



**INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF FORESTS • 2011**



Chile

Ministry of Environment

*Combined safeguards and sub-regional capacity
building workshop on REDD-plus, Quito, Ecuador,
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National experience with REDD-plus

What is the national structure for REDD-plus planning?

The National structure for REDD plus is in its early development phase in Chile. At present REDD plus is under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Environment, national operational focal point for the CBD and CFCC, is concerned by REDD plus, too. Then, in the next future, synergies must be strengthened between the two ministries.

What is the status of REDD-plus preparations?

There are several initiatives in preparation: 1) GEF/FAO/MINAGRI Project for Carbon stock monitoring in REDD plus context, 2) World Bank fund for the development of a REDD plus strategy, 3) a national action plan for Biodiversity and Climate Change, that will integrate REDD plus enabling activities.

- How are biodiversity experts involved (including holders of traditional knowledge)?
Their participation will be part of the initiatives in preparation.
- How are indigenous and local communities involved?
CONAF has an important experience in indigenous and local communities participation. That knowledge will be used for the design and for the implementation of REDD plus enabling activities. Chile signed the 169 OIT article.
- Are there experiences from the voluntary carbon market that you are drawing from?
Yes, MDL forest plantation projects.



National experience with biodiversity safeguards

- What is the level of political support and capacity for including biodiversity safeguards?

The subject is part of the National Biodiversity and Climate Change Plan and of the Biodiversity National Policy (in elaboration process). The capacity for including biodiversity safeguard is adequate in public and academic institutions.

- Which are the main obstacles for including biodiversity safeguards?

The level and legitimacy of biodiversity information in important areas is critical and must be enhanced.



- What are concrete capacity building needs regarding biodiversity safeguards (if any), and at which level (government, civil society/IPs, local communities)?

We need to integrate better biodiversity monitoring capacities between research and public institutions. At present we are also discussing a law project to create a Biodiversity *and* National Protected Areas Service.

- What are main lessons learned so far regarding biodiversity safeguards?

The earliest we integrate that aspect in sectorial policies and instruments the best are our possibilities to anticipate conflicts and damages.



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National experience with assessing/ monitoring impacts of REDD-plus

Key questions:

Are you planning tools to assess/monitor the impacts of REDD-plus on biodiversity and indigenous and local livelihoods? If so, how? E.g. have you identified or designed any criteria and indicators for REDD-plus impacts on biodiversity?

We are now in the stage of planning tools to assess/monitor the impacts of REDD plus on biodiversity and indigenous and local livelihoods. We have to identify and design criteria and indicators to minimize impacts and, on the contrary, to produce positive impacts.



•Has your country completed the National Ecological Gap analysis under the CBD (for explanation, [click here](#))?

Yes

•Are the national gap analyses considered in REDD planning?

It must be and it will be considered.

•Are you applying or developing multiple benefit tools at national level, e.g. mapping of biodiversity and carbon overlays (such as www.carbon-biodiversity.net/OtherScales)?

We are preparing a gef project to develop a national monitoring system of carbon stocks in ecosystems forests including biodiversity parameters monitoring.



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REDD-plus: Seeking synergies between the CBD and the UNFCCC

How do you seek synergies between the two conventions through both Conventions' forest-related programmes of work?

We are developing a National Action Plan on Biodiversity and Climate Change where we seek to identify synergies between both Conventions' forest-related programmes of work.

How can synergies be achieved through the design and the implementation of the REDD-plus mechanism?

REDD plus is an important platform for capacity building in several aspects, e.g: for a better monitoring of carbon stock and biodiversity, to integrate the best practice in forest and protected areas sectors, to produce positive social impacts in local and indigenous communities by the inclusion of new and non impacts alternatives uses of biodiversity and forest ecosystems, to preserve traditional knowledge, to eventually increase the economical flux in those communities.



•To what extent have you found a mechanism to achieve the objectives of both conventions?

It seems too early to say something about it. We think that REDD plus is a good opportunity and we want to participate in its implementation and promotion.

•What are the challenges and opportunities of finding synergies between the forest-related objectives of both conventions?

➤ The restoration of degraded ecosystems and lands is an opportunity for biodiversity and mitigation. At the same time it is a challenge because the success depends on the capacity of applying the REDD plus mechanism in the frequent context of little owners, not always well organized.

➤ The creation of new Protected Areas is a good context for applying REDD plus because in those areas there are stability conditions which are necessary to ensure the permanence of carbon depots.

➤ REDD plus can be an interesting mechanism to improve the management of protected areas effectiveness. This means ecosystems recuperation and mitigation.

thank you!
merci!
¡gracias!

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