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In this edition

**Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in Chile's
National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation
Resources (ENCCRV)**

Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA)
Forest Development and Promotion Management Department (GEDEFF)
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)
Chilean Ministry of Agriculture

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ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL DE CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO Y RECURSOS VEGETACIONALES





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**National Strategy on Climate
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Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in Chile's National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCR) de Chile

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1. Introduction

The National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) has had the mission of formulating "Chile's National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV)" whose aim is to reduce the social, environmental and economic vulnerability generated by climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought on vegetation resources and human communities that depend on these for increasing ecosystem resilience and contributing towards mitigating climate change, thus promoting the reduction and capture of greenhouse gas emissions in Chile; and additionally collaborating with the fulfilment of the commitments and responsibilities assumed by the country both at a national and international level on environmental matters.

In line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the ENCCRV fully integrates all of the decisions aimed at reducing emissions associated to deforestation, forest degradation, and those that contribute towards increasing carbon stocks, also known as REDD+. It is mandatory for countries that wish to formulate their strategies by using this mechanism to necessarily respect a series of environmental and social safeguards whose purpose is avoiding, mitigating and/or reducing potential negative impacts and maximizing benefits for local communities that are directly and indirectly engaged in the implementation phase. In this sense, the result of the incorporation of the environmental and social safeguards allows enhancing the benefits and reducing risks that could lead to the implementation of the ENCCRV's action measures, in order to prevent degradation, deforestation and promote afforestation/revegetation and restoration of forests and other vegetation formations.

Within the planned considerations for the formulation and implementation of the ENCCRV is Decision 1/CoP.16 of the XVI Conference of Parties of the UNFCCC, held in Cancun, Mexico, 2010, which in its No. 72 "Requests the Parties -which are developing countries- to address, among other things, the indirect causes for deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance, **gender considerations** and the safeguards mentioned in Appendix I, paragraph 2 of the aforementioned decision, assuring the full and effective participation of the stakeholders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities" (UNFCCC, 2011).

In this context, CONAF's Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit (UAIS) supported the **Participatory Process** for the formulation and validation of the ENCCRV and led the formulation of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) which -through workshops conducted throughout Chile's Regions- considered several **Focus Groups** (FGs) comprised by stakeholders that were representative of society, who have a direct or indirect relation with vegetation resources, whether they depend, are linked to or related to them. This is done in order to prioritize -in an agreed manner- the main guidelines contained in this national level initiative for assuring that the action measures that are implemented in the future do not affect human wellbeing, the conservation of biological diversity, the rights of indigenous peoples, of local communities and of vulnerable groups, in addition to complying with demands such as **the active and effective participation of women**, among other aspects, all of which are in line with the national legal provisions, the requirements of the UNFCCC, the UN-REDD Program, the UN-Women Program Guidelines, the World Bank and other international instances which Chile is part of and before whom it has assumed commitments.



2. Chile's National and International Regulatory Context with regard to gender

2.1. National Regulation

Chile's most important legal instruments and those considered a basis for gender equality are:

a.

Article 19, No. 2 of the State Constitution establishes "Equality before the Law (...) **men and women are equal before the Law**", (National Congress, 2005).

b.

Law No 20,820/2015, which creates the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, in its 1st Article, establishes the foundations of the Ministry, indicating that the State-Secretariat is the one responsible for collaborating with the President of the Republic in the design, coordination, and assessment of policies, plans and programs aimed at **"promoting gender equity, the equality of rights and seeking the elimination of all forms of arbitrary discrimination against women"**. Therefore, this Ministry is responsible for safeguarding the coordination and coherence of policies, plans and programs in terms of gender equity, which shall be incorporated in a cross-cutting manner in the State's actions. Likewise, this Law states that **"gender equity includes equal or differentiated treatment between men and women, which results in a total absence of any form of arbitrary discrimination against women for being such, with regard to the enjoyment and exercise of all their human rights"**, (National Congress, 2015).

c.

Law No. 20,609/2012, which establishes measures against discrimination and states in its 1st Article, that each one of the Public Administration bodies will be -within their scope of competence- responsible for developing and implementing policies aimed at ensuring every individual's enjoyment and exercise of their rights and freedoms recognized by the Constitution of the Republic, the laws and international treaties ratified by Chile and which are in force, without arbitrary discrimination, (National Congress 2014).

d.

In addition, Chile created the **"Inter-Ministerial Committee for Equal Rights and Gender Equity"**, an entity that must collaborate in the implementation of policies, plans and programs aimed at equality of rights between men and women, incorporating the gender perspective into the State's actions. It is headed by the Minister of Women and Gender Equity, and comprised by the Minister of the Interior and Public Safety, Minister of National Defense, Minister of Finance, Minister of the General-Secretariat of the Presidency, Minister of Economy, Development and Tourism; Minister of Social Development, Minister of Education, Minister of Justice, Minister of Labor and Social Security, Minister of Health, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Housing and Urban Development, and the National Council of Culture and the Arts. Other ministers may be invited with a right to speak.



2.2. International Regulation

The most relevant international-level instruments and which are applicable in Chile are:

a.

“Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women”, through which countries commit to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women. Additionally, this Convention’s Orientative Protocol establishes the general recommendations adopted by the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. It was ratified by Chile in 1989.

b.

“Inter-American Convention on the prevention, punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women”, also known as **“Convention of Belém Do Pará”**, of the Organization of American States (OAS) approved and signed in 1994.

c.

“Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action” of 1995, which in its 3rd numeral promotes the objectives of equality, development and peace for all women around the world.

d.

“Resolution of the General Assembly United Nations” of 2011, on the political participation of women, reaffirming that **“the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making, is essential to the achievement of equality, sustainable development, peace and democracy”**.

e.

The **UN Women’s “Guide for the Evaluation of Programs and Projects with a Gender, Human Rights and Interculturality Perspective”** is created in 2014 with the concern of integrating these approaches in the assessment cycle of UN-Women and it is aimed towards professionals that implement or manage programs and projects, particularly those in which human rights, gender equality and interculturality are integrated in a cross-cutting manner.

f.

“Sustainable Development Goals”, whose objective No.5 is **“Gender Equality”**. This document establishes global objectives for eradicating poverty, safeguarding the planet and ensuring prosperity for all. Chile, along with other countries adopted these commitments on September 25, 2015.



3. Inclusion of the gender approach in the formulation of public policies in Chile

Traditionally, the formulation of public policies is –generally– conducted by teams composed of professionals mostly from the public system, with support from the academic sector, and representation of the civil society, which may engage in both advisory matters and deliberative participation. Nevertheless, nowadays many reforms or public policies have been strongly questioned for not conforming –in their design or implementation– to national and local realities, thus many times affecting civil society itself, primarily the most vulnerable individuals such as young people, senior citizens, women, and others. Part of this issue is explained because these groups’ necessities were not assessed when designing these policies; therefore these do not answer their demands.

While during the last 50 years there has been progress with regard to including the participation of women in the design of public policies, it has rather been nominal and not based on the consideration and treatment of their needs or interests, since their

perspectives on specific subjects and demands –as a specific group with particular needs– have generally not been included, or have been partially included in the resulting policy.

In Chile, the forest and vegetation resources area, regardless of its planning, management, definition of related public policies or of engaged stakeholders (professionals, technicians, landowners, academics and others) has traditionally been represented and headed mainly by men; therefore, women’s perspectives and opinions have stayed in the background or there has even been an absence of them. This condition is exacerbated in rural communities that depend on vegetation resources, since the role of rural women is –in many cases– of a food supplier, by means of farming and extraction of forest products, however in relevant decision-making it is rather null and they are rarely considered as key stakeholders at community, government or any other level.

4. Mainstreaming of the gender approach in the ENCCRV

In furtherance of the above, the National Team of Experts in Social and Environmental Safeguards¹ aims for supporting the design and formulation of the ENCCRV in a participatory manner and with representation from all civil society sectors that are directly or indirectly linked with Chile’s vegetation resources. Thus, from the various experiences of the UAIS team, we designed a methodology for complying with a new national-level standard that allowed fulfilling international requirements, and ensuring that the formulation of the ENCCRV, as public policy,

incorporates the gender approach as a cross-cutting and strategic axis. The latter allowed to gather the proposals, perspectives and demands (representative of the entire national territory) of women that depend on or are linked to forests and vegetation resources; therefore contributing to the reduction of the existing gaps between the traditional view of these natural resources and the value, use and actual use they provide to society, where women, particularly from the indigenous and rural sector, are relevant stakeholders and permanent users.



¹ Multidisciplinary team of professionals from different regions of Chile and of various departments of CONAF, led by CONAF’s Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit, which advises the different phases of the approach, safeguard and implementation of the environmental and social safeguards demanded by the instances that contribute to the ENCCRV and/or to which it is affiliated, such as the UNCCD and CBD.

4.1. Evolution of gender equality policies

The approaches developed mainly in the mid-twentieth century respond to the different visions of the role and the rights of women, as well as the obligations owed to them by the States, from “welfare assistance” to the policies on “equality with a gender approach” that appeared at the end of the century. In this way, the approaches were classified in two large groups (Garcia, 2008):

◦ Pro-Government Approaches

Developed between 1950 and 1980. The attention towards women during these decades was mainly associated to poverty and their role in the so-called survival strategies. Within this approach we may find the [Welfare Assistance Approach](#) and the [Women in Development Approach \(WID\)](#).

◦ Alternative Approaches

They start emerging in the decade of the 70s and they criticize the already-formalized WID approach which dominated decision-making entities and institutions. Within the alternative approaches are the [Emancipation Approach](#), [Empowerment Approach](#) and the [Gender in Development approach](#).

The mainstreaming process of the gender approach –incorporated in the ENCCRV as an instrument for overcoming the discrimination and exclusion women undergo in different areas related to forests and vegetation resources– largely responds to the latest proposals of the [Gender in Development Approach](#); therefore we will briefly explain this line of thought.

The [Gender in Development Approach](#) emerges in the 80s and is consolidated in the 90s with the [Beijing Conference](#). It establishes a new paradigm for interpreting differences in the behaviors of men and women, thus conferring historical constructions to those categories and not –as proposed by the traditional scheme– to reasons of biological nature. The concept of “gender”, was precisely coined to denote that the issues that affect women are of a social nature and therefore, are relational and not inherent to the female gender (Pujo, 2008). According to Garcia (2003), in the historic evolution of the

[Gender in Development Approach](#), we may distinguish three moments:

- In the second-half of the 80s, the focus was on the application of the gender approach to projects focused on low income populations, with the aim of favoring women within those groups with coordinated actions in the fight against poverty.
- The first attempts of application in specific sectoral public policies were initiated in the beginning of the 90s. The “gender equality” criteria associated to “equality of opportunities” emerged as an objective.
- The phase that came after the Beijing Conference was characterized for its demands and initiatives for the application of the gender approach in “mainstreaming” public policies.

Mainstream: In the context of “Gender Mainstreaming” is defined by the United Nation’s Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as “... the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated...”. The United Nation’s Development Program (UNDP) states that “...our purpose is to advance interest in gender equality in all policies, programs, administrative and financial procedures and in the cultural framework of the institution or organization... it is a strategy for ensuring that: equality of men and women is included in all of the phases of an organization’s decision-making process; and that the consequence or result of the decisions made is systematically monitored in terms of its impact on gender equality” (UNDP, 2000).



² Resolutions approved in the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995. Available at: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20S.pdf>



This is how, currently, the gender approach is known as “Gender in the mainstream” or “Gender Equality in the mainstream”. This approach is based on the premise that public policies are not neutral, but have different impacts on men and women, which forces to consider and assess the consequences of gender inequalities, in order to avoid discriminatory biases in public policies (Garcia, 2003).

Currently there is no broad agreement on the definition of this approach, even when the most well-known interpretations agree on the substantive aspects (European Union, 1998). The United Nations Economic and Social Council in its 1997 Report states that it is “... the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making men and women’s experiences, needs, or interests an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policies... in order for men and women to benefit equally and for inequality to disappear...”. The United Nations Development Program, UNDP, argues that “...its purpose is to advance interest in gender equality in all policies, programs, administrative and financial procedures and in the cultural framework of the institution or organization... it is a strategy for ensuring that: equality of men and women is included in all of the phases of an organization’s decision-making process; and that the consequence or result of the decisions made is systematically monitored in terms of its impact on gender equality” (UNDP, 2000).

Garcia (2003) argues that the evolution of political practices of the countries’ institutions –as is the case of CONAF with regard to the ENCCRV– show a

trend toward the implementation of gender equality policies through the **mainstream** approach, with the aim of visualizing and putting an end to inequalities and the subordination of women. The mainstreaming of the gender approach, as a central axis of the ENCCRV, addresses the necessary broad and equal inclusion of women in all phases of this public policy for integrating their interests, needs and proposals, thus assuring that benefits are equitable between men and women.

In this sense, as a first stage and under this approach, the methodological design of the participatory process for the formulation and validation of the ENCCRV and its SESA is created, which considers measures for achieving and facilitating a broad and consistent participation of women in all of the sectors of society related to vegetation resources. This is done with the aim of correctly identifying their vision, proposals and needs, in addition to the risks and impacts that may directly or indirectly affect women and their lifestyles.

With regard to the later, it is worth noting that women inclusion trends are not linear; i.e., even though we currently find ourselves conceptually speaking about **gender equality in mainstreaming** of public policies as a fundamental practice, this does not mean that the previous approaches and practices –already anachronistic in the interpretation of the role of women and their significance as agents for development in society– are eradicated; therefore, in many instances –both at an institutional level and in the daily living of the urban and rural society– these more equal and integrating visions are not yet adopted or put into practice.

4.2 Institutionalization and integration of the gender approach in the ENCCRV

Goetz (1995) argues that a change in the discriminatory practices towards women and advances in the integration of these must necessarily start from state institutions with the goal of challenging the legitimacy of the forms of social organization which discriminate against women. In this regard, there is international-level consensus and; therefore, progress has been made in theoretical and practical

terms of acknowledging the need of incorporating the gender approach in a cross-cutting manner in the design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of all public policies, beyond the specific programs that may exist in this matter. In view of the above, CONAF has made institutional progress within the context of the ENCCRV, where it has considered the inclusion of the gender approach in a cross-cutting



manner, through concrete actions and actual results in the search for positioning the importance of the inclusion of women from all sectors of society as key stakeholders in public policies, reducing inequality between men and women, empowering women as agents for development and making benefit-sharing equitable and equal.

In 1997, the Economic and Social Council of the General Assembly (ECOSOC) stated that ["Incorporating the gender perspective entails valuing the differential impacts that any action has for men and women..."](#) (Montaño, 2006). In this regard, Garcia (2003) also states that the gender approach in public policies intends to provide a solution and answer to the inequalities expressed at an institutional and organizational level, with regard to:

- ✓ The structural asymmetries that exist in terms of the access to resources and benefits of the public institutions and entities.
- ✓ Advantageous or disadvantageous situations of women compared to men in terms of structures and standards; practices and systems; their distribution and presence in institutions and organizations.
- ✓ Inequality between men and women in terms of the probability of equal term access to public goods and services.

These issues are related to the methodological decisions made by the team in order to make the participatory process successful, and for the ENCCR's action measures -in their implementation phase- to aim towards making progress in overcoming the conditions of vulnerability in which Chile's women live, particularly in rural zones by respecting the environmental and social safeguards.

In practical terms, the integration of the gender approach in public policies requires technical and political scopes, in addition to operationalization, which shall cover, at least, gender approaches, formulation of objectives, identification of intervention strategies and considerations for monitoring and assessment (Garcia, 2003). In this sense, in case of the ENCCR, there has been both political will and the technical capacity for pursuing the integration of the gender approach, where the participatory process for the formulation of the ENCCR was the first milestone.

Additionally, in order to ensure the fulfillment of the objectives and goals, [the Social and Environmental Indicators' Framework applicable to the ENCCR](#) has considered adding indicators that allow monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the measures adopted for the inclusion of women.

Garcia (2003) states that the elements detailed in Table No.1 are essential in the formulation or implementation processes of any instrument for development that intends to integrate the gender approach, in order for their actions and results to account for actual progress in terms of equality. The third column includes the considerations made to date and planned by the ENCCR.



Table No. 1. Basic analytical tools of the gender approach in development contexts.

Gender Roles	Differential and unequal assignment of social roles to men and women	Factors considered by the ENCCRV for reducing differentiated and unequal assignment of social roles
<p>Triple role</p>	<p>Reproductive role Procreation, attention, or reproduction of the workforce and the cultural framework.</p> <p>Productive role Generation and provision of products and services for the family maintenance.</p> <p>Community role Organizational, supportive and political.</p>	<p>The ENCCRV, as a public policy or development instrument, seeks to advance in the consolidation of the role of women in all of the sectors as agents for the development of society. Women are recognized as having a great amount of environment-related knowledge.</p> <p>In terms of production, the initiative considers mechanisms that allow women to aspire to higher income from economic activities related to vegetation resources.</p> <p>In community terms, the priority participation of women organizations was considered, along with respect for their own existing organization instances in their territory and their authorities; respect for their beliefs, and the culture and traditional knowledge of women and their communities.</p>
<p>Life standards and social position</p>	<p>Life standards Material Situation.</p> <p>Social position Status or hierarchical situation in the social context.</p>	<p>In terms of life standards, needs and practical interests, the ENCCRV will seek for economic benefit-sharing to be fair and equal. It will also design the necessary mechanisms that allow prioritizing vulnerable women in order to improve their life standards.</p> <p>In terms of social position, needs and strategic interests, the ENCCRV respects the rights, culture, beliefs, ways of life and own organization of women and their communities; however, in case they are in a situation of inequality due to these cultural customs, it shall safeguard the greatest reduction -and through proper means- of the impact that this has on the results of the implementation of participatory processes, activities in the territory, benefit-sharing; and, above all, it shall avoid creating new forms of inequality or deepening the existing ones.</p>
<p>Strategic and practical needs and interests</p>	<p>Practical those linked to life standards.</p> <p>Strategic Those linked to the social position and level of power involved.</p>	<p>The implementation of the participatory process included the formation of work focus groups during the workshops. In this regard, exclusive groups of women were formed, in order to gather -at first hand and in an exact manner- their needs and interests for the ENCCRV to properly answer the demands of women that were relevant to the initiative's objectives.</p>

Source: Modified from Garcia (2003).

Gender Roles	Differential and unequal assignment of social roles to men and women	Factors considered by the ENCCRV for reducing differentiated and unequal assignment of social roles
<p>Access and control over resources</p>	<p>Tangible and intangible resources</p> <p>Political, economic, time-based</p> <p>Access Covers the ability to use the resource</p> <p>Control Covers the ability for deciding on the use, its result and operation.</p>	<p>In terms of the functions of access and control of resources, the ENCCRV seeks to position, empower and deliver technical capacities for women that relate to or depend on forests and vegetation resources, to be able to independently perform actions that provide them access to economic or other types of benefits.</p> <p>The main concerns shown by women during the participatory process were related to care for the environment, understanding it as a source for the extraction of the necessary resources for living and for development, thus giving a large importance to the role and responsibility that they and their communities account for in terms of caring for Chile's natural heritage. According to this, one of the main axes of the ENCCRV is the conservation and sustainable management of forests and vegetation resources, out of which ecosystem services are obtained, in addition to reducing natural risks that could affect communities (e.g., forest fires).</p> <p>In addition, the ENCCRV action measure, named "<i>Inclusion of landowners with poor legal certainty of land tenure</i>", incorporates special considerations for women.</p>
<p>Benefits</p>	<p>External income, property ownership</p> <p>Basic needs (food, clothing, and entertainment)</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Political power/prestige</p>	<p>Economic or other types of benefits considered by the ENCCRV shall be obtained by women in a fair and equal manner, based on the criteria considered by the <i>Benefit-Sharing Mechanism</i> that will be implemented. It is worth noting that, while these benefits are framed within a subsequent stage of results-based payments, the ENCCRV, prior and during its implementation, considers a series of activities and actions that will directly benefit women and their communities and will allow them to have the technical and economic media for accessing results-based payments.</p>



The gender approach within the ENCCRV has been incorporated considering various elements, such as the national and international regulation in force and the decisions adopted by CONAF for fulfilling them.

In this context, the applied methodology considers first of all, value-based and ethic elements, such as the need of making progress towards social justice.

This may be addressed through the ideas and proposals gathered by women from all sectors of society, who were part of the participatory process for the formulation and validation of the ENCCRV and SESA. Here, rural and/or indigenous women- who were considered the most vulnerable segment- were able to influence from their particular way of relating to vegetation resources and land in general.

4.3 The Participatory Process as a methodological base for mainstreaming the gender approach

The inclusion of the gender approach in the ENCCRV is a cross-cutting priority in all of its phases: preparation, implementation and results-based payments, a constant feedback for the continuous strengthening of the initiative. An important element that has been considered in the implementation phase of the ENCCRV is that gender approach mainstreaming will be assessed through specific indicators included in the [Social and Environmental Indicators Framework applicable to the ENCCRV](#), which is currently under development and will allow monitoring this subjects' actual performance.

Methodologically, this mainstreaming has been aligned and integrated with the interculturality perspective, using the UN-Women's ["Guide for the Evaluation of Programs and Projects with a Gender, Human Rights and Interculturality Perspective"](#)³, which has guidelines for evaluating this process in the different phases of the ENCCRV.

Given that the objective of the developed participatory process was to obtain inputs for the design of the guidelines and validation of the ENCCRV and SESA, it assured the early participation of women. This was done by establishing that, beyond from being part of the participatory process, the ideas, visions and proposals that emerged from it should be present in a cross-cutting manner in the ENCCRV and its projects, ensuring benefits and respecting women's rights as key stakeholders of this public policy.

Based on the aforementioned, the gender approach is one of the initiative's fundamental axes, with which we address the demands of international instances,

such as multilateral entities or those who bilaterally contribute to the development and implementation of the ENCCRV. The aforementioned is the consequence of considering new paradigms with regard to the importance and role of women in the development of society, and how CONAF has self-imposed reaching new standards in the formulation of public policies. For this purpose, gender approach mainstreaming has been considered as a fundamental aspect in a way to contribute to an increasing social justice and a new form of State-operation, thus achieving integral development levels focused on rural and indigenous women. This would allow a social and institutional transformation -in terms of new ways and methods of creating public and legislative policies- that would, in a short and medium term, effectively incorporate women's visions and proposals.

The ["Plan for the implementation of the Social and Environmental Safeguards"](#)⁴ is a guideline which includes the design and methodology of the participatory process for the formulation and validation of the ENCCRV and SESA; it includes the following participatory instances:

• Participatory process for the formulation of the ENCCRV and SESA

Considered conducting fifteen regional workshops (one in each region of Chile) and national workshop. The first pilot workshop was held on July 26th, 2013⁵ and based on it, we gathered valuable experience for the implementation of the remaining workshops, which were held during 2015 and 2016.



³ UN-Women document available at: <http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2014/Gu%C3%ADa%20de%20Evaluaci%C3%B3n%20de%20Programas%20ONU%20Mujeres%20-%20ESP%20.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.conaf.cl/cms/editorweb/ENCCRV/PLAN-SALVAGUARDAS-ENCCRV.pdf>

⁵ Results Reports and witness videos are available at <http://www.conaf.cl/nuestros-bosques/bosques-en-chile/cambio-climatico/>.

o **Participatory process for the validation of the ENCCR**

Considers three participatory instances:

i. Indigenous Dialogue and Participation

Sought to inform and create dialogue with Chile's Indigenous Peoples with regard to the formulation process of the ENCCR. With all of the gathered visions, suggestions, opinions and proposals, it sought to obtain their support and help strengthen the "action measures" that the ENCCR considered in its preliminary version.

ii. Citizen consultation

It focused on consulting all of Chile's stakeholders with regard to the preliminary document of the ENCCR. The consultation was conducted virtually from June 20 to September 20, 2016.

iii. Self-assessment

The self-assessment was based on a requirement established by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) with the aim of measuring the progress made in the preparation stage of the ENCCR.

The main purpose of these instances was to achieve a cross-cutting level of participation that assured the fulfillment of the multi-stakeholder, multi-sector and multi-level criteria, particularly promoting the participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and women.

In methodological terms, the preparation and implementation of workshops for the formulation of the ENCCR was mainly headed by the [National Team of Experts in Social and Environmental Safeguards](#) which includes [Regional Coordinators from the Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit](#) and [the Regional Chairs of Indigenous and Social Affairs](#) in the case of Regions with presence of indigenous peoples. Additionally, we had the support of CONAF's regional teams and external consultants. The methodological design included various elements, which are:

a.

Regional map of key stakeholders

Key stakeholder information-gathering process based on the knowledge of the local reality of CONAF's professionals from regional, provincial and local offices; knowledge with regard to the information obtained from other stakeholders and in consultation with municipalities and local organizations.

b.

Focus Groups (FGs)

Based on the regional map of key stakeholders gathered, we created work groups with representatives from sectors of society that shared interests, visions, rights, culture, etc. The FGs made sought to generate deliberative and analytical participation which allowed collecting -while not necessarily in consensus- the opinions, proposals, ideas, feelings and perceptions of individuals or groups of people are directly or indirectly related and/or may be affected by or may participate in the activities conducted during the implementation of the ENCCR.

As part of the gender approach mainstreaming process, a minimum percentage of women attendance of 30% was determined. In order to achieve this, there was special care with the formulation of the Regional Map of key stakeholders for it to identify the necessary quantity of women representatives. In order to facilitate their participation, logistic measures were taken, such as allowing and facilitating assistance for women caring for minors; having female facilitators for the focus groups, and when necessary, incorporating intercultural interpreters.

In the creation phase of the Regional Map of key stakeholders, we defined that each FG should be composed of between 6 to 10 persons, with a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 12 individuals. In the case of "Indigenous Peoples" and "Small and Medium-sized Landowners" FGs, a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 15 stakeholders were established per group, with a minimum margin of 8 and maximum of 18, considering that some of the women that attended these FGs would break up into another FG called "[Indigenous Women and Small and Medium-sized Landowners](#)". Hence, the women that comprised this FG and who relate to forests and vegetation resources on daily basis were able to respond to the questions in a direct manner. These methodological provisions were considered since in many communities - and due to cultural reasons- men, or only authorities or representatives, are given priority when speaking or participating in these types of activities, thus contributing to leaving in the background the opinions of women who do not have these roles.

Another measure for mainstreaming the gender approach in the formulation instances of the ENCCR was considering a specific FG named "[Women Organizations](#)", including the participation of women leaders from different organizations and small entrepreneurs related to forests and vegetation



Indigenous Dialogue and Participation Process, Biobio Region

resources. Finally, each regional workshop had an average of nine FGs, out of which two were exclusively made up of women and the other seven included both women and men. In some regions, other specific FGs – which were mainly made up of both men and women – were created according to the local reality.

The establishment of FGs as methodological tools allowed creating a space of open discussion with a trustworthy environment, where issues and subjects common to all were addressed, which allowed gathering the necessary base information for supporting the formulation of the ENCCRV and execution of SESA. This base data, coming from each FG had a homogeneous nature in terms of the answers and opinions obtained through the guiding questions (See section 5.2); therefore, the result of the revision and homologation of each workshop's data was complementary and representative of each sector of society.

c.

Facilitation of the work performed by Focus Groups

Each FG had included a professional for facilitating dialogue, individuals belonging mostly to the social area, who directed dialogue between the participants. In addition, FGs belonging to Indigenous Peoples, Small and Medium-sized Landowners, Indigenous Women and Small and Medium Women Landowners, along with other FGs that required it, had the support of an additional professional for recording the interventions and logistic support. In FGs exclusively made up of women, women professionals were always the ones facilitating and supporting the process. It is worth mentioning that most of the professionals that worked facilitating activities throughout the country were women.

5. Results of the Participatory Process for the formulation of the ENCCRV

On January, 2016, the 15 planned workshops to be developed throughout Chile's Regions concluded; and on March 31st of the same year, the National Workshop, that concluded this first participatory stage, was held.

5.1. Attendance at participatory workshops

The results of the national-level participation in workshops by focus group are shown in Table No.2:

Table No. 2. National Participation disaggregated by gender and by focus group in regional and expert workshops.

FG No.	FG Name ⁶	Women		Men		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	No.
1	Indigenous peoples	29	24,8	88	75,2	117
2	Academics	18	25,7	52	74,3	70
3	Institutional	76	33,6	150	66,4	226
4	Consultants / Extension Agents	20	18	91	82	111
5	NGOs	34	41	49	59	83
6	Women's Organizations	73	100	0	0	73
7	Private Sector	14	20,6	54	79,4	68
8	Small and Medium-sized Landowners	13	7,7	155	92,3	168
9	Indigenous small and medium-sized women landowners	127	95,5	6	4,5	133
9.A	Indigenous women belonging to Collas	7	100	0	0	7
9.B	Indigenous women belonging to Diaguitas	6	100	0	0	6
10	CONAF	21	14,7	122	85,3	143
11	Irrigation Associations	4	80	1	20	5
12	Political stakeholders	2	33,3	4	66,7	6
13	Trade associations	2	18,2	9	81,8	11
14	Private protected areas	0	0	4	100	4
15	Coal producers	2	40	3	60	5
16	Stockmen Associations	7	58,3	5	41,7	12
	Expert workshops	6	33,3	12	66,7	18
	Total	461	36,4	805	63,6	1.266



⁶ It contemplates specific focus groups that were not originally considered in the Plan for the implementation of environmental and social safeguards, but which were formed according to the specific territorial realities of some regions

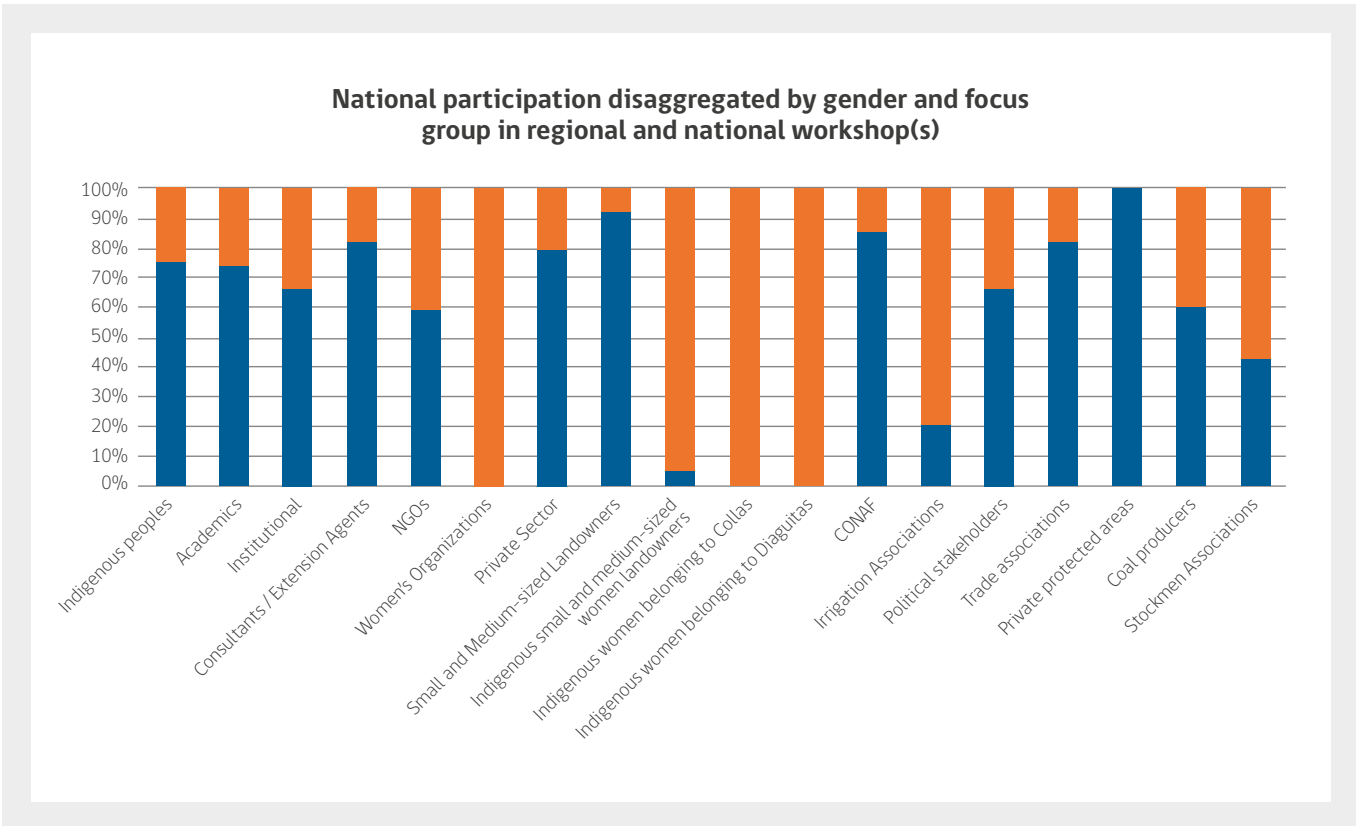


In accordance with the previous table's data, a participation of 36.3% of women with regard to the total national-level attendants was achieved; therefore, we complied with the minimum percentage established, which was possible thanks to the great effort made by the regional teams when summoning and facilitating the participation of women in each workshop. This even considered the provision of logistic support such as lodging, food, transport, and assistance for minors under their care.

In terms of the distribution by gender in FGs -with the exception of those groups exclusively composed

of women- the "Institutional Sector" and "Non-government Organizations" FGs accounted for the greatest presence of women. On the contrary, the "Private Sector", "Consultants and Extension Agents" and "Academy" FGs were the ones with the least percentage of women participation. It is worth noting that by creating only women FGs, the immediate results obtained were answers disaggregated by gender, which will allow the monitoring and follow-up of the subjects proposed by women and considered in the action measures during the implementation of the ENCCRV.

Graph No. 1. National Participation disaggregated by gender and focus group in regional workshops.



During the "National Workshop for the Social and Environmental Assessment of the ENCCRV" as well as in regional workshops, we reached the minimum attendance required, with 31.2% women and 68.8% men.

The active participation of women is critical in the development of these workshops, based on their expressed proposals, opinions, interests and issues.

In each regional workshop, special attention was paid to the creation of the map of stakeholders and the subsequent call, with the aim of avoiding the unjustified exclusion of some sectors of society and maintaining the considerations that will ensure the participation of indigenous peoples, women and other

vulnerable groups. These inputs, attendance lists, outcome reports and witness videos are available at:

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



Participatory workshop, Calama

5.2. Analysis of the inputs obtained from the women FGs

The process held collected a great quantity of inputs based on the perspective, opinion and knowledge of participating women. In accordance with the methodology used, there were 2 FGs exclusively made up of women, and the other FGs were comprised of both genders; therefore, in the latter, it was not possible to disaggregate answers by gender. However, the opinions of the women that participated in these

groups may be found in the respective regional reports. For this purpose, the analysis herein considers the inputs obtained from the “Women Organizations” and “Indigenous Women and Small and Medium Women Landowners” Focus groups. As established in the methodology, the surveying process was based on the creation of 5 guiding questions, which described below along with the most frequent answers:



A. What are the causes of: (i) degradation, ii) deforestation and iii) issues that prevent increasing the area of forests and vegetation species in your town, territory or region?

The data gathered from this question was used in the formulation of the ENCCRV, especially for defining the causes of deforestation, devegetation, and degradation of vegetation resources and related issues for increasing their cover and quality. The main inputs collected based on this guiding question are:

i) Degradation

170 answers were gathered for this question. The 5 categories that concentrate 45.9% of the answers are:

- High extraction of forest products (14.7%).
- Scarcity of water resource (10%).
- Lack of environmental education (8.2%).
- Use of land for housing and infrastructure construction (7.1%).
- Domestic and wild livestock that feeds on forest regeneration (5.9%).

Other less frequent opinions that provide a different interpretation to this issue are:

- Loss of ancestral knowledge with regard to nature, producing separation and imbalance.
- Lack of company support in caring for the environment and neighboring communities.
- Little citizen participation given the lack of participation policies, particularly for women.
- Little amount of bees.

ii) Deforestation

150 answers were gathered for this question, and the six (6) categories that concentrate 50% of them are:

- Replacement of native forest for other tree species (pine, avocado trees, etc.) or minor crops (14%).
- Urban sprawl (8.7%).

- Forest fires or the use of fire for prescribed burning (8%).
- Lack of water resources (8%).
- The mining industry (6%).
- Lack of environmental education (5.3%).

Other less frequent opinions that provide a different interpretation of this issue are:

- The economic model encourages individualism.
- The society of consumption does not prioritize the respect for natural resources and there is a loss of values and meaning of human beings.
- Lack of committed professionals that work with cultural relevance.
- Low profitability of native forests.
- Loss of indigenous territory.

iii) The difficulties that prevent increasing the area of forests and other vegetation species in their locality, territory or region

150 answers were gathered for this question. The five (5) categories that concentrate 60% of the answers are:

- Lack of support from institutions, supervision and bureaucracy (17.3 %).
- Lack of internal coordination of the State, regulation and excessive bureaucracy (15.3 %).
- Lack of water resources (10.7 %).
- Lack of state subsidies or subsidies with difficult access (10 %).
- Lack of environmental education (6.7%).

Other less frequent opinions that provide a different interpretation of this issue are:

- Lack of integration of communities' ancestral knowledge in native forest management.

- Lack of regularization of Property Titles.
- Low native forest profitability for small landowners.
- Excessive fumigation that affects bees and interrupts the pollination process.
- Little motivation.
- Interventions with short-term vision.

With regard to this question, the most mentioned proposal was the lack of institutional support, with 17.3%, the lack of internal State-coordination with 15.3%, and the lack of environmental education programs at all levels, with 6.7%. The latter is an area which women identified as a cross-cutting issue that needs to be addressed as a priority, stating that quality-based environmental education and a broad coverage is critical for people to care for and in order not to harm the environment.

Another distinguished aspect with regard to carbon stock increase, is related to the role of the State in this subject matter, where it is expected to enact adequate laws for promoting plantations that are focused on the most vulnerable inhabitants; these benefits shall be granted in a rapid and transparent manner. Even though there were some individuals that were against plantations, generally these opinions referred to the development of large plantations with exotic species of rapid growth and used with industrial purposes.

Other opinions were related to the way in which the community is organized and the responsibilities they have with regard to the consulted subjects. With regard to the loss of value of natural heritage, the purely economic vision of society and the lack of dissemination, application and rescuing of ancestral knowledge by communities were made accountable.

B. What do you propose as activities and measures for improving the state of forests and/or xerophytic formations?

Note 1: Indicates forest or xerophytic formations, depending on the Region's context.

Note 2: The proposed activities and measures must be correlated with the causes that are indicated in question A.

The data gathered from this question was used in the formulation of the ENCCRV, particularly for the definition of activities and action measures. The main inputs obtained from this guiding question are the following:

320 answers were gathered and the 5 categories that concentrate 48.2% of the answers are:

- Environmental education program for schools and other general instances (12.5%).
- More coordination between public entities and services (11.3 %).
- Sustainable management of water resources (10%).
- Monitoring and control of land and water pollution (6.9%).
- Reforestation and training programs in the aforementioned activity (7.5%).

The least frequent proposals, but which provide a different interpretation are:

- Medicinal plants' recovery program.
- Knowledge-exchange Tours.
- Conducting ceremonies in each community to pray for rain.
- Creation of urban gardens.
- Change in the economic paradigm towards food sovereignty, agroecology and "good living standards".

In this question, issues like environmental education, State management and transparency emerge as fundamental axes. Water resources and their conservation are aspects that women discuss and perceive as a critical situation, mainly in the northern zone of Chile; therefore, they urge actions of sustainable management, protection, regulation of the excessive use and pollution, mainly from the mining sector. Cultural elements are also brought to the table, suggesting that the ancestral knowledge of the environment is an important tool for its recovery and conservation.



C. What negative impacts do you think should be avoided, mitigated or minimized when implementing the activities or measures referred to in the previous question?

Note 1: Negative impacts should be correlated with the implementation of the activities and measures proposed in question B.

The information gathered from this question was used for the formulation of the ENCCRV's SESA, particularly for defining risks and impacts likely to be generated with the implementation of the activities contemplated within the ENCCRV and for which mitigation measures were designed. The main inputs obtained from this guiding question were:

84 answers were gathered for this question and even though most of them did not repeat, some were mentioned as an example:

- Poor management of incentives and subsidies.
- Changes in government do not give continuity to achieved agreements, progress and milestones.
- No political will for the implementation of the proposals (executive, parliament, local authorities, etc.).
- Misuse of state resources.
- Fines are not sufficient for preventing damages.
- Discrimination in the design of public policies.
- Not prioritizing the protection of herbs and species for medicinal use, due to the existence of opposed economic interests.
- Reforms do not prioritize the needs and demands of the community and, on the contrary, benefit stakeholders or large landowners with more power or influence.
- Medium-sized landowners are not able to easily-access benefits.

- In general terms and often, the possible risks associated to the existing distrust in State-management are mentioned.

Nota 2: As part of this same question we also consulted on the Complaints and Suggestions Mechanism, asking: *What type of channels and means of contact shall we implement for making suggestions, observations and informing CONAF with regard to how the recovery, improvement or establishment of new forests is being implemented?*

Here we obtained 67 answers. The 6 areas that concentrate 56.8% of the answers are:

- On-site visits that are permanent, programmed and with extended hours (13.4 %).
- Improving and sharing CONAF's existing information and communication channels, such as the OIRS and others (13.4 %).
- Participatory workshops with different stakeholders in regional instances, with dissemination of the obtained results (9%).
- Easy-access web contact with permanent updates (9%).
- Briefings at a communal and local level (6%).
- Existence of local and municipal offices (6%).

The most discussed subjects were the importance of on-site visits by CONAF's personnel, where direct contact with landowners is favored, hopefully in their own farms; in addition to the importance of the inclusion of women in participatory instances.

D. What are the benefits that you think should be generated and/or increased with the activities proposed in question B?

Note 1: The contemplated benefits must be correlated with the implementation of the activities and measures proposed in question B.

The information gathered from this question was used for the formulation of the ENCCRV's SESA, particularly for defining the benefits likely to be generated with the implementation of the activities contemplated within the ENCCRV. The main inputs obtained from this guiding question were:

55 answers were gathered for this question; even though most of them were not repeated, some are exemplified here:

- Cross-cutting environmental education.
- Training of technicians for covering local needs.
- Creation of studies for visualizing the effects or impacts on flora and fauna.
- Regulation of agricultural soil land-use change.
- Transparency in the allocation of state resources.
- Revaluation of local and ancestral knowledge.
- Public policies focused on the reality of the territory.
- Better opportunities for young people, therefore reducing migration from rural areas.
- For activities to be executed in collaboration with local organizations.
- For communities to have a cross-cutting participation policy.
- That the engaged stakeholders are better trained ethically and technically.

In general terms, the most valued and mentioned benefit is that there are cross-cutting environmental

education programs, due to the fact that this is linked to other areas such as the migration of the youth from rural zones, revaluation of ancestral knowledge and cultural values, and the conservation of natural heritage.

Note 2: We additionally included the following question: *What ideas shall we consider in order for potential benefits -generated with the activities and measures that are implemented for recovering, improving or establishing new forests and xerophytic formations- to be shared in a fair and equitable manner, particularly for those implementing the activities?* (Potential benefits may be cultural, social or ecological - environmental and economic).

46 answers were obtained. The 6 categories that concentrate 52.2% of the answers are:

- For all benefits to be equally distributed within the community (13%).
- For benefits to be shared according to the extension of farmed lands (13%).
- Strengthening education; for scholarships to be awarded to school and university students, along with training for adults (10.9%).
- Community participation in determining benefit-sharing methods (6.5%).
- For benefit provision to be conducted according to the contribution and impact of performed labor (4.4%).
- For there to be follow-up and supervision of the provided resources and benefits (4.4%).

In general terms, we provided various options or ideas on benefit-sharing, such as equal distribution of benefits among all members of a specific community, for benefit-sharing to be based on individually-obtained environmental results, or for communities that develop actions to receive education strengthening as a benefit.



Participatory workshop, Magallanes Region

E. How do you think we will be able to maintain and/or increase flora and fauna and services derived from forests and xerophytic formations when implementing the activities and measures that have been proposed?

The information that was gathered based on this question was used for the creation of the ENCCRV's SESA, particularly for the definition of the biological diversity conservation measures.

The main inputs gathered from this question are:

124 answers were collected; the five (5) categories that concentrate 48.4% of the answers are:

- Increasing training and environmental education (13.7%).
- Harmful fauna management (12.1%).
- Efficient management of water resources (9.7%).
- Generating commitments between different society stakeholders (9.7%).
- Supervising poaching (3.2%).

The least frequent proposals, but which provide a different interpretation are:

- Implementing nurseries or other measures for the recovery and conservation of herbs and species of medicinal use.

- Preserving ancestral knowledge and for it to be valued by the State, by including it in government plans and policies.
- Promoting cultural exchange instances for knowledge feedback among different communities, thus maintaining the knowledge of their ancestors and regional identity.
- Implementing guided visits to properties with good management for exchanging experiences and techniques.
- Avoiding the use of chemical products.

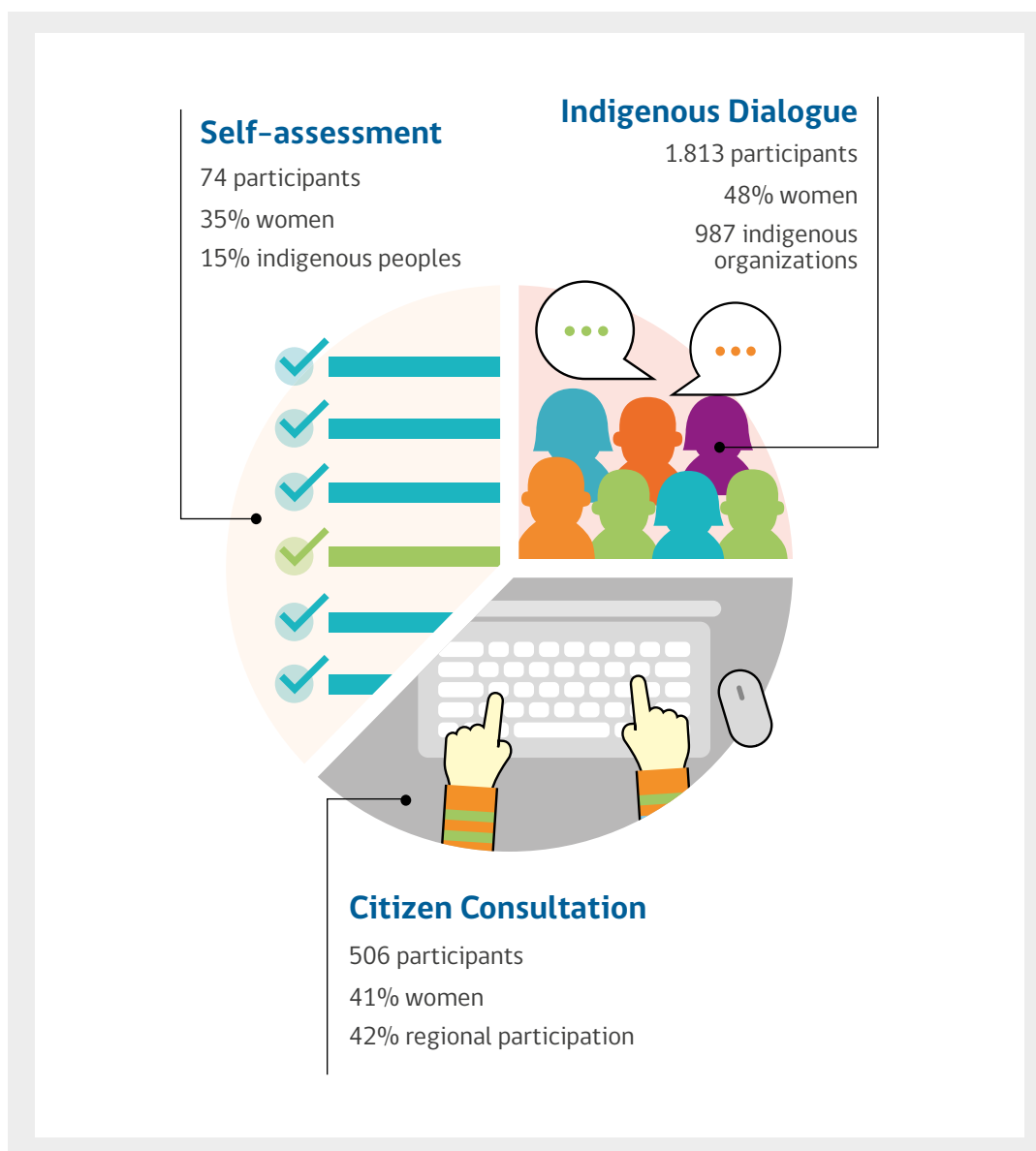
In general terms -and in relation with this subject-matter- we reiterate with 13.7% that environmental education is a fundamental tool for biodiversity conservation, in addition to the proper management of water resources, effective supervision by the corresponding services, and recovery and use of ancestral knowledge.

6. Results of the participatory process for the validation of the ENCCRV

Once we had the preliminary version of the ENCCRV, which included the inputs that resulted from the participatory process for its formulation, we continued with the validation process of the designed action measures. This validation considered an Indigenous Participation and Dialogue process, Public Consultation and a Self-Assessment (Figure No.1).

With these three already-implemented instances, we concluded the participatory process for the formulation and validation of the ENCCRV and the formulation of SESA, pursuant to the "Plan for the implementation of the Social and Environmental Safeguards for Public Consultation, Indigenous Dialogue and Participation, and Self-Assessment of the ENCCRV".

Figure No.1. Participation of the validation process of the ENCCRV.





It is worth repeating that these three validation instances considered all of the methodological and operational safeguards described in the previous paragraphs for ensuring the full and effective participation of women. Currently, the national reports containing the results obtained from these instances are under development. The results in terms of attendance are presented below:

• **Indigenous Dialogue and Participation Process**

Included the execution of a total of 88 activities in 10 regions of Chile with presence of rural-continental indigenous peoples, between June and September, 2016.

• **Citizen Consultation**

This virtual consultation was conducted between June and September, 2016, with a participation of a total of 506 individuals, out of which 41% were women.

• **Self-assessment**

This instance included two macro zone workshops (north and south zones) and an institutional expert workshop. The total attendance accounted for 74 key stakeholders -which had previously participated in other participatory instances-, out of which 35% were women.

Table No. 3. National Participation disaggregated by gender and region in the Indigenous Dialogue and Participation Process.

Region	Women		Men		Total
	Nº	%	Nº	%	Nº
Arica y Parinacota	111	52,4	101	47,6	212
Tarapaca	16	47,1	18	52,9	34
Antofagasta	21	40,4	31	59,6	52
Atacama	24	57,1	18	42,9	42
Biobio	94	49,7	95	50,3	189
La Araucania	405	45,4	487	54,6	892
Los Rios	77	42,5	104	57,5	181
Los Lagos	37	46,8	42	53,2	79
Aysen	66	65,3	35	34,7	101
Magallanes	23	74,2	8	25,8	31
TOTAL	874	48,2	939	51,8	1.813

7. The ENCCRV as a public policy with regard to women's proposals

Women's proposals during the participatory process were multiple and diverse. In this regard, during the formulation of the ENCCRV, we ensured the incorporation of women's main proposals -in addition to those of other key stakeholders that were relevant to the objectives of the ENCCRV and within its scope as a management instrument- with the aim of providing an answer through the design of the action measures⁷. As an example, some of the action measures are:

a) Environmental education as a central axis

In a cross-cutting manner, women indicated that environmental education is a basic need; it is the central axis and the driving core for promoting any change in the behavior of individuals and communities for the benefit of the conservation and sustainable use of natural heritage. Thus, the ENCCRV answers this proposal by incorporating within its cross-cutting action measures the **Environmental Education and Dissemination Program** (Measure MT.6), which is an "Environmental Awareness-raising, Dissemination and Education Program focused on all of society's stakeholders, including public services, private entities, universities, schools, and particularly rural communities; and in territories that are internationally recognized as biosphere reserves. This program shall inform and educate about the existence and value of native forests and xerophytic formations, considering for this purpose the local criteria, and highlighting the ecosystem services that they provide. It shall likewise inform and train citizens with regard to the advantages and disadvantages of good vegetation resource management practices and the consequences of degradation, deforestation and devegetation". This action measure proposes interventions between different stakeholders linked to forests, for different education levels, and seeks to benefit more than 8,000 people by 2025.

b) Sustainable use of water resources

The availability, rights and regulation of the use, maintenance and care of water courses is one of the most concerning issues for women. The lack of water is often attributed to the effects of climate change, and the indiscriminate use and pollution caused by large mining, electric and other companies. In this regard, the most recurring topic was mentioning the water requirements for the maintenance of forests and their benefits, proposing that since there is water scarcity, it is difficult to maintain healthy and multifunctional forests. Thus, as an answer to these demands, the ENCCRV incorporates a facilitating action measure named **Adaptation Program for managing vegetation resources within the framework of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought** (Measure GA.1). In its objective, it states that "CONAF, as Chile's focal point before the UNFCCC's REDD+ approach and before the UNCCD, will coordinate the implementation of an Adaptation Program for managing vegetation resources within the framework of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought, which will generate inputs that are relevant to the design and execution of afforestation, revegetation, restoration and sustainable forest management programs of the ENCCRV".

c) Institutional Presence

The need of a greater institutional presence in the territory often came up, along with further assistance, service and accompaniment for landowners- particularly for smaller landowners-, greater supervision, strengthening of communication and joint efforts between services and the community. The ENCCRV, as an answer to these proposals, incorporates certain action measures with the aim of achieving institutional strengthening and the creation



⁷ <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/que-hacemos/actividades>



of new programs that will necessarily imply a greater presence of services in the territory in coordination with communities, among which are: **Strengthening the forest and environmental supervision program** (Measure MT.7), **Strengthening the Communities Prepared Against Forest Fires Program** (Measure IF.4), and the **Adaptation Program for managing vegetation resources within the framework of climate change, desertification, land degradation and drought** (Measure GA.1). One of the central axes of the implementation of these programs will be improving communication and strengthening joint collaboration between public services, organizations and communities.

The previously described action measures are examples of how the main proposals stated by women were incorporated into the formulation phase of the ENCCRV. It is worth noting that the inclusion of women from different sectors of society is cross-cutting; therefore, all of the other action measures

contemplated by the initiative, of a total of 26⁸ consider its preferential incorporation not only at a participatory process level, but at a level of planning and implementation of activities, as beneficiaries of these, as part of the assessment and follow-up processes, among others.

It is also worth noting that the participatory processes and mainstreaming of the gender approach do not end with the final version of the ENCCRV in terms of an official document, but are rather understood as a continuous improvement process that continues with operational work in the areas of development of pilot projects; subsequently, with the full implementation of each action measure, the application of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) -which includes all of the mitigation measures for the risks and impacts identified in SESA, the creation of the Social and Environmental Indicators' Framework; the implementation of the Complaints and Suggestions Mechanism; the Safeguard Information System (SIS), the Benefit-Sharing System (SDB), etc.



⁸ Document available at: <http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/index.php/descargas/publicaciones/87-enccrv-2017-2025-v2/file>

8. Conclusions

01.

The initial methodological design and its subsequent implementation of the participatory process considered as its main pillars, the inclusion of the gender approach and its cultural relevance, thus answering both national and international level demands of the ENCCRV.

02.

The national-level territorial coverage, the total of key stakeholders engaged, the methodology used, the characteristics of the implementation of the participatory process, the mainstreaming of the gender approach and cultural relevance: all of these are unprecedented measures for the formulation of public policies that seek to represent the country's territorial vision with regard to forests and vegetation resources.

03.

A key factor for obtaining women's proposals, visions and demands from a first source, was the methodological design, which included participatory workshops and working in focus groups.

04.

The participatory process was of a binding nature, due to the fact that it included activities and action measures of the ENCCRV that addressed women's main demands. In addition, the information collected in workshops was used for formulating SESA.

05.

It is worth noting that the information and experience obtained from the participatory process and from working with women is a base input of permanent consultation in the teams responsible for the ENCCRV, and is of great use for the stages that are subsequent to the formulation of this initiative, as for the formulation of numerous work and dissemination documents related with the ENCCRV.

06.

A work methodology that safeguards gender equality mainstreaming and interculturality as central axes for the formulation of public policies is starting to be implemented at CONAF's institutional level.



9. Proposals and steps to be followed

01.

The Environmental and Social Indicators Framework will consider the incorporation of both qualitative and quantitative indicators that allow ensuring the cross-cutting inclusion of women in the implementation of the ENCCRIV, in addition to result and impact-based indicators that allow assessing the effectiveness of this inclusion, in terms of the improvement and quality of life of those benefited by the ENCCRIV.

02.

The fulfillment of the first milestone was the incorporation of the gender approach through a participatory process for the formulation and validation of the ENCCRIV and SESA. We will continue designing and applying methodologies for the inclusion of women in the following implementation, follow-up and monitoring stages (at a project, plans and programs level) and we will work on strengthening the capacities of CONAF professionals linked to the ENCCRIV in terms of gender issues.

03.

The SDB, which considers within its design the implementation of results-based payments, is under development. The provision of economic or other types of benefits will be defined by a weighting system, which will include providing women that are related to or depend on Chile's forests and vegetation resources with a differentiated weighting for obtaining benefits, mainly if they are vulnerable.





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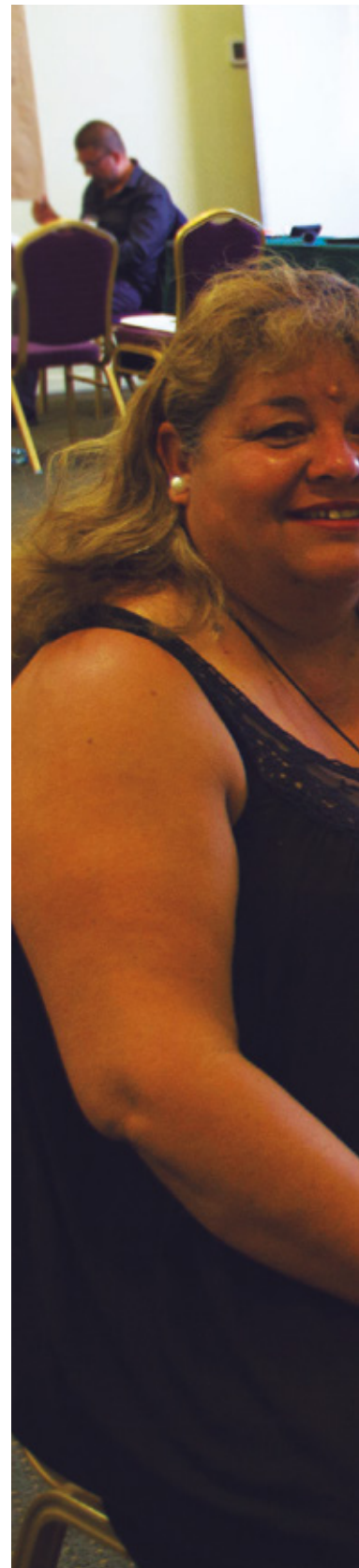
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11. Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
CONAF	National Forestry Corporation
ECOSOC	United Nation's Economic and Social Council of the General Assembly
ENCCRV	National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources
FG	Focus groups
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
SBD	Benefit-Sharing System
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
UAIS	Indigenous and Social Affairs Unit
UCCSA	Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nation's convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WID	Women in development







National Forestry Corporation

Climate Change and Environmental Services Unit (UCCSA)
Forest Development and Promotion Management Department (GEDEFF)
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)
Chilean Ministry of Agriculture

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