Medium Landowners | 0 | 0% |
| 10 | Regional CONAF Staff | 0 | 0% |
| Total | | 74 | 100% |

*Mainly it includes assessors of Workshops in Institutional Arrangements and Reference Levels and Monitoring.

The following Table 17 summarises the origin of the assessors in the 4 Self-assessment Workshops for the ENCCRV, identifying the administrative region they come from.

TABLE 17. Attendance according to Region

| Area | Regions of Chile from North to South | Persons attending | Percentage |
|--------------|--|-------------------|-------------|
| North | Region of Arica and Parinacota | 5 | 7% |
| | Region of Tarapacá | 2 | 3% |
| | Region of Antofagasta | 4 | 5% |
| | Region of Atacama | 2 | 3% |
| | Region of Coquimbo | 5 | 7% |
| Centre | Region of Valparaíso | 3 | 4% |
| | Metropolitana Region | 24 | 32% |
| | Region of O'Higgins | 3 | 4% |
| South | Region of Maule | 4 | 5% |
| | Region of Biobío | 3 | 4% |
| | Region of Araucanía | 5 | 7% |
| | Region of Los Ríos | 4 | 5% |
| | Region of Los Lagos | 3 | 4% |
| Austral | Region of Aysén | 4 | 5% |
| | Region of Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic | 3 | 4% |
| Total | | 74 | 100% |

*It is important to indicate that the predominance of assessors from the Metropolitana Region, is due to the fact that the Central Offices of the main public institutions associated with the ENCCRV are in Santiago, who attended the Institutional Expert and Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshops.

5.5. Analysis and Dissemination of Result

5.5.1. Systematisation and Analysis of the Information from the Workshops

To conduct the final analysis of the assessment and integration of the results defined by the colour scale designated by the FCPF, the aforementioned method was used (see point 3.2). As indicated, the main result will be that concerning the revision of the background data based on the Guiding Questions, in the first place on the assessments made for each of them, and secondly to the compilation of the contributions and recommendations made by each assessor about the areas that require further development according to the 34 Criteria applied.

Therefore under this item, the results will be presented in the following order:

- According to each Subcomponent.

- According to each Criterion.
- According to each Workshop.
- Presentation of recommendations added by Subcomponent.

For the specific assessments of the Action Measures that were conducted in the Northern and Southern Macrozonial Workshops, these will be presented by means of a summary of the evaluations of the focus as established in point 3.2.4, and after the submission of the observations and improvements set out in each Measure of Action, in a format that is similar to that of the recommendations made for each Subcomponent for greater integrity of the work carried out by the Assessors.

5.5.2. Dissemination of the Results

It is hoped to carry out a national dissemination of the Self-assessment Process as a whole, by electronic means that are specifically for this purpose such as the ENCCRV website, (www.enccrv-chile.cl), the FCPF website, and via two publications: one in an Information Note format for the ENCCRV¹¹¹ and another broader, with the publication of the Self-assessment document approved by the FCPF.

At a regional level in the first instance there is expected to be a process for the presentation and submission of the results in a publication format to all the assessors who participated in the process and then subsequently to extend it to other Stakeholders who are linked to the ENCCRV, these actions will be the responsibility of the regional teams led by the Climate Change and Environmental Services Coordinators of CONAF, who will carry out the dissemination using the relevant local and culturally appropriate media.

¹¹¹ The ENCCRV Information Notes are periodic publications that cover topics or specific elements of its development, using simple language and as a summary. Until July, work is being carried out on number 5 and it is hoped that the following numbers will cover the ENCCRV participation processes, Public Consultation, Indigenous Dialogue and Self-assessment.

IV. REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR THE ENCCRV

6. The Results of the Self-assessment Process for the ENCCRV, based on the Guiding Questions under the FCPF Methodology

6.1. Result of the Self-assessment Process for the ENCCRV by Subcomponent¹¹²

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

6.2. Result of the Self-assessment Process by Workshop according to each Subcomponent¹¹³

| Component | Subcomponent | Reference Levels Workshop | Institutional Workshop | Northern Macrozonal Workshop | Southern Macrozonal Workshop |
|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Component 1 - Organisation and Consultation for readiness | Subcomponent 1a - National management mechanisms for the REDD+ programme | | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| | Subcomponent 1b Consultation, Participation and Social Dissemination | | | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Component 2 – Readiness of the REDD+ Consultation | Subcomponent 2a - Assessment on land use, factors causing changes in land use, forestry law, policy and management | | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| | Subcomponent 2b – REDD+ Strategic options | | 3.2 | | |
| | Subcomponent 2c – Implementation framework | | 3.1 | | |
| | Subcomponent 2d – Social and environmental impacts | | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Component 3 – Forest Reference Emission Levels / Forest Reference Levels | | 3.6 | | | |
| Component 4 - Forest monitoring system and information on safeguards | Subcomponent 4a – National Forest Monitoring System | 3.1 | | | |
| | Subcomponent 4b – Monitoring of co-benefits and safeguards | | | 3.0 | 3.1 |

The evaluations by Criterion according to each Self-assessment Process Workshop can be found in ANNEX 7.

¹¹² See the background information into the link: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/41-analisis-autoevaluacion-20-07-2016>

¹¹³ See the background information into the link: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/descargas/participacion/42-analisis-medidas-de-accion-20-07-2016>

6.3. Results of the Self-assessment Process for the Action Measures of the ENCCRV incorporated into the FCPF Self-assessment

Due to the fact that Action Measures were only assessed in the Northern and Southern Macrozonal Workshops upon request by the regional representatives and their assessment was voluntary, namely, by technical and territorial specificity, the possibility remained that each participant would only assess those Measures that interested them and the parties they represented. This has meant that the results are presented by means of a percentage according to acceptance, improvement or non-consistence with the approach for each Action Measure in order to make them comparable.

| Strategic Activities | Action Measures | Assessment of the Approach of each Action Measure (%) | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------|----------------|
| | | I Agree | It could be Improved | I do not Agree |
| Transversal Action Measures to facilitate the implementation of the ENCCRV (MT acronym in Spanish) | MT1. New Forestry Development Act, including elements of mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change. | 57 | 43 | 0 |
| | MT.2. Modification and strengthening of Law No. 20,283 on Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Development. | 60 | 38 | 2 |
| | MT.3. Adjustments for the inclusion of owners with a lack of legal security on land ownership. | 49 | 49 | 2 |
| | MT.4. Forestation programme in communities prioritised by the ENCCRV. | 53 | 41 | 6 |
| | MT.5. Ecological restoration programme in communities prioritised by the ENCCRV. | 78 | 18 | 4 |
| | MT.6. Environmental Education Programme. | 48 | 50 | 2 |
| Strengthening of public management in forest fire prevention and restoration of burned areas (IF acronym in Spanish). | IF.1. Estimation of Emissions in the Analysis of the Severity of Fires of Magnitude. | 91 | 9 | 0 |
| | IF.2. Programme for the Restoration of Ecosystems affected by Forest Fires. | 78 | 22 | 0 |
| | IF.3. Preventive Forestry Programme in the Urban Rural Interface. | 89 | 11 | 0 |
| | IF.4. Strengthening of the "Communities Prepared against Forest Fires" Programme. | 80 | 20 | 0 |
| | IF.5. Improved Development Instruments (Law No. 20,283) with a focus on Preventive Management and Post FF (Forest Fire)] Restoration. | 95 | 5 | 0 |
| | IF.6. Technological transfer programme of management and use alternatives for agroforestry waste. | 74 | 26 | 0 |
| Implementation of a model of public management for the sustainable use of forests (US acronym in Spanish). | US.1. Management Model under forestry planning criteria for PMCOF of Law No. 20,283 on Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Development. | 90 | 10 | 0 |
| | US.2. Territorial planning for the development of forestry management. | 73 | 28 | 0 |
| | US.3. Permanent Programme of Forestry Planning on public land. | 93 | 7 | 0 |
| | US.4. Focused Extension in the PMCOF. | 71 | 22 | 7 |
| | US.5. Integrated regulatory and tax exemption system for the promotion of a production chain. | 68 | 28 | 5 |
| | US.6. Dendroenergy Strategy for the management and production chain of firewood. | 91 | 9 | 0 |
| Implementation of public-private management model areas enabling the reconciliation of forestry and livestock management (MG acronym in Spanish) | MG.1. Buffer Zones for livestock activity. | 65 | 35 | 0 |
| | MG.2. Strengthening and expansion of initiatives for the management of summer grazing. | 90 | 10 | 0 |
| | MG.3. Agroforestry Research Programme. | 86 | 14 | 0 |
| Adaptive Management of Vegetation resources against the effects of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought (GA acronym in Spanish). | GA.1. Adaptation programme for the management of vegetation resources under climate change, desertification, degradation of the land and drought. | 68 | 32 | 0 |
| Legislative adjustments to progress toward an agricultural development that is compatible with native vegetation resources (RH acronym in Spanish) | RH.1. Modification Law No. 19,561 that exempts agricultural clearing from reforestation. | 73 | 20 | 7 |
| | RH.2. Incorporate variables for the conservation of forests to Law No. 18,450. | 84 | 16 | 0 |
| | RH.3. Limit the application of Law 20,412 on APF soils. | 82 | 18 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|---|
| Support for a sustainable forest sector, without substitution (RS acronym in Spanish) | RS.1. Focusing on restoration programmes in areas that are likely to be replaced. | 77 | 21 | 2 |
| | RS.2. Strengthening of Enforcement to reduce substitution. | 70 | 28 | 2 |

V. CONTRIBUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROCESS FOR ENCCRV READINESS AND ITS ACTION MEASURES

7. Contributions Recommendations for the Process for ENCCRV Readiness by Adjusted Criteria

Component 1 - Organisation and Consultation for readiness

Subcomponent 1a - National management mechanisms for the REDD+ programme

| Criterion | Contributions and Recommendations by Criterion | Identified Lines of Action |
|---|---|--|
| 1: Institutional arrangements and transparency. | Relevant and transparent institutional arrangements have been established, however further detail and dissemination is required within each body, especially those under MINAGRI. | Include and list each of the institutional arrangements in the document. Raise awareness about the current arrangements and their functions within the services associated with the issue of climate change and vegetation resources. |
| 2: Legal framework and funding. | It is important to clarify the legal framework and the existing budgets in the institutions associated with the ENCCRV, due to the high probability that the existing budgets are not suitable or sustainable. | Improve the foundation of the existing legal framework and the budgets that these have, in the agencies and institutions associated with the ENCCRV. Include in detail the national and international funds that the Strategy budgets for, for their implementation and payment for results phases. |
| 3: Coordination of the ENCCRV. | There should be clear descriptions of the institutional arrangements and the coordination of the agencies associated with the ENCCRV, especially those related to MINAGRI and MMA. | Improve the dissemination of the existing Institutional Arrangements and plan for coordination between the currently existing services related to the area of interest. Encourage link ups with other strategies and programmes that are being formulated nationally. |
| 4: Technical coordination capacity. | Good coordination is demonstrated in the formulation and design process. | Continue the same methodology of participatory processes and coordination between the various parties. Strengthen the technical coordination specifically in the implementation phase. |
| 5: Financial management. | Correct management is demonstrated based on the transparency of all the processes and the awareness of these. | Continue with the financial management conducted to date, which is based on the standards CONAF has for financial matters. Make the current standards that govern the Corporation in financial matters visible. |
| 6: Mechanism of claims, complaints and suggestions. | The mechanism exists nationally in all the state agencies, however the dissemination of this mechanism must be strengthened locally. The operation of the mechanism must be publicised. Access to these offices must be improved and there should be links with other institutions to cover more of the population. | Explain the method of operation and strengthen the role that the OIRS has had since its implementation. Disseminate the work carried out by the OIRS nationally, regionally, provincially and locally in the government departments. Link the various OIRS for the different services under the framework of the ENCCRV. |

Subcomponent 1b Consultation, Participation and Social Dissemination

| Criterion | Contributions and Recommendations by Criterion | Identified Lines of Action |
|---|---|--|
| 7: Process for the formulation of the ENCCRV. | The participatory process has included most of the stakeholders related to Vegetation resources. Young people and the Rapa Nui community must be included. | Consider expanding the range of participation in future processes, both the number as well as those who were not considered within the defined Focus Groups. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | <i>A greater number of participants should have been involved since the start of the process.</i> | <i>Use mass media to achieve greater reach throughout the whole country.</i> |
| 8: Consultation Process. | <i>The formulation process and consultation was clear, inclusive and transparent involving all the focus groups of interest and delivering the available information. All the indigenous people have been included properly, only the Rapa Nui people were not able to be included. The large private companies in the country must be more involved.</i> | <i>Involve more stakeholders in society, to complete the consultation process. Carry out specific and continuous processes that involve the Indigenous Population. Amass the information from the consultation process, addressing sectors of society that have not yet been considered.</i> |
| 9: Dissemination of Information. | <i>The exchange of information must be done with more time and with language that is suited to each of the cultures present at the formulation. Moreover, it is necessary to disseminate the process by mass media in order to involve the whole of society.</i> | <i>Strengthen the planning of the dissemination of information internally so it can be delivered clearly and relevantly to public officials. Assess and use mass media to raise awareness of the ENCCRV nationally, not only within the groups that are directly related to the vegetation resources.</i> |
| 10: Dissemination of the results of the Consultation. | <i>The formulation and consultation process for the ENCCRV has to be disseminated.</i> | <i>Encourage and plan the dissemination of the formulation and consultation process for the ENCCRV. Strengthen the delivery of information to sectors with lower territorial and technological access.</i> |

Component 2 – Readiness of the REDD+ Consultation

Subcomponent 2a - Assessment on land use, factors causing changes in land use, forestry law, policy and management.

| Criterion | Contributions and Recommendations by Criterion | Identified Lines of Action |
|---|--|---|
| 11: Process of analysis. | <i>The development of the land tenure analysis needs to be included in the ENCCRV. Existing restrictions in the system must be considered, especially mapping incongruity.</i> | <i>Enhance the information gathered in the participatory workshops. Raise awareness of the studies related to land tenure and the methodology thereof. Assess the existing technical restrictions, outside of the legal framework that has already been assessed.</i> |
| 12: Drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers for stock enhancement. | <i>The drivers were analysed, although a longer process is required to generate more discussion in the territory about the different topics.</i> | <i>Formulate methodology to continue and strengthen the analysis in a dynamic, relevant and permanent manner.</i> |
| 13: Relation between the drivers factors/barriers and strategic activities of the ENCCRV. | <i>The activities are very oriented to the forestry sector, xerophytic formations should be incorporated or the concept of vegetation resources should be included (north). The activities are well related, however there must be a linked work between CONAF and small landowners or communities (south).</i> | <i>Guide the strategic activities nationally, in accordance with local realities at a geophysical and financial level. Incorporate the concept of vegetation resources into all activities, in order to link the activities throughout the countries. Organise a participatory and linking work with the different parties in society who are related in different contexts of the Strategy.</i> |
| 14: Land tenure. | <i>These matters need to be further detailed in the ENCCRV, since they are not clear (north). Link-ups with other institutions should be considered for the implementation and thus have greater relevance in various fields of natural resources (south). The rights of different natural resources must be assessed, especially water.</i> | <i>Raise awareness of the studies conducted on Land Tenure matters. Describe the scope in the assessment of land tenure and how this relates to the Action Measures in the ENCCRV. Assess the possibility of linking up with various organisations and institutions to expand the spheres of action of the ENCCRV. Describe the methodology used to implement the actions programmed within the Strategy.</i> |
| 15: Legal analysis. | <i>There is an identification in legislation and public policies, but other legal instruments should be incorporated.</i> | <i>Develop and provide an in-depth description of the legal analysis carried out for the formulation of the Strategy. Link existing government public policies and those of institutions linked to the ENCCRV.</i> |

Subcomponent 2b – REDD+ Strategic options

| Criterion | Contributions and Recommendations by Criterion | Identified Lines of Action |
|--|--|--|
| 16: Definition of strategic activities of the ENCCRV. | The strategic activities were assessed, however the reductions scheduled in the implementation of activities need to be developed on a national scale. | Explain the planning of the strategic activities for their implementation and projection. Describe the planning for the estimation of reductions nationally. |
| 17: Analysis of feasibility. | The feasibility analysis is not described in detail, therefore it needs to be included specifically in this analysis. | Describe the analysis of feasibility specifically in the ENCCRV document. Display feasibility variables presented by this analysis. |
| 18: Implications of the strategic activities about existing sectoral policies. | It is necessary to specify the existing link in the ENCCRV with policies and programmes by the state institutions. | Enhance and view the existing link between various state estates related to ENCCRV subject matter. Define the new links between different institutions to carry out the different Action Measures for the Strategy. |

Subcomponent 2c – Implementation framework

| Criterion | Contributions and Recommendations by Criterion | Identified Lines of Action |
|---|---|--|
| 19: Progress in the adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations. | There are proposals for the modification of legislation, however greater development is necessary. Emphasis must be given in the activities to benefit in the amendments to the Law. The main public beneficiary of the amendments must be specified. | Define and describe in detail the amendments to current legislation established in the ENCCRV and its scope nationally, focussed on benefiting smallholders, encouraging the increase and restoration of native vegetation formations. |
| 20: Considerations in the implementation of Pilot Projects under the ENCCRV. | It is necessary to provide more detail in the analysis of this topic. The planning of pilot activities within the ENCCRV as well as the inputs that are intended to be obtained must be described and shown. | Examine and specify the evaluations on rights over carbon, mechanisms for the distribution of benefits and finance. |
| 21: Benefit Distribution Mechanism. | More description and development of the benefit distribution mechanism is required in the ENCCRV. | Define in greater detail and raise awareness of the benefit distribution mechanism under the ENCCRV. |
| 22: National register for the ENCCRV and activities of the monitoring system. | The existing platforms need to be disseminated further as well as coordinating future instances for the provision of information from the associated services. | Disseminate the existing platforms at the various institutions and coordinate the work with these existing teams. Make progress on the existing gaps. |

Subcomponent 2d – Social and environmental impacts

| Criterion | Contributions and Recommendations by Criterion | Identified Lines of Action |
|---|--|--|
| 23: Analysis of the Social and Environmental Safeguards. | The documents exist, it is necessary to provide more awareness about them and to disseminate them (north). The existing documents need mass dissemination (South). The summons of stakeholders needs to be expanded (South). | Massively raise awareness of the documents drafted in the ENCCRV, considering the technical and geographic shortcomings that some areas of the country have. Promote the dissemination and analysis of the safeguards to more stakeholders. |
| 24: Design of the ENCCRV with regard to the potential expected impacts. | They were used in the formulation of the ENCCRV, however it is deemed that several relevant topics that were excluded need to be incorporated (north). More detail is needed about the associated impacts (south). | Examine the methodology used, to avoid the exclusion of topics expressed in the participatory workshops. Raise awareness and give a more in-depth description of the impacts associated with the implementation of the ENCCRV. |
| 25: Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards. | The legislative and legal framework for the safeguards in the ENCCRV must be strengthened. | Detail the regulatory and legal framework of the existing safeguards within the Strategy document. |

Component 3 – Forest Reference Emission Levels / Forest Reference Levels

| Criterion | Contributions and Recommendations by Criterion | Identified Lines of Action |
|--|--|--|
| 26: Methodology and REDD+ Activities under the framework of the ENCCRV. | Greater development of the methodology and definition of the concepts is required for the preparation of the Reference Levels. The planning of the Reference Level on a national scale should be explained. | Raise awareness of the methodology used in the estimation of the Reference Levels, and advance with planning regarding the incorporation of all the regions. |
| 27: Use of historic data and data adjusted to national circumstances. | All the existing official sources are used. The process has been transparent and coordinated with the various institutions of the area. | Continue with the methodology applied to date and assess the possible improvement to the existing system. |
| 28: Technical viability of the methodological approach and congruence with the guidance and instructions by the UNFCCC/IPCC. | This must be extended nationally, the methodological approach has been correct for the national situation. | Describe the existing planning to achieve the Reference Levels on a national scale. |

Component 4 - Forest monitoring system and information on safeguards

Subcomponent 4a – National Forest Monitoring System

| Criterion | Contributions and Recommendations by Criterion | Identified Lines of Action |
|--|---|--|
| 29: Documentation for the monitoring approach. | The methodological description needs to be strengthened. More detail is required for the uncertainty calculation methodology. | Strengthen the methodological description of the monitoring within the ENCCRV. Assess the methodology used in the calculation of the existing uncertainty, with more parties and experts. |
| 30: Demonstration of early implementation of the system. | The topic of early implementation needs to be further developed linking in the relevant organisations in the area. | Improve the description of the planned monitoring system in the ENCCRV and its implementation. |
| 31: Institutional mechanisms and capacities. | This topic needs to be developed further. Mechanisms for its dissemination need to be developed. They need to be identified and described better in the ENCCRV. | Strengthen the link between the various institutional agencies to best deal with the existing technical and financial needs for the implementation of the Strategy. |

Subcomponent 4b – Monitoring of co-benefits and safeguards

| Criterion | Contributions and Recommendations by Criterion | Identified Lines of Action |
|--|--|---|
| 32: Aspects related to other environmental services and co-benefits. | The description of indicators related with environmental services should be included (north) The initiatives must be expanded nationally (south). | Progress with a description of the indicators related to the environmental services nationally. Propose suitable programming for its development and the formal incorporation of other institutions. |
| 33: Dissemination of reports and participation. | The System should be specified in the ENCCRV document and its operation (north). There is no clarity with regard to this subject matter (south). | Improve the development of the Safeguards Information System in the ENCCRV, its operation and programming and raise mass awareness to inform society with emphasis on the Stakeholders. |
| 34: Institutional mechanisms and capacities. | It is necessary to clarify this subject matter within the ENCCRV (north). Capacities need to be generated nationally in the institutions related to the control and monitoring of benefits (south). | Encourage coordination between the relevant agencies and create the necessary technical capacities amongst institutions to be able to control and monitor the benefits planned in the ENCCRV. |

8. Contributions Recommendations for the Process for ENCCRV Readiness by Adjusted Criteria

| Action Measures | Contributions and Recommendations | | Identified Improvements |
|--|---|--|---|
| | North | South | |
| MT.1. New Forestry Development Act, including elements of mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change. | Cost tables should be prepared consistent with the activities and areas in which they are carried out. A follow up plan for the rewarded activities needs to be implemented. | Encourage the reconversion of plantations of exotic species to native or mixed forests. | Define the tables of costs that are consistent with the regional situation and activity. Include a Follow-up Plan for the rewarded activities. Encourage the conversion of land with plantations from exotic to native species. |
| MT.2. Modification and strengthening of Law No. 20,283 on Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Development. | It is necessary to set in Law as a target, the focus on the recovery and restoration of forests and xerophytic formations. | Economic support via technical assistance and payment, divided into before and after the conduct of the activities. | Include within the primary legal objectives, the topic of the restoration of forests and xerophytic formations specifically. |
| MT.3. Adjustments for the inclusion of owners with a lack of legal security on land ownership. | It is recommended that the topic of land tenure and water rights should be dealt with, based on the fact that without the water resource it will not be possible to carry out activities related to the vegetation resources. | Incorporate a special programme according to the parameters of the indigenous population. | Specify the programming of priority beneficiaries. List the institutions associated with this subject. Include the specific assessment of tenure amongst indigenous populations. |
| MT.4. Forestation programme in communities prioritised by the ENCCRV. | It is recommended that the programme be presented nationally and not only in the communities prioritised by the ENCCRV. | Strengthen restoration in basin headwaters and micro basins. | Present the programme nationally with the corresponding time scales. |
| MT.5. Ecological restoration programme in communities prioritised by the ENCCRV. | It is recommended that the programme be presented nationally and not only in the communities prioritised by the ENCCRV. | It is especially recommended that native species be considered, without excluding the exotic species, whatever the best case scenario should be. | Present the programme nationally with the corresponding time scales. |
| MT.6. Environmental Education Programme. | An environmental education must be carried out at all educational levels and both for rural as well as urban schools, with no differentiation. | Environmental education must be given at all levels, from nursery up to higher education, it is necessary to link up with the Ministry of Education. | Expand the public objective presented in the environmental education programme. Assess the possibility of linking up with the Ministry of Education. Add the topics for dissemination into the programme. |
| IF.1. Estimation of Emissions in the Analysis of the Severity of Fires of Magnitude. | No Comments | Join up with other institutions for application. | Include the specific GHG analyses. Create strategic links to achieve the objectives. |
| IF.2. Programme for the Restoration of Ecosystems affected by Forest Fires. | The community should be involved in the programme. | Include communities and the public to support the programme. | Consider the incorporation of the village communities and stakeholders in the implementation of the programme. |
| IF.3. Preventive Forestry Programme in the Urban Rural Interface. | There should be link-ups with other public bodies. | A permanent funding instrument needs to be designed for the programme. | Link-up with other public bodies that are beneficiaries of the programme and thus ensure the continuous funding of the programme. |
| IF.4. Strengthening of the "Communities Prepared against Forest Fires" Programme. | No Comments | Link up with the community, especially via the municipalities. | Link up strategically with municipalities and local organisations to strengthen and expand the programme. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| IF.5. Improved Development Instruments (Law No. 20,283) with a focus on Preventive Management and Post FF Restoration. | No Comments | No Comments | No Comments |
| IF.6. Technological transfer programme of management and use alternatives for agroforestry waste. | There should be link ups with other related institutions in the field. | Provide incentives and promote good agricultural practices and link up with other institutions such as INDAP and SAG. | Link up with other MINAGRI institutions to strengthen the programme and its scope. |
| US.1. Management Model under forestry planning criteria for PMCOF of Law No. 20,283 on Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Development. | Incorporate the collection of non-timber forest products and the methods that are appropriate for sustainable management. | Consider promoting technical assistance. | Consider promoting technical assistance and improving the bonuses based on the NTFPS. |
| US.2. Territorial planning for the development of forestry management. | No Comments | Integration of local parties. | Improve the integration of local parties. |
| US.3. Permanent Programme of Forestry Planning on public land. | A definition should be included about public forests or the concept should be replaced by vegetation resources. | Ongoing education on the management of natural resources. | Provide a better definition of the application on public land and assess its relevance with more clarity. |
| US.4. Focused Extension in the PMCOF. | No Comments | Focus on land owners without management plans. | Prioritise small and medium landowners without a management plan. Redirect based on other measures to be strengthened. |
| US.5. Integrated regulatory and tax exemption system for the promotion of a production chain. | It should be specified who this system is aimed at, small, medium or all kinds of landowners. | Focus on small landowners. | Prioritise small and medium landowners. Specify the scope of the system and describe the specific exemptions. |
| US.6. Dendroenergy strategy for the management and production chain of firewood. | No Comments | Intervention in the policies for the sustainable use of firewood. | Improve efforts in political directives about the sustainable use of firewood. Link up with institutions that have programmes in this field. |
| MG.1. Buffer Zones for livestock activity. | A description of the type of livestock should be included. | Include entities such as SAG and all the stakeholders, this must address state-owned and private estates. | Link up with other MINAGRI services and include a description about the type of livestock. Define the scope and areas to prioritise. |
| MG.2. Strengthening and expansion of initiatives for the management of summer grazing. | No Comments | Consider estate planning to decrease the summer grazing areas. | Assess estate planning in the optimising of the summer grazing surface areas. Describe the groups of interest within this measure. |
| MG.3. Agroforestry Research Programme. | Incorporate the concept of vegetation resources and not only forests. Link up with other MINAGRI institutions. | Review Programme for the Development of Local Action (PRODESAL, acronym in Spanish). | Incorporate all the vegetation resources and coordinate with other MINAGRI Services. |
| GA.1. Adaptation programme for the management of vegetation resources under climate change, desertification, degradation of the land and drought. | A description should be included about the way of implementing the programme. | Incorporate a definition for restoration and the minimum standards. | Incorporate definition of ecological restoration, in the operational description of the programme. Establish forms for procurement and the resources required for the programme. |
| RH.1. Modification Law No. | Incorporate what class of land | Assess the relevance of point | Assess the relevance of the |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 19,561 that exempts agricultural clearing from reforestation. | this modification applies to. | a) because it is very drastic. | different land classifications. Examine the relevance of each of the activities described within the Measure. |
| RH.2. Incorporate variables for the conservation of forests to Law No. 18,450. | The heritage status and ancestral environment could be incorporated. | In point b) give an opinion about replacing the forest surface that needs to be removed by the project. | Assess the variables to incorporate based on the national situation. Incorporate the heritage and ancestral situation. |
| RH.3. Limit the application of Law No. 20,412 on APF land. | No Comments | Promote the use of advanced productive technology that allows the use of this land. | Promote technological use on APF land and expand the activities aimed at the recovery of the native forest. |
| RS.1. Focusing on restoration programmes in areas that are likely to be replaced. | All degraded vegetation resources that have an ecosystem role should be considered. | Define degraded forests in law. | Improve and raise awareness of the definition of degraded vegetation resources. Link the activities of the programme and the bonuses to include in the amendments to the Law. |
| RS.2. Strengthening of Enforcement to reduce substitution. | Enforcement must be strengthened nationally. | Encourage responsible reporting by the people. | Strengthening on a national level of enforcement and inclusion of the public in reporting. Support the management and optimisation of resources for enforcement activities nationally. |

VI. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. Adjustment of Criteria and Guiding Questions.

| Component 1 - Organisation and Consultation for readiness | |
|---|--|
| Subcomponent 1a - National management mechanisms for the REDD+ programme | |
| 1: Institutional arrangements and transparency. | Have the relevant Institutional Arrangements been set for the ENCCRV nationally, and have these been established in a transparent manner? |
| 2: Legal framework and funding. | How is it demonstrated that the national institutions associated with the ENCCRV operate according to an existing legal framework and with adequate, predictable and sustainable budgets? |
| 3: Coordination of the ENCCRV. | In what way are the national institutions associated with the ENCCRV coordinated and integrated in the different fields of action (for instance, agriculture, environment, management of natural resources, development of infrastructure and planning of land use)? |
| 4: Technical coordination capacity. | How do you assess the coordination that CONAF has carried out within the framework of the formulation and design of the ENCCRV? |
| 5: Financial management. | In what way does CONAF demonstrate that it is correctly managing and coordinating the international funding associated with the ENCCRV? |
| 6: Mechanism of claims, complaints and suggestions. | Is there any national mechanism that enables claims and suggestions to be dealt with regarding the governance carried out by the different institutions involved in the ENCCRV? |
| | Are the communities and the public in general aware of the existence and use of these mechanisms, as well as having simple access to these? |
| Subcomponent 1b Consultation, Participation and Social Dissemination | |
| 7: Process for the formulation of the ENCCRV. | How was the participatory process conducted on the ENCCRV Readiness, mainly with public stakeholders who depend on the forests, such as Indigenous people and local communities? |
| 8: Consultation Process. | Has a clear, inclusive, transparent formulation and consultation process been carried out and have the conditions for easy access been provided, mainly for the most vulnerable groups? |
| | Have institutions and processes been used that are appropriate for Indigenous People in the formulation and consultation process for the ENCCRV? |
| 9: Dissemination of Information. | Has the institutional management within the framework of the formulation and first steps for the implementation of the ENCCRV demonstrated an exchange and dissemination of information that is transparent, coherent and comprehensive and that is culturally adequate? |
| 10: Dissemination of the results of the Consultation. | How have the results of the formulation or consultation process in the design of the ENCCRV and its main Action Measures been incorporated and disseminated? |
| Component 2 – Readiness of the REDD+ Consultation | |
| Subcomponent 2a - Assessment on land use, factors causing changes in land use, forestry law, policy and management | |
| 11: Process of analysis. | During the readiness phase of the ENCCRV, have the trends of land use and the rights over resources been examined, and how these are related to possible amendments to forest legislation? |
| 12: Drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers for stock enhancement. | Have the main drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and the barriers that obstruct the activities to increase the forest carbon stocks been examined? |
| 13: Relation between the causal factors/barriers and strategic activities of the ENCCRV. | Based on the previous analysis, was there a suitable identification between the drivers identified and the activities being proposed to reverse these in the ENCCRV? |
| 14: Land tenure. | Do the activities proposed within the ENCCRV tackle relevant topics on land use, tenure and title on lands, as well as rights to natural resources in priority areas? |
| 15: Legal analysis. | Do the analyses carried out under the framework of the ENCCRV identify implications for legislation and public policy for forests? |
| Subcomponent 2b – REDD+ Strategic options | |
| 16: Definition of strategic activities of the ENCCRV. | Were the strategic activities of the ENCCRV determined from a comprehensive assessment of the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and the barriers to activities to improve the forest, by means of a transparent and participatory process? Were the expected reductions from the implementation of the ENCCRV estimated to the extent possible? |

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|--|---|
| 17: Analysis of feasibility. | Were the strategic activities and Action Measures analysed according to their social and environmental viability, risks and opportunities and cost benefit analysis? |
| 18: Implications of the strategic activities about existing sectoral policies. | Has the relation between the strategic activities of the ENCCRV and policies or programmes in other sectors related to the forestry sector been examined (for instance agriculture)? |
| Subcomponent 2c – Implementation framework | |
| 19: Progress in the adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations. | Is work being done on the adoption of laws and/or legislation related to the strategic activities of the ENCCRV? |
| 20: Considerations in the implementation of Pilot Projects under the ENCCRV. | Is there evidence that within the framework of the implementation of the ENCCRV there is considered to be an analysis about carbon rights, benefit distribution mechanisms, funding methods and systems to attend to queries or claims? |
| 21: Benefit Distribution Mechanism. | Is an analysis and design of a mechanism being conducted for the distribution of any benefits, which contains the elements to ensure its transparency and traceability? |
| 22: National register for the ENCCRV and activities of the monitoring system. | Are there information tools (virtual platforms, Territorial Information Systems or other forums), and their possible improvement, associated with the ENCCRV, which will ensure there is public access to information about the ENCCRV? |
| Subcomponent 2d – Social and environmental impacts | |
| 23: Analysis of the Social and Environmental Safeguards. | Are there processes or studies in which the aspects related to social and environmental safeguards applied to the work that is being conducted under the ENCCRV, have been identified and analysed? |
| 24: Design of the ENCCRV with regard to the potential expected impacts. | In what way were the results of the Participatory Formulation Process of the ENCCRV used, as well as other workshops and studies associated with social and environmental aspects in the definition of the strategic activities? |
| 25: Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards. | Is there any background data about the implementation of a management framework of environmental and social risks and the possible impacts of the activities that are proposed in the ENCCRV? |
| Component 3 – Forest Reference Emission Levels / Forest Reference Levels | |
| 26: Methodology and REDD+ Activities under the framework of the ENCCRV. | Has the methodology for the preparation of the Reference Levels been clearly documented? |
| | Is there suitable planning to extend the Reference Level on a national scale? |
| 27: Use of historic data and data adjusted to national circumstances. | Are the best official sources of historical data for the country being used for the preparation of the Reference Levels? |
| | Is enough data and documentation being provided in a transparent manner to be able to reconstruct or check the Reference Levels independently? |
| 28: Technical viability of the methodological approach and congruence with the guidance and instructions by the UNFCCC/IPCC. | Do the Reference Levels meet the principles of transparency, completion, accuracy and consistency required at an international level? (UNFCCC and IPCC guidelines)? |
| Component 4 - Forest monitoring system and information on safeguards | |
| Subcomponent 4a – National Forest Monitoring System | |
| 29: Documentation for the monitoring approach. | Is the selection of the proposed methodology for the SNMF and its temporary improvements based on technical knowledge at a national and international level, justified? |
| | Are possible sources of uncertainty identified to the extent possible? |
| 30: Demonstration of early implementation of the system. | Do you consider that the proposed Monitoring System has the capacity to record changes in the surface and carbon content of the forests that are the product of the various strategic activities proposed in the ENCCRV? |
| 31: Institutional mechanisms and capacities. | Has there been progress in the definition of a suitable institutional coordination to carry out the tasks related to forestry monitoring? |
| | Are the public platforms for the dissemination of information by the Monitoring System expected to be improved? |
| | With regard to the Monitoring System. Have the technical and financial requirements been identified and estimated? |
| Subcomponent 4b – Monitoring of co-benefits and safeguards | |

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|--|--|
| 32: Aspects related to other environmental services and co-benefits. | Has any progress been made in the aspects related to other environmental services, apart from carbon, such as water resources, land preservation, biodiversity, under the framework of the ENCCRV? |
| 33: Disclosure of reports and participation. | What evidence exists that relevant aspects are being considered for the participatory process for the definition of a Safeguards Information System that monitors the performance of the ENCCRV once it is implemented? |
| 34: Institutional mechanisms and capacities. | Have the needs associated with resources and capacities been identified and estimated with the tasks that might emerge to cover other environmental services and improvements in the treatment of social and environmental safeguards? |

ANNEX 2. Criterion to be Consulted in each Workshop

| Component 1 - Organisation and Consultation for readiness | |
|---|---|
| Subcomponent 1a - National management mechanisms for the REDD+ programme | |
| 1: Institutional arrangements and transparency. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| 2: Legal framework and funding. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| 3: Coordination of the ENCCRV. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| 4: Technical coordination capacity. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| 5: Financial management. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| 6: Mechanism of claims, complaints and suggestions. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| Subcomponent 1b Consultation, Participation and Social Dissemination | |
| 7: Process for the formulation of the ENCCRV. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 8: Consultation Process. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 9: Dissemination of Information. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 10: Dissemination of the results of the Consultation. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| Component 2 – Readiness of the REDD+ Consultation | |
| Subcomponent 2a - Assessment on land use, factors causing changes in land use, forestry law, policy and management | |
| 11: Process of analysis. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 12: Drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers for stock enhancement. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 13: Relation between the causal factors/barriers and strategic activities of the ENCCRV. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 14: Land tenure. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 15: Legal analysis. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| Subcomponent 2b – REDD+ Strategic options | |
| 16: Definition of strategic activities of the ENCCRV. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| 17: Analysis of feasibility. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| 18: Implications of the strategic activities about existing sectoral policies. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| Subcomponent 2c – Implementation framework | |
| 19: Progress in the adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| 20: Considerations in the implementation of Pilot Projects under the ENCCRV. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| 21: Benefit Distribution Mechanism. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| 22: National register for the ENCCRV and activities of the monitoring system. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| Subcomponent 2d – Social and environmental impacts | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 23: Analysis of the Social and Environmental Safeguards. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 24: Design of the ENCCRV with regard to the potential expected impacts. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 25: Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards. | Institutional Area Workshop. |
| Component 3 – Forest Reference Emission Levels / Forest Reference Levels | |
| 26: Methodology and REDD+ Activities under the framework of the ENCCRV. | Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshop. |
| 27: Use of historic data and data adjusted to national circumstances. | Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshop. |
| 28: Technical viability of the methodological approach and congruence with the guidance and instructions by the UNFCCC/IPCC. | Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshop. |
| Component 4 - Forest monitoring system and information on safeguards | |
| Subcomponent 4a – National Forest Monitoring System | |
| 29: Documentation for the monitoring approach. | Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshop. |
| 30: Demonstration of early implementation of the system. | Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshop. |
| 31: Institutional mechanisms and capacities | Reference Levels and Monitoring Workshop. |
| Subcomponent 4b – Monitoring of co-benefits and safeguards | |
| 32: Aspects related with other environmental services and co-benefits. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 33: Disclosure of reports and participation. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |
| 34: Institutional mechanisms and capacities. | Representatives of the Focus Groups for the SESA Regional and National Workshops. |

ANNEX 3. Attendance of the Assessors at the Expert Workshops Reference Levels and Monitoring.

| Reference Levels and Monitoring Expert Workshop Attendance | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| No. | Name | Role, Representation or Institution | Focus Group | Workshops prior to Self-assessment | | | Self-assessment | |
| | | | | SESA * | National | Induction | RL ** | Institutional |
| 1 | Daniel Álvarez | Ministry of the Environment Division of Natural Resources and Biodiversity | Institutional Sector | | | | x | x |
| 2 | Francisco Cisternas | CONAF. Forest Supervision Dept. | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 3 | Gerardo Mery | FAO – National Forest Monitoring and Assessment of Forest Ecosystem System Project | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 4 | Isaac Ahumada | CIREN | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 5 | Jaime Valdés | FAO – National Forest Monitoring and Assessment of Forest Ecosystem System Project | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 6 | Luis Machuca | CONAF. Environmental Audit and Assessment Management | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 7 | Marcelo Retamal | CIREN | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 8 | Verónica Oyarzun | CONAF. Head of the Department for the Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems | Institutional Sector | x | | | x | |
| 9 | Víctor Sandoval | Austral University of Chile | Academic | | | | x | |
| 10 | Miguel Segur | FAO | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 11 | Sergio González | Ministry of the Environment Climate Change Department | Institutional Sector | | | | x | x |
| 12 | Nelson Urrea | Consultant | Consultant/Forestry Extension Worker | | x | | x | |

* Regional Workshops for the Participatory Formulation of the ENCCRV, 15 Workshops were conducted in each of the administrative regions of the country.

** Reference Level and Monitoring.

ANNEX 4. Attendance of the Assessors at the Institutional Experts Workshop.

| Attendance Institutional Experts Workshop | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|------|
| No. | Name | Role, Representation or Institution | Focus Group | Workshops prior to Self-assessment | | | Self-assessment | |
| | | | | SESA* | National | Induction | Institutional | RL** |
| 1 | Sergio González | Ministry of the Environment Climate Change Department | Institutional Sector | | | | x | x |
| 2 | Juan Pablo Flores | CIREN | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 3 | Claudio Beck | INDAP | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 4 | Juan Arias | SAG. CNR/SAG Agreement | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 5 | Daniel Álvarez | Ministry of the Environment Division of Natural Resources and Biodiversity | Institutional Sector | | | | x | x |
| 6 | Angelina Espinoza | ODEPA. Coordinator for the Inter-ministerial Committee for Climate Change | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 7 | Leonel Tapia | Ministry of Finance. Green Climate Fund | Institutional Sector | | x | | x | |
| 8 | José Antonio Prado | MINAGRI. UNFCCC Forest Negotiator | Institutional Sector | x | | | x | |
| 9 | Maritza Jadrijevic | Ministry of the Environment Department of Climate Change. EUROCLIMA Focal Point | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |
| 10 | Liliana Villanueva | MINAGRI | Institutional Sector | | | | x | |

* Regional Workshops for the Participatory Formulation of the ENCCRV, 15 Workshops were conducted in each of the administrative regions of the country.

** Reference Level and Monitoring.

ANNEX 5. Attendance of the Assessors to the Northern Macrozonal Workshop

| Attendance Northern Macrozonal Workshop | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| No. | Name | Role, Representation or Institution | Focus Group | Region | Workshops prior to Self-assessment | | | |
| | | | | | SESA | National | Induction | Self-assessment |
| 1 | Osvaldo Arce | Consultant and Forestry Extension Worker | Consultant/Extension Forest Workers | Valparaíso | x | x | x | x |
| 2 | Eliás Luengo | Environmental and Territorial Management Unit of Ministerial Regional Secretariats of Ministry of Public Works | Institutional Sector | Valparaíso | x | x | x | x |
| 3 | Enrique Marín | Serranía El Asiento Agricultural Community | Small and Medium Landowners | Valparaíso | x | x | x | x |
| 4 | Vilgay Moscoso | Student Association of Indigenous Peoples AESPO (acronym in Spanish) | Indigenous Peoples | Arica and Parinacota | x | x | x | x |
| 5 | Alejandrine Alfaro | Indigenous Association of Caleta Vitor | Indigenous Peoples | Arica and Parinacota | x | x | x | x |
| 6 | José Quimchel | Municipality of Putre | Institutional Sector | Arica and Parinacota | NO | x | x | x |
| 7 | Tomás Lara | Chairman Communal Union Councillor of the Indigenous Development Area of Putre | Indigenous Peoples | Arica and Parinacota | x | x | x | x |
| 8 | Adelaida Marca | Indigenous Community of Socoroma | Indigenous Peoples | Arica and Parinacota | NO | x | x | x |
| 9 | Juan Martínez | Small Landowner | Small and Medium Landowners | Tarapacá | x | x | x | x |
| 10 | Encarnación Quispe | Health Programme and Indigenous People | Indigenous Peoples | Tarapacá | x | x | x | x |
| 11 | Ximena Aravena | Head of the Environment of SQM | Private sector | Antofagasta | x | x | x | x |
| 12 | Vonn Castro | Deputy Chairman Farmers Association of Calama (ASAC acronym of Spanish) | Small and Medium Landowners | Antofagasta | x | x | x | x |
| 13 | María Robles | Chairwoman of El Loa Women's Network | Women's Organisation | Antofagasta | x | x | x | x |
| 14 | Gabriel Varas | People's Council of Atacameños | Indigenous Peoples | Antofagasta | x | x | NO | x |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|----|---|
| 15 | Bernarda Quispe | President of Bee keepers | Non-Governmental Organisations | Atacama | x | x | x | x |
| 16 | Bernardo Sepúlveda | Research Coordinator Regional Centre for Research and Sustainable Development of Atacama (CRIDESAT acronym of Spanish), de University of Atacama | Academics | Atacama | x | x | x | x |
| 17 | Alejandra Millán | Director of the Cultivation Corporation Programme | Non-Governmental Organisations | Metropolitana | x | x | x | x |
| 18 | Pablo Honeyman | Director of the Forestry Engineering School, Mayor University | Academics | Metropolitana | x | x | x | x |
| 19 | María Mortt | Bee keeping Businesswoman | Private sector | Metropolitana | x | x | x | x |
| 20 | Mario Pinzón | PRODESAL Alhué | Institutional Sector | Metropolitana | x | x | NO | x |
| 21 | Fidel Salinas | Chairman Organisation and Water Table Part | Non-Governmental Organisations | Coquimbo | x | x | x | x |
| 22 | Aldo Alfaro | Chairman MUCECH IV | Non-Governmental Organisations | Coquimbo | x | x | x | x |
| 23 | German Bahrs | Manager SIDEZA | Private sector | Coquimbo | x | x | x | x |
| 24 | Consuelo Ibáñez | Regional SAG Coordinator | Institutional Sector | Coquimbo | x | x | x | x |
| 25 | Cristián Ibáñez | University of La Serena | Academics | Coquimbo | x | x | NO | x |
| 26 | Pedro Gómez | Consultant | Consultant/Extension Forest Workers | O'Higgins | x | x | x | x |
| 27 | Sonia Díaz | Farmer | Small and Medium Landowners | O'Higgins | x | x | x | x |
| 28 | Nancy Coñopan | Chairwoman We Traguen | Indigenous Peoples | O'Higgins | x | x | x | x |

ANNEX 6. Attendance of the Assessors to the Southern Macrozonal Workshop

| Attendance Northern Macrozonal Workshop | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| No. | Name | Role, Representation or Institution | Focus Group | Region | Workshops prior to Self-assessment | | | |
| | | | | | SESA | National | Induction | Self-assessment |
| 1 | Hugo Caceres | Small Landowner | Small and Medium Landowners | Maule | x | x | x | x |
| 2 | Hilda Huentenao | Association of Rural Women of Linares | Women's Organisation | Maule | x | x | x | x |
| 3 | Jorge Saéz | Extension Worker | Consultant/Extension Forest Workers | Maule | x | x | x | x |
| 4 | Ignacio Caceres | Autonomous University | Academics | Maule | NO | NO | NO | x |
| 5 | José Levi | Quepuca Ralco Bio Bio Indigenous Community | Indigenous Peoples | Biobío | x | x | x | x |
| 6 | Freddy Castillo | Consultant | Consultant/Extension Forest Workers | Biobío | x | x | x | x |
| 7 | José Miguel Stemeier | Biobio Agricultural Company | Private sector | Biobío | x | x | x | x |
| 8 | Osvaldo Silva | Municipality of Puerto Saavedra | Institutional Sector | Araucanía | x | x | x | x |
| 9 | Claudia Bessaber | University of La Frontera | Academics | Araucanía | x | x | x | x |
| 10 | Viviana Lara | CORMA | Private sector | Araucanía | x | x | x | x |
| 11 | Sergio Meliñir | Quinquen Indigenous Community | Indigenous Peoples | Araucanía | x | x | x | x |
| 12 | Alex Jarpa | Araucaria Model Forest of Alto Malleco | Non-Governmental Organisations | Araucanía | x | x | x | x |
| 13 | Jorge Silva | Extension Worker | Consultant/Extension Forest Workers | Los Ríos | x | x | x | x |
| 14 | Pascual Alba | Small Landowner | Small and Medium Landowners | Los Ríos | x | x | x | x |
| 15 | Rocío Barahona | Small Landowner | Small and Medium Landowners | Los Ríos | x | x | x | x |
| 16 | Royden Abello | Lonko Council | Indigenous Peoples | Los Ríos | x | x | x | x |
| 17 | Julio Soto | Extension Worker | Consultant/Extension Forest Workers | Los Lagos | x | x | x | x |
| 18 | Alejandra Contreras | INDAP | Institutional Sector | Los Lagos | x | x | x | x |
| 19 | Armandina Pailalef | Indigenous Community Patrihuala | Indigenous Peoples | Los Lagos | x | x | x | x |
| 20 | Enrique Higuera | Forest NGOs for Development of the Native Forest | Non-Governmental Organisations | Aysén | x | x | x | x |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----|---|---|---|
| 21 | Bernabé Altamirano | Small Landowner | Small and Medium Landowners | Aysén | x | x | x | x |
| 22 | Tegualda de la Peña | Medium Landowner | Small and Medium Landowners | Aysén | x | x | x | x |
| 23 | Silvia Vásquez | Southern Forests Cooperative | Non-Governmental Organisations | Aysén | x | x | x | x |
| 24 | Juan Ruiz | Ruydo Ltda. Consultant | Consultant/Extension Forest Workers | Magallanes | x | x | x | x |
| 25 | Carlos Cofre | Small Landowners | Small and Medium Landowners | Magallanes | x | x | x | x |
| 26 | Gabriel Rodríguez | Invierno Mining Company | Private sector | Magallanes | NO | x | x | x |

ANNEX 7. Assessments by Criteria and Workshop for the Self-assessment Process for the ENCCRV

| Component | Subcomponent | Adjusted Criteria | TOTAL | Reference Levels Workshop | Institutional Workshop | Northern Macrozonal Workshop | Southern Macrozonal Workshop |
|--|--|--|-------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Component 1 - Organisation and Consultation for readiness Component 2 – Readiness of the REDD+ Consultation | Subcomponent 1a - National management mechanisms for the REDD+ programme | 1: Institutional arrangements and transparency. | 3.4 | | 3.4 | | |
| | | 2: Legal framework and funding. | 3.2 | | 3.2 | | |
| | | 3: Coordination of the ENCCRV. | 3.1 | | 3.1 | | |
| | | 4: Technical coordination capacity. | 3.8 | | 3.8 | | |
| | | 5: Financial management. | 3.9 | | 3.9 | | |
| | | 6: Mechanism of claims, complaints and suggestions. | 2.5 | | | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| | Subcomponent 1b Consultation, Participation and Social Dissemination | 7: Process for the formulation of the ENCCRV. | 3.5 | | | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| | | 8: Consultation Process. | 3.3 | | | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| | | 9: Dissemination of Information. | 3.4 | | | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| | | 10: Dissemination of the results of the Consultation. | 3.1 | | | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| | Subcomponent 2a - Assessment on land use, factors causing changes in land use, forestry law, policy and management | 11: Process of analysis. | 2.7 | | | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| | | 12: Drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and barriers for stock enhancement. | 3.3 | | | 3.3 | 3.7 |
| | | 13: Relation between the causal factors/barriers and strategic activities of the ENCCRV. | 3.1 | | | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| | | 14: Land tenure. | 2.8 | | | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| | | 15: Legal analysis. | 3.2 | | 3.2 | | |
| | Subcomponent 2b – REDD+ Strategic options | 16: Definition of strategic activities of the ENCCRV. | 3.7 | | 3.7 | | |
| | | 17: Analysis of feasibility. | 3.0 | | 3.0 | | |
| | | 18: Implications of the strategic activities about existing sectoral policies. | 3.0 | | 3.0 | | |
| | Subcomponent 2c – Implementation framework | 19: Progress in the adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations. | 3.0 | | 3.0 | | |
| | | 20: Considerations in the implementation of Pilot Projects under the ENCCRV. | 3.0 | | 3.0 | | |
| | | 21: Benefit Distribution Mechanism. | 3.3 | | 3.3 | | |
| | | 22: National register for the ENCCRV and activities of the monitoring system. | 3.1 | | 3.1 | | |
| | Subcomponent 2d – Social and environmental impacts | 23: Analysis of the Social and Environmental Safeguards. | 3.5 | | | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| | | 24: Design of the ENCCRV with regard to the potential expected impacts. | 3.3 | | | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| | | 25: Management Framework for Environmental and Social Safeguards. | 3.0 | | 3.0 | | |
| Component 3 – Forest Reference Emission Levels / Forest Reference Levels | | 26: Methodology and REDD+ Activities under the framework of the ENCCRV. | 3.5 | 3.5 | | | |
| | | 27: Use of historic data and data adjusted to national circumstances. | 3.7 | 3.7 | | | |
| | | 28: Technical viability of the methodological approach and congruence with the guidance and instructions by the UNFCCC/IPCC. | 3.6 | 3.6 | | | |
| Component 4 - Forest monitoring system and information on safeguards | Subcomponent 4a – National Forest Monitoring System | 29: Documentation for the monitoring approach. | 3.5 | 3.5 | | | |
| | | 30: Demonstration of early implementation of the system. | 3.2 | 3.2 | | | |
| | | 31: Institutional mechanisms and capacities. | 2.6 | 2.6 | | | |
| | Subcomponent 4b – Monitoring of co-benefits and safeguards | 32: Aspects related to other environmental services and joint benefits. | 3.4 | | | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| | | 33: Disclosure of reports and participation. | 2.5 | | | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| | | 34: Institutional mechanisms and capacities. | 3.2 | | | 3.2 | 2.9 |