

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR MSP (1-STEP) APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Information

Project Title:

Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework – Phase Two (CBIT-2)

Region:

Chile

GEF Project ID:

11660

Country(ies):

Chile

Type of Project:

MSP

GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

GEF Agency Project ID:

746889

Project Executing Entity(s):

Ministry of Environment of Chile

Project Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Climate Change

Submission Date:

7/11/2024

Type of Trust Fund:

GET

Project Duration (Months):

40

GEF Project Grant: (a)

1,998,630.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

189,870.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

2,188,500.00

Total Co-financing

970,563.00

PPG Amount: (e)

50,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

4,750.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)

54,750.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

2,243,250.00

Project Tags

CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Sector (CCM Only):

Mixed & Others

Taxonomy:

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Innovation, Climate information, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Climate Change Mitigation, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Civil Society, Stakeholders, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Communications, Awareness Raising, Private Sector, Information Dissemination, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Gender Equality, Capacity Development, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Conference, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Learning

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Chile faces a pressing challenge in enhancing its reporting capacities under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) while aligning with the mandates set forth in its newly enacted Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC). The nation's efforts to establish the Climate Change National Information System (SNAICC) are hindered by limited institutional capacity and operational organizational arrangements, obstructing comprehensive fulfilment of obligations outlined in the LMCC and ETF requirements. To address this issue, Chile has embarked on a comprehensive strategy aimed at bolstering technical and institutional capacities to integrate climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities.

The overarching objective of the project is to strengthen Chile's capabilities in meeting reporting obligations under the ETF, positioning the country as a regional reference in sustainable climate change systems. This project is pivotal in establishing an enabling environment conducive to supporting national planning efforts and meeting the stringent reporting standards mandated by the ETF. Without intervention, crucial targets would remain unattainable, underscoring the indispensable role of this project in bridging existing gaps and ensuring comprehensive progress toward established goals.

Designed to be transformative and innovative, the project seeks to revolutionize the current landscape by establishing a fully operational and comprehensive system capable of generating all necessary climate change information. With ambitious objectives, the project anticipates achieving full realization at national level, even though it will need further scaling up at regional and municipal levels. A notable feature of the project is its pioneering effort to develop one of the region's inaugural complete climate change transparency systems. As an integral part of its mission, the project will actively pursue scaling up its results in the region by sharing insights and lessons learned with other Latin American countries. This dissemination strategy encompasses participation in regional summits, conferences, and direct bilateral assistance, aiming to foster the adoption of innovative practices and best-in-class approaches to climate change transparency throughout the region.

The previous CBIT (GEF ID 9835) project significantly strengthened capacities and developed information systems, resulting in considerable advancements, especially in the GHGI and projections subsystems. However, there is still a need to improve and strengthen capacities for the full implementation of the ETF. Based on lessons learned, recommendations and identified gaps of previous projects, this proposal has been meticulously crafted to meet the requirements of the ETF.

In summary, the project represents a vital initiative to address Chile's pressing need to enhance its reporting capacities under the ETF while aligning with the mandates of the LMCC. By establishing an enabling environment and pioneering innovative solutions, the project aims to position Chile as a regional leader in sustainable climate change systems while facilitating knowledge sharing and capacity building across Latin America.

The project components and outcomes are:

Component 1. Strengthened institutional capacities on mitigation to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Climate Change Framework Law

Outcome 1.1. National capacity for the regular development of GHG Inventory to support BTRs and national communications preparation strengthened.

Outcome 1.2. Operational GHG projections subsystem within SNAICC.

Outcome 1.3. Updated and completed mitigation measures subsystem within SNAICC.

Component 2. Strengthened institutional capacities on adaptation and financing to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Climate Change Framework Law

Outcome 2.1. Capacity to fulfil the ETF reporting requirements on information related to support needed and received strengthened.

Outcome 2.2. Strengthened technical capacities at the Ministry of the Environment and at the sectoral level to report and monitor adaptation.

Component 3. Knowledge Management and policy framework strengthening

Outcome 3.1. National stakeholders' knowledge strengthened from the knowledge management products and activities

Outcome 3.2. Integrated institutional capacity to enhance transparency and tracking of the NDC strengthened.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Chile enhances its capabilities to meet the reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in line with the Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC), positioning itself as a regional reference in

sustainable climate change systems.

Project Components

1. Strengthened institutional capacities on mitigation to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Climate Change Framework Law

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
620,324.00	255,469.00

Outcome:

- 1.1. National Capacity for the regular development of GHG Inventory to support BTRs and national communications preparation strengthened.
- 1.2. Operational GHG projections subsystem within SNAICC.
- 1.3. Updated and completed mitigation measures subsystem within SNAICC.

Output:

- 1.1.1 Updated GHGI subsystem (SNI) to fulfil the ETF reporting requirements.
- 1.1.2 Implemented GHGI improvement plan.
- 1.1.3 Strengthened national stakeholders' capacities on the ETF requirements and the preparation of the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) following a gender equity protocol.
- 1.2.1 Improved SNP subsystem of SNAICC, ensuring comprehensive, effective implementation in line with ETF requirements.
- 1.2.2 Strengthened national capacities on projections reporting under ETF following a gender equity protocol.
- 1.3.1 Operational Subsystem for Mitigation Actions within the SNAICC.
- 1.3.2 Standardized information on mitigation measures reported by the Sectoral Mitigation Plans (PSMs).

2. Strengthened institutional capacities on adaptation and financing to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Climate Change Framework Law

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
595,958.00	283,994.00

Outcome:

- 2.1. Capacity to fulfil the ETF reporting requirements on information related to support needed and received strengthened.
- 2.2. Strengthened technical capacities at the Ministry of the Environment and at the sectoral level to report and monitor adaptation.

Output:

- 2.1.1. Strengthened sectoral capacities to collect the necessary information for reporting needs and support received in the ETF following a gender equity protocol.
- 2.1.2. Operational Subsystem for Support Needed and Received within the SNAICC.

- 2.2.1. Standardized information on adaptation measures reported by the Sectoral Adaptation Plans (PSAs).
- 2.2.2. Established an intersectional vulnerability indicators framework, including resilience indexes.
- 2.2.3. Developed loss and damage indicators framework and collected relevant information.

3. Knowledge Management and policy framework strengthening

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
539,243.00	356,076.00

Outcome:

- 3.1. National stakeholders' knowledge strengthened from the knowledge management products and activities.
Project Core Indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex: 320 people, 160 females and 160 males.
- 3.2. Integrated institutional capacity to enhance transparency and tracking of the NDC strengthened.

Output:

- 3.1.1. Strengthened SNAICC portal for knowledge sharing and resource building.
- 3.1.2. Promoting south-south cooperation to disseminate lessons learned and good practices on Chile's experience on the ETF, including good practices and results related to gender mainstreaming.
- 3.2.1. Enhanced technical expertise within the Ministry of the Environment for the NDC transparency.
- 3.2.2. Strengthened technical capacities at the Ministry for tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the updated NDC, following a gender equity protocol.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
88,550.00	

Outcome:

Project implementation is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.

Output:

- Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.
- Mid-term review and final evaluation conducted

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Strengthened institutional capacities on mitigation to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Climate Change Framework Law	620,324.00	255,469.00
2. Strengthened institutional capacities on adaptation and financing to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Climate Change Framework Law	595,958.00	283,994.00
3. Knowledge Management and policy framework strengthening	539,243.00	356,076.00
M&E	88,550.00	
Subtotal	1,844,075.00	895,539.00
Project Management Cost	154,555.00	75,024.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,998,630.00	970,563.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Current situation

In 1992, the UNFCCC identified nine vulnerability criteria related to climate change that countries may exhibit. Chile aligns with seven of these criteria, indicating a high level of vulnerability. These criteria include: (b) Countries with low-lying coastal areas; (c) Countries with arid and semi-arid areas, forested areas and areas liable to forest decay; (d) Countries with areas prone to natural disasters; (e) Countries with areas liable to drought and desertification; (f) Countries with areas of high urban atmospheric pollution; (g) Countries with areas with fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems, included in UNFCCC, Article 4, item 8.

Since 2010, a significant portion of Chile, spanning from the Coquimbo to La Araucanía regions, has been experiencing a rainfall deficit nearing 30%. This prolonged period of drought, referred to as a

“megadrought,” has impacted over half of the country’s population. In addition to the drought, Chile has faced unprecedented challenges in recent years, including catastrophic wildfires during the summer seasons and extreme precipitation events leading to flooding. These phenomena underscore the pressing need for comprehensive strategies to address the multifaceted impacts of climate change on vulnerable regions.

Future projections indicate a rising temperature trend in Chile for the period 2035-2065, with increases ranging between 1.15°C and 2°C compared to the historical period of 1980-2010, under RCP8.5 GHG scenario. There is an expected rise in extreme temperatures and the elevation of the 0°C isotherm, leading to a significant reduction in snow accumulation in the mid-future compared to the historical period. Also, precipitation is projected to decrease by an average of 15% compared to historical values in central Chile, with the frequency of droughts increasing by 10% to 23% between the Coquimbo and Los Lagos regions. All the above can cause significant losses and damage to people, communities and ecosystems.

Objective and justification

This project is prepared in line with the GEF8 Climate Change (CC Set-aside) Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/ Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/ 2.1. Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT and Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities. It has the following objectives:

Project Development Objective: The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist Chile mainstream climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities.

Project Immediate Objective: Chile enhances its capabilities to meet the reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in line with the Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC), positioning itself as a regional reference in sustainable climate change systems.

From 2018 to 2021, Chile executed its first CBIT (GEF ID 9835) project significantly strengthening technical capacities across institutions and fostered the development of information systems. Its activities facilitated the progress of a robust framework for ETF reporting. Regarding mitigation, notable achievements included the preliminary setup of the SNP and the elaboration of a methodological guideline for designing an MRV system for mitigation actions. Future steps in CBIT phase-2 focus on refining SNP and implementing an MRV subsystem to track progress on NDC commitments. In relation to adaptation, the first CBIT (GEF ID 9835) project facilitated the creation of 11 sectoral progress and vulnerability indicators and outlined a road map for M&E on adaptation in Chile. Following these efforts, the MMA has made progresses, such as developing the ARClim platform. The CBIT phase-2 aims to assist in designing indicators for vulnerability and resilience and in tracking adaptation progress, thereby extending the foundational work of the initial CBIT project (GEF ID 9835). Furthermore, the first CBIT (GEF ID 9835) improve instruments for registration of expenditures and support given through guidelines. A key advancement in the second phase of the CBIT project includes developing a subsystem for collecting data on Support Needed and Received. This phase will also encompass training for users and providing ongoing support in utilizing this system, alongside the creation of comprehensive user guides.

The project is essential for establishing an enabling environment in Chile, one that can effectively support national planning efforts and meet the reporting standards mandated by the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Without the intervention provided by the GEF, crucial targets would remain unattainable,

highlighting the indispensable role of this project in bridging existing gaps and ensuring comprehensive progress towards established goals.

Baseline Scenario with/without GEF Intervention

Chile has established itself as a stalwart proponent of global climate action, manifesting steadfast commitment to fulfilling its obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. Over the years, Chile's proactive approach and robust initiatives have positioned it as a frontrunner in the region, driving impactful change and setting commendable precedents in climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. Annex B provides a comprehensive overview of Chile's laudable achievements and significant milestones, underscoring its unwavering dedication to combating climate change on both national and international fronts.

However, as the global climate landscape continues to evolve, Chile faces new challenges posed by the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. This framework introduces heightened requirements for transparency and comprehensiveness of information to be reported, necessitating a paradigm shift in the quantity and quality of information required for reporting. In response to these evolving demands, Chile has embarked on a concerted effort to adapt its institutional frameworks, policies, and systems to align with the stringent reporting standards outlined in the ETF.

Central to Chile's strategy is the enactment of the new Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC), a legislative instrument designed to provide a comprehensive regulatory framework for climate action. Additionally, the establishment of the Climate Change National Information System (SNAICC) represents a pivotal milestone in Chile's endeavor to enhance its capacity for monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) of climate-related data. These foundational pillars serve as the bedrock of Chile's efforts to meet its international reporting obligations and contribute meaningfully to global climate mitigation efforts.

Despite commendable progress in implementing these regulatory frameworks, Chile faces formidable challenges in fully realizing the enabling environment necessary to meet international reporting standards. Limited resources and capacity constraints present significant hurdles, impeding Chile's ability to comprehensively address the multifaceted requirements of the ETF. Without intervention from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Chile's capacity to fully meet its reporting obligations remains compromised, jeopardizing its ability to accurately track progress and demonstrate compliance with international commitments.

Moreover, the absence of GEF intervention not only undermines Chile's ability to meet immediate reporting obligations but also undermines the establishment of a robust and resilient climate reporting system. By investing in GEF-supported initiatives, Chile can bolster its institutional capacity, enhance data collection and analysis capabilities, and fortify its position as a leader in transparent and accountable climate governance. These efforts will not only ensure Chile's continued adherence to international reporting standards but also position the country as a proactive and influential actor in global climate action.

Stakeholders

The institutions described in table 1 are essential to achieve significant project results in line with the LMCC. Through improvements in technical coordination, the capacity for the regular development of GHG inventories will be improved, supporting the preparation of BTR and NC. The implementation of the SNP,

strengthening the capacities of each responsible sectoral authority to carry out its own projections, together with an updated MRV system of mitigation measures, will allow improving reporting capabilities in monitoring the implementation of the measures and emissions reduction goals. Additionally, their participation and the correct implementation of the LMCC ensures a strengthened capacity to meet the reporting requirements of the ETF, improves technical capacities for adaptation reporting and monitoring, and reinforces the knowledge of national stakeholders through initiatives of knowledge management. Together, these efforts will strengthen institutional capacities to **enhance transparency and tracking** Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), ensuring a comprehensive and integrated approach to mitigation and adaptation to change. climate.

Table 1 Key Stakeholders and role in the project

Key Stakeholder	Description and role in the system	Pivotal actions to achieve the proposed outcomes
Ministry of Environment Division of Climate Change	Through its Department of Mitigation and Transparency, Department of Adaptation, and Department of Climate Finance and Implementation Means, this division is responsible for 'proposing policies and formulating plans, programs, and action plans on climate change.' Also tasked with compiling GHG Inventories for the Waste and IPPU sectors.	Responsible for coordination, execution, development, and compliance with the project.
Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, Ministry of Minery, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of housing and urbanism	Members of the ETICC collaborate in the design, drafting, implementation, updating, and monitoring of climate change management instruments with the MMA. Institutions responsible for developing and implementing their respective Sectorial Mitigation Plans and Sectorial Adaptation Plans for Energy, Agriculture and Forestry, Transport, Mining, Health, and Cities. Additionally, they must actively collaborate in updating NDCs and LT-LEDS.	Technical counterparts in different activities, specifically involved in: Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, and 3.2.
Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism, Ministry of National Defense	Members of the ETICC collaborate in the design, drafting, implementation, updating, and monitoring of climate change management instruments with the MMA. The Ministry of Economy, Development, and Tourism is responsible for developing the Sectorial Adaptation Plans for the Fishing and Aquaculture and Tourism sectors. The Ministry of National Defense is responsible for developing and implementing the Coastal Border PSA.	Technical counterparts in different project activities, specifically involved in: Outcomes: 2.1, 2.2, and 3.2.
ODEPA, Ministry of Agriculture	Ministerial focal point on issues related to climate change mitigation and adaptation plans for Agriculture and Forestry sector. In charge of the coordination of all institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture in climate change related matters	Technical counterparts in different project activities, specifically involved in: Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, and 3.2.
INIA, Ministry of Agriculture	Part of the Sectorial Technical Team responsible for compiling the Sectorial Emissions Inventory of the Agriculture Sector. Also participates in the sector's emissions projections.	Technical counterparts in different project activities, specifically involved in: Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3.
INFOR, Ministry of Agriculture	Part of the Sectorial Technical Team responsible for compiling the Sectorial Emissions Inventory of the LULUCF Sector. Also participates in the sector's emissions projections.	Technical counterparts in different project activities, specifically involved in: Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3.
CONAF (National Forestry Corporation), Ministry of Agriculture	Part of the Sectorial Technical Team responsible for compiling the Sectorial Emissions Inventory of the LULUCF Sector. In charge of the implementation of the ENCCRV (National Strategy of Climate Change and Vegetational Resources).	Technical counterparts in different project activities, specifically involved in: Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3.

Key Stakeholder	Description and role in the system	Pivotal actions to achieve the proposed outcomes
Division of Policies, Energy and Environmental Studies, Ministry of Energy.	Part of the Sectorial Technical Team responsible for compiling the Sectorial Emissions Inventory of the Energy Sector.	Technical counterparts in various project activities, specifically involved in: Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3.
Ministry of Women and gender equality	Collaborates with the Ministry of the Environment in incorporating a gender perspective for the development of Sectoral Plans (Adaptation and Mitigation).	Technical counterpart for the Gender Action Plan and collaborates in other activities related with gender perspective.
Ministry of Social Development and Family	Collaborates with the Ministry of the Environment in incorporating a focus on vulnerable groups for the development of Sectoral Plans (Adaptation and Mitigation).	Technical collaborator in the development of products that include a focus on vulnerable groups.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	The national focal point of UNFCCC, it is responsible for the coordination and management of multilateral agreements in climate change, as well as the negotiation processes.	Technical counterparts in various project activities, specifically involved in: Outcome 3.2.
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	Supports the Ministry of the Environment in the administration and coordination of the SNAICC and sub-platforms. Also responsible for collaborating in the development of means of implementation for 'Technology Development and Transfer' and 'Capacity Building and Strengthening'.	Technical collaboration in the development of the SNAICC, specifically in Outcome 3.1.
Scientific Advisory Committee for Climate Change	Scientific advisory committee for the development, design, implementation, and update of the LMCC instruments.	Transversal collaboration in reviewing project products.
Ministry of Finance	Responsible for the development and implementation of the Climate Change Financial Strategy.	Technical collaboration in the development of Output 3.2.
CORFO, (Production Development Corporation), Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism	In charge of preparing the contents and collaborating for the implementation, regarding the means of implementation associated with 'Technological Development and Transfer' of the LT-LEDS, in coordination with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation.	Technical collaboration in the development of Output 3.2.
Ministry of the Interior and Public Security	Collaborates with the Ministry of the Environment as a technical counterpart in the design of measures to reduce and manage disaster risks in PSA	Technical collaboration in the development of Output 2.2
Civil Society, NGO's, Academia, Private Sector	Access to information fosters a trust-based society and strengthens climate empowerment. Developing a system that houses information about the processes undertaken in the context of LMCC implementation and the outcomes produced is essential for keeping the public informed.	Active participation in outcome 3.1 and 3.2.

Integration on current projects

In the context of Chile's robust response to climate change, our project is strategically designed to integrate within the existing landscape of environmental and transformative initiatives, leveraging the foundation laid by the LMCC and a suite of ongoing projects funded by both GEF and public funds.

Our initiative aims to significantly leverage the achievements and knowledge of the advances developed in relation to climate change, in particular moving forward in the implementation of the LMCC, strengthening the capabilities of the GHG-Inventory system and strengthening the SNP, which will be fed by information from the PSM, through the development of an MRV system of mitigation actions, thus strengthening Chile's commitment to its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Currently, the Ministry of the Environment is developing its BTR and the NC through financing from GEF, in which it supports the development of different

activities that the country had not previously included in its BUR's or needs to be updated, such as the preparation of the Common Reporting Tables (CRT), updating projections and filling out Common Tabular Formats (CTF), preparing a loss and damage study, and supporting the compilation and systematization of needs and receiving support. In addition, the LMCC lays the foundations for the development of systems that will allow compliance with the requirements of the ETF, and compliance with international commitments, however it requires implementation and to do so it has limited resources and capabilities. Using public resources, studies and projects will be developed that allow progress in their implementation, such as, for example, the development of the SNAICC platform, updating of the NDC and the LT-LEDS (for more details, see section B.1, Table 3).

Acknowledging the critical lessons learned from past activities, including the Chile CBIT project (GEF ID 9835), our proposal emphasizes the importance of a cohesive and enduring project team, efficient project closure procedures. Our project is meticulously aligned with Chile's national priorities, directly supporting the objectives outlined in the NDCs, the LMCC, and broader commitments under the Paris Agreement. By enhancing capabilities in developing sectoral emission projection systems, refining mitigation measures, and establishing a solid system for Mitigation Actions, our initiative not only contributes to monitoring progress in the implementation of the NDC, but also reinforces the systems that allow progress towards resilience and decarbonization by 2050.

Furthermore, this project fosters the development of the SNAICC, aiming to operationalize and optimize reporting processes on mitigation, adaptation, and other climate initiatives. This initiative will create an enabling environment that supports public consultation of the NDC 2025 and future updates, underpinning the abbreviated update of the Long-term Climate Strategy (LT-LEDS) and the Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2) and its subsequent updates.

Our approach is deeply rooted in leveraging the lessons learned from previous projects to enhance transparency systems and interinstitutional agreements and coordination. By focusing on these strategic areas, we aim to address the identified challenges effectively, ensuring that our project not only meets but exceeds the expectations for contributing to Chile's sustainable and climate-resilient future.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

As explained in the previous section, Chile has emerged as a steadfast advocate for global climate action, demonstrating unwavering dedication to fulfilling its commitments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Over the years, Chile's proactive approach and robust initiatives have positioned it as a frontrunner in the region, driving impactful change and setting commendable precedents in climate

adaptation and mitigation efforts. However, despite notable progress and achievements, the evolving landscape of climate reporting requirements presents new challenges that demand innovative solutions.

To address these multifaceted challenges, Chile's project objective is *"Chile enhances its capabilities to meet the reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) in line with the Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC), positioning itself as a regional reference in sustainable climate change systems"*, i.e. embarking on a comprehensive strategy to enhance its reporting capacities under the ETF. Chile has enacted its new Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC) that establish formalized institutional arrangements and it is working on the establishment of the Climate Change National Information System (SNAICC). However, currently, Chile has *"limited institutional capacity and operational organizational arrangements to fulfil all ETF reporting requirements in line with the LMCC"*, which hinder its capacity to comprehensively fulfill its obligations outlined in the LMCC and meet the stringent requirements of the ETF. Moreover, as an integral component of this overarching strategy, the social dimension assumes a horizontal pillar in all endeavors, ensuring that the perspective of human rights, particularly of women, indigenous peoples, girls, boys, and adolescents, is integrated with an intersectional approach.

Barriers

Several overarching barriers have been identified, which encapsulate a more detailed list presented in Annex E where activities are described. As previously explained, there are *"limited institutional capacities and operational organizational arrangements for fulfilling ETF requirements"*. Despite the establishment of formalized institutional arrangements, roles, and responsibilities outlined in the LMCC, this structure has yet to be fully implemented, and some institutions lack the requisite knowledge to fulfill their designated roles. Moreover, the *"current state of climate change information systems is insufficient for effectively meeting ETF reporting obligations"*. While Chile has initiated the development of its SNAICC system, and some of its subsystems are operational, SNAICC remains incompletely implemented. Existing subsystems require adjustments to meet the stringent ETF requirements, and certain subsystems are yet to be developed.

Another significant barrier emerges from *"inconsistencies in reporting and data collection that hinders effective and cohesive planning and monitoring at both sectorial and regional levels"*. Despite the existence of guidelines and frameworks for designing sectoral mitigation and adaptation plans, the failure to adhere to these guidelines results in a lack of comprehensive and comparable information, thereby impeding cohesive planning and monitoring efforts. This inconsistency not only compromises the comprehensiveness and quality of the reported information but also imposes a burden, necessitating the resolution of information disparities and ensuring comparability. Furthermore, this deficit is exacerbated by the scarcity of information disaggregated by sex across various sectors pertaining to the dimensions of climate change. This information gap hampers, among other things, the evaluation of the impacts of climate action on the country's structural gender gaps. When it comes to integrating the gender perspective, Chile faces a notable gap in terms of concrete guidelines for incorporating this approach into the formulation of its sectoral plans. This deficiency not only results in delays in defining relevant indicators but also hinders the establishment of goals and a cohesive monitoring strategy for gender-focused initiatives that could otherwise be proposed within these instruments. Consequently, the absence of such guidelines undermines efforts to ensure gender equality and inclusivity across various sectors, impeding the effective implementation of gender-responsive policies and programs.

Moreover, Chile has *"inadequate monitoring systems for vulnerability and adaptation, climate financing and need and support received information"*. This absence significantly hampers Chile's capacity to report under the ETF and obtain the necessary data to support its planning processes. While some information

exists for climate vulnerability in ARClm and certain data will be generated for need and support received during the development of the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), these sources do not fully align with national and international requirements. Therefore, both systems require improvement to fulfill their objectives effectively. Concerning climate financing, despite the LMCC mandating the submission of a Climate Investment report, the absence of operational instruments for capturing and processing required information complicates the tracking system for these economic flows. Finally, the other previously mentioned areas of knowledge are currently underdeveloped, with limited available information and a lack of operational systems for data collection, processing, and subsequent monitoring. This constitutes a significant weakness in Chile's climate data development process that must be addressed to ensure the availability of information for national planning and monitoring, as well as international reporting under the ETF.

Chile has already submitted an NDC in 2015 and updated it in 2020, along with its LT-LEDS in 2021. Currently, Chile is actively engaged in developing its second NDC, scheduled for publication in 2025, which will prompt an abbreviated update of its LT-LEDS, in accordance with the requirements outlined in Chile's LMCC. Despite Chile's experience in these processes, there is an *“incomplete base information and limited coordination challenges the robust update of the LTS in response to the revised NDC”*, that hinder the robust updating of the LT-LEDS. The abbreviated update of the LT-LEDS represents a new endeavour requiring enhanced capacities and the development of numerous NDC impact studies to ensure its alignment with the 2025 NDC.

Solution

“To enhance Chile’s capacities to comply with its reporting requirements under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), in line with the Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC), through capacity building, institutional coordination and implementation of effective information systems”.

Through capacity-building initiatives, institutional coordination efforts, and the implementation of effective information systems, Chile aims to equip its institutions with the necessary tools to generate and comprehend the requisite information for ETF reporting consistently and in a streamlined manner.

At the heart of Chile's climate action efforts lies the need to enhance its reporting capacities under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), while concurrently aligning with the mandates set forth in the Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC). This dual objective not only underscores Chile's commitment to global climate initiatives but also positions the country as a frontrunner in sustainable climate change systems within the region.

Ultimately, by establishing fully operational systems and enhancing institutional capacities, Chile seeks to seamlessly meet reporting requirements under the ETF, thus cementing its position as a regional leader in sustainable climate change systems and contributing significantly to global climate initiatives.

Short-term outcomes

The project, entitled CBIT Phase 2, is structured into three components, each strategically designed to address critical gaps in Chile's institutional capacities and information systems related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, and financing. **A full detail of components, outcomes, outputs and activities can be found in Annex E of the Agency Project document.**

Component 1 focuses on bolstering institutional capacities for reporting mitigation information aligned with the ETF of the Paris Agreement. Through the adaptation of existing Climate Change National Information System (SNAICC) mitigation subsystems and the integration of various sectors via institutional

agreements, this component aims to enhance Chile's reporting capacity and elevate transparency and accountability in GHGI, projections and mitigation actions.

Outcome 1.1: Capacity for the regular development of GHG Inventory to support BTRs and national communications preparation strengthened.

Outputs:

1.1.1. Updated GHGI subsystem (SNI) to fulfil the ETF reporting requirements: This output is focused on updating the GHG Inventory subsystem (SNI) to meet the reporting requirements stipulated by the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The successful implementation of the activities outlined under this output is instrumental in enhancing Chile's ability to prepare Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and national communications (NCs) effectively, as well as indirectly supporting national climate change planning through NDCs and LT-LEDSS.

Activities:

1.1.1.1. Strengthening and adapting the interinstitutional coordination of the SNI subsystem to the requirements of the Regulation. The institutions involved in this activity are: Ministry of Energy (technical team for the Energy sector); INIA, Ministry of Agriculture (technical team for the Agriculture sector); INFOR and CONAF, Ministry of Agriculture (technical team for the LULUCF sector); and Ministry of Environment (technical team for the IPPU sector and the Waste sector).

1.1.1.2. Improving transparency in the documentation system of GHGI. The improvement of the documentation system covers all sectors and categories.

1.1.2. Implemented GHGI improvement plan: This output is dedicated to the implementation of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) improvement plan, a crucial element in enhancing Chile's capacity for the regular development of the GHG Inventory. The successful execution of this output is pivotal for ensuring the robustness, accuracy, and transparency of the GHGI, contributing to the preparation of high-quality Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and National Communications (NCs).

Activities:

1.1.2.1. Updating of GHGI estimations and QC through the implementation of the improvement plan. This activity will focus on specific activities of GHGI. At this time, the particular activities cannot be determined, as they are contingent upon the outcomes of the work plan that will be developed upon the completion of the GHGI currently in progress.

1.1.2.2. Developing country-specific AD, EFs and higher tier methodologies to improve GHGI transparency and completeness.

1.1.3. Strengthened national stakeholders' capacities on the ETF requirements and the preparation of the Common Reporting Tables (CRT) following a gender equity protocol: This output is dedicated to enhancing the capacities of national stakeholders in Chile regarding the preparation of Common Reporting Tables (CRT) to be reported along with the BTRs. The activities under this output aim to capacitate stakeholders in charge of a GHGI sector (Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, National Agricultural Research Institute (INIA), and the National Forestry Institute (INFOR) in the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively contribute to the preparation of CRT. During the development of the national stakeholder capacity building process, a gender approach will be considered to safeguard people's equal access to the

mandated activities, taking into consideration timetables and strategies that facilitate their permanence and optimal compliance.

Activities:

1.1.3.1. Analysis of the BTR1 CRT tables reporting and developing of recommendations for improvements.

1.1.3.2. Strengthening institutional capacities to report the CRT tables under ETF. The project will encourage gender-equitable participation in workshops, training sessions, and discussion forums. The sustainability of capacities will be strengthened through the enactment of the LMCC regulation, which establishes the national system for access to information and citizen participation on climate change and its subsystems.

Outcome 1.2: Operational GHG projections subsystem within SNAICC.

Outputs:

1.2.1. Improved SNP subsystem of SNAICC, ensuring comprehensive, effective implementation in line with ETF requirements: The successful implementation of Output 1.2.1 is pivotal to achieving the overarching outcome of establishing an operational GHG projections subsystem within SNAICC that aligns seamlessly with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements. This output encompasses a series of activities aimed at fortifying the National Projections System (SNP), guaranteeing its capability to adeptly estimate GHG projections for Chile with precision and within designated timelines. The institutions involved in this Output are regulated by the LMCC regulation, stating that there shall be sectoral teams. However, these teams have not yet been defined. Therefore, the respective institutions will be identified once they are defined following the publication of the systems regulation. The sustainability of capacities will be strengthened through the enactment of the LMCC regulation and the development of the SNP plan.

Activities:

1.2.1.1. Strengthening and adapting the interinstitutional coordination of the SNP subsystem to the requirements of the Regulation.

1.2.1.2. Developing of the documentation of the SNP subsystem.

1.2.1.3. Designing a roadmap for the periodical update of Chile's projections, including baseline guidelines and QC plan.

1.2.1.4. Enhancing transparency of projection estimations through the development of a national projections report.

1.2.1.5. Quality assurance of projection estimation and implementation of the identified improvements.

1.2.2. Strengthened national capacities on projections reporting under ETF following a gender equity protocol. Output 1.2.2 plays a pivotal role in realizing the broader outcome of establishing an operational GHG projections subsystem within SNAICC. This output is specifically designed to fortify the expertise and capabilities of key stakeholders involved in projections reporting, aligning with the requirements set forth by the ETF. During the development of the national stakeholder capacity building process, a gender approach will be considered to safeguard people's equal access to the mandated activities, taking into consideration timetables and strategies that facilitate their permanence and optimal compliance.

Activities:

1.2.2.1. Conducting training on developing sectoral projections to the institutional stakeholders. The institutions involved in this activity are regulated by the LMCC regulation, stating that there shall be sectoral subcommittees. However, these subcommittees have not yet been defined. Therefore, the respective institutions will be identified once they are defined following the publication of the systems regulation.

1.2.2.2. Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Environment on GHG projections to fulfil the ETF requirements.

Outcome 1.3: Updated and completed mitigation measures subsystem within SNAICC.

Outputs:

1.3.1. Operational Subsystem for Mitigation Actions within the SNAICC: Output 1.3.1 is a critical component aimed at developing the mitigation actions subsystem within SNAICC, leveraging previous experience gained from a pilot project and ensuring its robust implementation for all measures. This output aligns with the broader outcome of updating and completing the mitigation measures subsystem within SNAICC.

Activities:

1.3.1.1: Conducting an analysis of the mitigation actions report under BTR1 and offering recommendations for enhancement.

1.3.1.2: Update the mitigation actions subsystem to ensure a reporting in line with the ETF requirements.

1.3.1.3: Strengthening the national capacities and hands-on training for the practical implementation of the protocol for the identification and reporting of mitigation measures. The institutions involved in this activity are: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, Ministry of Minery, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of housing and urbanism. During the development of the national stakeholder capacity building process, a gender approach will be considered to safeguard people's equal access to the mandated activities, taking into consideration timetables and strategies that facilitate their permanence and optimal compliance. The sustainability of capacities primarily relates to the Sectoral Mitigation Plans (SMPs) that include commitments regarding the monitoring of measures, indicating that the ministries have an initial understanding of the relevance and necessity of subsequent monitoring of their SMP measures in the coming years.

1.3.1.4: Improving the estimation of the achieved mitigation from selected measures and developing recommendations for other measures. At this time, the particular measures cannot be determined, as they are contingent upon the outcomes of the first BTR.

1.3.2. Standardized of information on mitigation measures reported by the Sectoral Mitigation Plans (PSMs): Output 1.3.2 focuses on standardizing information related to mitigation measures reported in Sectoral Mitigation Plans (PSMs), contributing to the overall outcome of optimal reporting them within the ETF. The PSMs are elaborated by the Ministry of Energy, of Transport and Telecommunications, of Mining, Health, Agriculture, Public Works, and Housing and Urban Planning. The forestry sector is not included in the sectoral budgets and does not have an associated PSM.

Activities:

1.3.2.1. Reviewing of PSM information on mitigation actions and development of recommendations for future improvements in the process.

1.3.2.2: Validating the improvements through an institutional workshop and updating of the Mitigation Plan's Guideline.

1.3.2.3: Developing recommendations for improvements and information gaps for each PSM.

Component 2 is dedicated to strengthening institutional capacities for reporting adaptation and support-related information in alignment with the ETF. It involves the development of a novel subsystem to gather information on support needed and received, as well as the design and collection of information on sets of indicators for adaptation. This component aims to amplify monitoring and reporting capabilities related to vulnerability, climate resilience, and loss and damage, thereby contributing substantively to global efforts in combating climate change.

Outcome 2.1: Increased the capacity to fulfil the ETF reporting requirements on information related to support needed and received strengthened.

Outputs:

2.1.1. Strengthened sectoral capacities to collect the necessary information for reporting needs and support received in the ETF following a gender equity protocol: This output focuses on enhancing the capacities of sectoral institutions to effectively collect and report information related to support needed and received to be reported in the BTRs, aligning with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The development of this output is facilitated through two groups of activities, one focused on support received and another on needs. During the development of the national stakeholder capacity building process, a gender approach will be considered to safeguard people's equal access to the mandated activities, taking into consideration timetables and strategies that facilitate their permanence and optimal compliance. The project will encourage gender-equitable participation in workshops, training sessions, and discussion forums. However, it should be noted that direct control over this aspect is beyond the project's scope, as the selection of professionals is determined by the respective institutions themselves. The sustainability of capacities will be strengthened through the enactment of the LMCC regulation, and the development of the support needed and received subsystem.

Activities:

2.1.1.1: Design of a data collection tool for support received, including its manual and institutional training. At this time, the particular institutions cannot be determined, as they are contingent upon the outcomes of the first BTR.

2.1.1.2: Hands-on training of institutions in support received data collection.

2.1.1.3: Capacity building of sectoral institutions on needs and how to assess them.

2.1.1.4: Hands-on training of institutions in identifying needs.

2.1.1.5: Review of the information provided by institutions for the second BTR.

2.1.2. Operational Subsystem for Support Needed and Received within the SNAICC: This output is geared towards establishing and operationalizing the Support Needed and Received Subsystem within the SNAICC. The aim is to facilitate the accurate identification of needs, the tracking of support received, and the

analysis of their mutual impact, all focused on the reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

Activities:

2.1.2.1: Designing an SNAICC subsystem to identify support needed and received.

2.1.2.2: Developing an operational support needed and received subsystem within SNAICC, able to generate BTR information in line with the ETF requirements.

2.1.2.3: Analysis of the effect on needs of the support received. This in-depth analysis aims to assess the efficacy of the support in addressing specified needs, providing invaluable insights for refining future strategies and policies covering all sectors and categories.

Outcome 2.2: Strengthened technical capacities at the Ministry of the Environment and at the sectoral level to report and monitor adaptation.

Outputs:

2.2.1. Standardized information on adaptation measures reported by the Sectoral Adaptation Plans (PSAs): Output 2.2.1 focuses on standardizing information related to adaptation measures reported in Sectoral Adaptation Plans (PSAs), contributing to the overall outcome of optimizing their reporting within the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The standardization of information will include the participation of gender experts to make visible the impact that measures can have on gender gaps in the progress of the measures. The PSA are: Biodiversity; Water Resources; Infrastructure; Health; Mining; Energy; Forestry; Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture; Cities; Tourism; Coastal Zones; and Transport.

Activities:

2.2.1.1: Reviewing of PSA information on adaptation actions and development of recommendations for future improvements in the process.

2.2.1.2: Validating the improvements through an institutional workshop and updating of the Adaptation Plan's Guideline.

2.2.1.3: Developing recommendations for improvements and information gaps for each PSA.

2.2.2. Established an intersectional vulnerability indicators framework, including resilience indexes: This output is dedicated to elevating technical capacities, specifically within the Ministry of the Environment and across diverse sectors, to adeptly monitor vulnerability and climate resilience in Chile. The objective is to facilitate accurate reporting under the adaptation chapter of the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), aligning seamlessly with Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements. The need for a framework of resilience and vulnerability indicators was underscored in the National Adaptation Plan, as a measure to be developed. The overarching aim is to establish a robust framework that encompasses intersectional climate vulnerability indicators and resilience indexes, where indicators that offer insight into how gender gaps affect the progress of sectoral plans are made visible through a gender-relevant analysis. This common conceptual framework will be established across all sectors, with specific indicators tailored to each. This comprehensive approach ensures effective monitoring of these critical aspects of adaptation.

Activities:

2.2.2.1: Developing a nation-wide conceptual framework on climate resilience through a participatory process and capacitating the stakeholders on it.

2.2.2.2: Designing a set of climate resilience indicators for all sectors at national level.

2.2.2.3: Collecting information on climate resilience indicators.

2.2.2.4: Updating existing vulnerability indicators of ARClim and complete the set, taking into account the gender and vulnerable groups. The existing set of indicators will undergo a comprehensive review and be updated as necessary. Furthermore, CBIT-2 will focus on expanding the indicator set to encompass climate events, including meteorological, hydrological, and extreme weather phenomena. Additionally, the expanded indicators will address the specific needs and challenges faced by vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, individuals affected by gender-specific vulnerabilities, those living in poverty, elderly populations, persons with disabilities, migrants, and children and adolescents. Moreover, essential or key indicators for each sector will be developed to accurately reflect social, economic, territorial, and/or environmental vulnerabilities in ARClim's risk assessments. This enhanced set of indicators will provide a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of climate-related risks and vulnerabilities across diverse populations and sectors, thereby improving the efficacy of ARClim's evaluations and subsequent decision-making processes.

2.2.2.5: Collecting information on climate vulnerability indicators. This activity involves the systematic and regular gathering of information related to all the identified vulnerability indicators.

2.2.3. Developed loss and damage indicators framework and collected relevant information. This output is strategically aligned with the overarching outcome of strengthening technical capacities at the Ministry of the Environment and sectoral levels to effectively report and monitor adaptation measures (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex IV, para 112 and 113) and observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities, according to Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex IV, para 107(b) and 115 (a). Focused on the critical aspect of loss and damage, the output aims to develop a comprehensive set of indicators that can offer insights into the impacts of climate change and facilitate informed decision-making. At this time, the particular stakeholders involved in the output cannot be determined, as they are contingent upon the outcomes of the first BTR. The sustainability of capacities will be strengthened through the enactment of the LMCC regulation, and the development of the loss and damages subsystem.

Activities:

2.2.3.1: Developing institutional arrangements and capacities for reporting loss and damage indicators including the definition of roles and responsibilities: Loss and damage are critical elements in Chile's climate change monitoring framework and adaptation planning, serving to evaluate the effectiveness of measures to mitigate climate impacts. However, historical efforts have been fragmented, leading to inconsistent methodologies and outcomes, which limit the ability to compare and consolidate findings across sectors and regions. The Climate Change Framework Law establishes that the LT-LEDS defines the long-term guidelines that the country will follow to comply with the ETF, where it underscores the importance of loss and damage indicators as essential tools for monitoring and evaluating long-term adaptation to be included in adaptation plans. This aligns with the NDC commitments on adaptation, which compromises the development of loss and damage assessment.

Furthermore, the LMCC stipulates that PSAs must include indicators for monitoring, reporting, and verifying compliance with the measures outlined in the plans, as established by LT-LEDS. The LMCC further mandates the development of regulations to guide the preparation, review, and update of PSAs. These regulations require each PSA to submit an evaluation report prior to updates, analyzing their performance in achieving the adaptation objectives set out in the NDC and the LMCC—effectively conducting a long-term evaluation of adaptation. The institutions involved

considers the Ministry of Environment (Biodiversity PSA), Ministry of Public Works (Water Resources and Infrastructure PSA), Ministry of Health (Health PSA), Ministry of Minery (Minery PSA), Ministry of Energy (Energy PSA), Ministry of Agriculture (Forestry and Agriculture PSA), Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism (Fishery and Tourism PSA), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (Cities PSA), Ministry of National Defense (Costal areas PSA) and Ministry of Transport (Transport PSA). These institutions have the legal responsibility for compliance in the reporting of M&E indicators for PSA, as indicated in Article No. 9 of the LMCC, despite these requirements, existing instruments (the LMCC, regulations, LT-LEDS, and NDC) provide broad directives but lack specific guidance on how to develop the necessary governance and institutional arrangements for loss and damage MRV. This activity aims to address these gaps by reviewing these instruments and establishing a clear institutional and governance framework for MRV of loss and damage indicators. This framework will feed into Activity 2.2.3.3, which focuses on the actual data collection process, improving institutional coordination and integrating loss and damage information into national reports, including Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). Ultimately, this will enhance accountability, improve visibility of support needs for addressing climate impacts, and strengthen Chile's capacity to manage loss and damage. By meeting the provisions of Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex IV, para 107(b), 112, and 113, this activity will provide a robust approach for monitoring and evaluating the impact and effectiveness of adaptation actions. It will also strengthen accountability, improve visibility of support needs, and build Chile's capacity to manage loss and damage beyond the limits of adaptation, laying a solid foundation for adaptation tracking governance.

2.2.3.2: Designing a set of loss and damage indicators for all sectors at national level.

2.2.3.3: Collecting information on the loss and damage indicators.

Component 3 is dedicated to enhancing knowledge management and policy framework strengthening, with a focus on equipping national and regional stakeholders with the necessary expertise to fulfil ETF reporting requirements. This component aims to establish a knowledgeable and agile framework for climate action, leveraging effective knowledge management products and activities, along with south-south cooperation initiatives. These initiatives are particularly valuable as they enable Chile to share its experience and best practices with other countries, positioning Chile as a frontrunner in ETF reporting and offering valuable lessons for global climate governance efforts.

Outcome 3.1: National stakeholders' knowledge strengthened from the knowledge management products and activities

Outputs:

3.1.1. SNAICC portal for knowledge sharing and resource building updated: This output is focused on the update of the SNAICC portal to include all information developed during the CBIT-2 project. The idea is to ensure the proper dissemination of the information in the SNAICC that serves as a centralized hub for valuable information and resources related to climate change and its impacts.

Activities:

3.1.1.1: Enhancing the SNAICC portal to incorporate the newly developed information.

3.1.1.2: Ensure the alignment of SNAICC portal with the Climate Change Framework Law

3.1.2. Promoting south-south cooperation to disseminate lessons learned and good practices on Chile's experience on the ETF including good practices and results related to gender mainstreaming: This strategic output is strategically positioned to enhance the regional expertise by disseminating invaluable lessons and best practices drawn from Chile's pioneering experience with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The primary objective is to fortify the collective knowledge base through engaging regional experts

and fostering bilateral collaborations. This initiative aligns with the broader goal of bolstering knowledge management across the region.

Activities:

3.1.2.1: Participating in regional workshops and conferences for lesson dissemination. Currently, the Ministry of Environment is closely collaborating with the CBIT GSP project, with dedicated staff as focal points and active involvement of the Climate Change Division in CBIT GSP training, positioning CBIT GSP as a key partner for implementing the activity. Nevertheless, other initiatives will be explored to find potential synergies and understand their future plans.

3.1.2.2: Facilitating hands-on bilateral training sessions with other countries in the region.

3.1.2.3: Preparing and publishing knowledge materials on lessons learned in Chile's CBIT-2.

Outcome 3.2: Integrated institutional capacity to enhance transparency and tracking of the NDC strengthened. This activity aligns with the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) objective in support of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which is elaborated in the 'Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support' (MPGs). The MPGs stipulate that Parties shall report 'Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement' and "Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement". The work to be developed under this outcome serves a dual purpose related to transparency: it will establish the foundation and provide essential information for developing and applying a set of indicators to track progress, and the definition of contributions (targets) and NDC indicators will be incorporated into the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). Furthermore, this work will generate the knowledge necessary for selecting measures that support the NDC, which must be reported, along with their associated costs, in the BTR that are defined in the LT-LEDS, and sets the general long-term guidelines that the country will follow in a transversal and integrated manner, including the guidelines to comply the ETF, as the Climate Change Law established that the LT-LEDS must contain, between others, the objectives, targets and indicators for mitigation and adaptation in the medium term, as established in the NDC. It is noteworthy that this activity builds upon and continues the efforts initiated in the previous CBIT initiative (GEF ID 9835), ensuring continuity and enhancement of transparency-related capacity-building efforts.

Outputs:

3.2.1. Enhanced technical expertise within the Ministry of the Environment for the NDC transparency: This strategic output is geared towards fortifying through equitable access for women and men to, the technical expertise essential for enhance transparency and tracking of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The primary focus is on enhancing the capabilities housed within the Ministry of the Environment, cultivating a cohesive and integrated institutional prowess. The core objective is to culminate the NDC update by fortify the clarity, transparency and understanding of the updated NDC. Complementary, the output aims to develop additional supporting products that concentrate on crucial aspects such as the cost of inaction and the robustness of projections. This strategic alignment underlines a holistic approach to NDC enhancement, extending beyond the technical intricacies to include fortify the clarity, transparency and understanding of the updated NDC. By undertaking these activities, the output not only contributes to the technical refinement of the NDC but also to provide a better understanding on how methodological consistency has been assured between the NDC and the BTR. The emphasis on supporting products related to the cost of inaction and projection robustness adds a layer of depth, enriching the NDC transparency and support tracking in progress made to implement and achieve the NDC commitments with contextualized insights and comprehensive information.

Activities:

3.2.1.1: Developing a nation-wide methodology for evaluating the costs of climate inaction through a participatory process: The main objective for evaluating the costs of climate inaction, on the one hand,

it will allow informing NDC enhancement and decision making and on the other hand, it will allow the generation of knowledge to monitor the future impacts of climate change and report information in accordance with what is established in Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex IV, para 107(b) which indicates that parties should provide information of observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities, and 115 (a), which encourages parties to provide information related to enhancing understanding to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate related risks and vulnerabilities to be reported in future BTRs.

3.2.1.2: Estimation of the cost of inaction for each sector: this activity will provide data on adaptation that will contribute to the tracking of the NDC, which will be also reported in the 2026 BTR.

3.2.1.3: Analysis of the robustness of mitigation projections. This activity involves a thorough analysis of the existing mitigation projections, primarily, of the sector included in the 2020 NDC (i.e., Energy, Waste and Agriculture), even though the inclusion of other sectors will be evaluated. This activity will inform the sectorial scope of work of the trainings of activities 1.2.2.1 and 1.2.2.2, which also focus on sectoral projections for institutional stakeholders.

3.2.1.4: Building capacity for enhancing the information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of the NDC: to provide a clear understanding on progress in implementing and achieving their NDC's, parties are encouraged to provide specific Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) of their NDCs. This essential information builds the basis of transparency under Article 4 and enables Parties, technical expert review teams and any other interested stakeholders to better understand how methodological consistency has been assured between the NDC and the BTR. Without clear data on ICTU, BTRs risk failing to comply with ETF. Chile has shown a strong commitment to transparency and climate action through the Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC). The LMCC mandates the elaboration of PSM from various ministries, also subnational climate action plans and other initiatives to reduce emission and achieve the national reduction goals. The MMA presents a great challenge in the coordination and implementation of the LMCC, requiring a complex interinstitutional effort.

This activity aims to provide targeted support to the MMA by contracting a consultancy to assist in gathering critical information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of the NDC (Decision 4/CMA.1, Annex I and Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex III), including information related to reference indicators, baselines, reference levels, including sector, category, activity-specific parameters, key assumptions, methodologies, data sources, and models from mitigation plans, strategies or key actions that support the NDC. Also, the consideration of ambition regarding the first Global Stock Take and sectorial pathways considered. The consultancy will work closely with MMA and other institutions to ensure data consistency and readiness for inclusion in subsequent BTRs.

To ensure sustainability of NDC tracking, the consultancy also will capacitate institutions responsible for reporting. The institutions involved in this activity are: Ministry of Energy (technical team for the Energy sector); INIA, Ministry of Agriculture (technical team for the Agriculture sector); INFOR and CONAF, Ministry of Agriculture (technical team for the LULUCF sector); and Ministry of Environment (technical team for the IPPU sector and the Waste sector). This training and capacitation will build institutional capacity by providing the necessary skills and knowledge to track and report progress on NDC implementation effectively, essential for achieving long-term success in fulfilling Chile's transparency obligations under the ETF.

The expected outcomes of this activity include, a comprehensive compilation of ICTU-related information, aligned with international transparency requirements, enhanced institutional capacity across key sectors and actors for reporting progress on NDC implementation and strengthened interinstitutional coordination to support Chile's climate commitments. Ultimately, this activity will reinforce Chile's ability to comply with international reporting obligations, improve transparency, and build a robust foundation for tracking progress toward achieving its climate goals.

3.2.2. Strengthened technical capacities at the Ministry of the Environment for tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the updated NDC, following a gender equity protocol: The central aim of this output is to facilitate a smooth and efficient tracking in progress made in implementing and achieving the updated NDC and the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), as Article 4, para 19 of the Paris Agreement indicates that parties should strive to formulate a LT-LEDS, enhancing decision-making and tracking progress in implementing and achieving Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) through capacity building and a collaborative approach with key stakeholders. Here, it is relevant to point out that Chile's LT-LEDS is closely linked to its NDC 2020, in particular between GHG emissions sectoral budgets proposed in the LT-LEDS, which together sum up the national sectoral budget on GHG emissions that is the first mitigation goal of the country defined in the NDC 2020. Therefore, it is vital to strengthen the technical capacities within the Ministry of the Environment and the sectoral authorities to assess and update the sectoral budgets and accountability rules assigned to specific ministries, determining sectoral objectives and goals which must be in line with the sectoral mitigation plans. Also, the abbreviated update of the LT-LEDS not only defines the sectoral budgets but also this instrument defines the mitigation sectoral efforts needed to reach the sectoral budgets. These mitigation sectoral efforts are the mitigation measures or mitigation actions that the ministries or sectoral authorities are committed to implementing. The implementation plan of the mitigation actions that will allow reaching the sectoral budgets is proposed in the mitigation sectoral plans under preparation during 2024. The mitigation actions committed by the sectoral authorities in their mitigation sectoral plans will be monitored in the second BTR in compliance with Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex III, D. Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, this updated strategy will play a crucial guiding role in steering the future updates of Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), ensuring alignment with the dynamic landscape of global climate frameworks, and favouring the consistency between Chile's NDC 2025 and the abbreviated update of the mitigation sectoral plans. This harmonization positions Chile at the forefront of climate action, melding national priorities with international imperatives. During the development of the national stakeholder capacity building process, a gender approach will be considered to safeguard people's equal access to the mandated activities, taking into consideration timetables and strategies that facilitate their permanence and optimal compliance.

Activities:

3.2.2.1: Enhancing institutional capacities on Chile's LT-LEDS development process: Capacity building in sectoral carbon budget accounting rules for NDC tracking: Capacity building in sectoral carbon budget accounting rules for NDC tracking This activity focuses on strengthening stakeholder capacities and institutional expertise to enhance the understanding and application of accounting rules for tracking greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reductions within Chile's MRV system, particularly in relation to sectoral carbon budgets. By fostering collaboration and equipping stakeholders with the necessary tools, this activity lays the foundation for transparent, efficient, and participatory GHG emissions accounting, aligning with Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex IV, para 61, and Article 13, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement. This foundational work is crucial for advancing toward Chile's 2026 PSM update and achieving its NDC mitigation and reporting goals.

The institutions involved in this activity are the Ministry of Energy (responsible for emissions related to petroleum refinery, electricity generation, among other sectors), Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications (responsible for transport emitting sector), Ministry of Mining (responsible for mining emitting sector), Ministry of Agriculture (responsible for agriculture emitting sector), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (responsible for emissions from

household fuel burning emitting sector), Ministry of Health (responsible for emissions from waste sector) and Ministry of Public Works (responsible for emissions from energy emissions (commercial, public and residential)).

3.2.2.2: Updating the estimations of the sectoral budgets for assigning sectoral efforts.

3.2.2.3: Adjusting sectoral objectives and goals of the LT-LEDS to the new existing information.

3.2.2.4: Developing and validating indicators for monitoring and tracking sectoral objectives and goals to track LT-LEDS and achieve NDC goals: this activity will define updated sectoral objectives and goals necessary for Chile's transformation toward a carbon-neutral and climate-resilient country by 2050, emphasizing those essential to meeting the provisions of the NDC. These sectoral objectives and goals are strongly linked to PSA and PSMs, as they are enablers for sectoral transformations. To ensure effective implementation and progress tracking, this activity focuses on developing and validating robust indicators aligned with these sectoral objectives and goals.

Indicators will serve as critical tools for monitoring the implementation of the LT-LEDS, ensuring alignment with the PSA and PSM, which are scheduled to commence implementation in the second semester of 2025. These indicators will include methodologies, roles and responsibilities, timeframes, reporting and verification mechanisms, and functions for evaluating compliance. By allowing stakeholders to identify and anticipate potential risks of non-compliance, the indicators will enable targeted interventions to safeguard the achievement of PSA and PSM goals.

This activity adopts a highly collaborative approach, engaging sectoral stakeholders responsible for implementing their objectives and goals. The institutions involved in this activity are: Ministry of Energy (technical team for the Energy emitting sector and responsible of Energy PSA); INIA, Ministry of Agriculture (technical team for the Agriculture sector and responsible of Forestry and Agriculture PSA); INFOR and CONAF, Ministry of Agriculture (technical team for the LULUCF sector); and Ministry of Environment (technical team for the IPPU sector and the Waste sector and responsible for Biodiversity PSA), Ministry of Public Works (Water Resources and Infrastructure PSA), Ministry of Health (Health PSA), Ministry of Minery (Minery PSA), Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism (Fishery and Tourism PSA), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (Cities PSA), Ministry of National Defense (Costal areas PSA) and Ministry of Transport (Transport PSA). Through workshops and validation sessions, stakeholders will review, refine, and approve the proposed indicators to ensure their practicality and effectiveness.

The primary outcome of this activity will be a finalized monitoring indicators framework, presented at the start of 2026. This document will provide a strategic roadmap for tracking sectoral objectives and goals, including mechanisms to monitor compliance and evaluate progress. The LT-LEDS consultancy will play a pivotal role in ensuring that the framework integrates seamlessly with national policies and global climate objectives, laying the groundwork for effective monitoring and accountability.

3.2.2.5: Developing and validating indicators for monitoring and tracking means of implementation (MOI) of the NDC.: The means of implementation are at the service of mitigation and adaptation, steering concerted efforts across diverse sectors and administrative levels of the country. Moreover, they are integral to the implementation of the mitigation and adaptation measures outlined in the PSM and PSA. With an abbreviated update of the PSM scheduled for 2026, the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) will undertake a review and enhancement of the LT-LEDS MOI to ensure their relevance and incorporation into the updated plans. Despite their critical role, the MOI currently lacks

specific monitoring and evaluation indicators to measure progress in achieving their commitments under the NDC. This activity aims to address this gap by developing robust indicators that will enable accurate tracking of MOI contributions from the NDC and the LT-LEDS.

3.2.2.6: Estimating progress of NDC means of implementation (MOI): Building on the indicator established in the previous activity, this activity focuses on the practical estimation of the indicators of the means of implementation. The monitoring and evaluation of the MOI provides insightful information for decision-making and planning on climate action implementation. Undertaken by project experts, this initiative involves regular assessments of MOI indicators throughout the project's duration. These adaptations are informed by the dynamic landscape of circumstances, emerging data, and stakeholder feedback, ensuring the sustained relevance and impact of Chile's climate strategies. The foresight embedded in this continuous monitoring activity not only fortifies the adaptability of Chile's climate plans but also serves as a proactive measure to keep abreast of changing conditions. By fostering a responsive and iterative approach, this activity contributes to the resilience and efficacy of the NDC and LT-LEDS, thereby enhancing their capacity to guide Chile's sustainable and climate-resilient future. This activity will support achieving the requirements specified in the MPG's, specifically Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex V, para 125, where parties are encouraged to provide relevant information on financial support mobilized through public interventions, and Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex V, para 127, where parties are encouraged to provide relevant information on measures or activities related to support for technology development and transfer implemented or planned.

Furthermore, a comprehensive Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been designed to advance gender equality and empower women and girls within the context of each component's objectives. This plan incorporates activities aligned with the project's overarching goals, aiming to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into all facets of project implementation. Through targeted initiatives and interventions, GAP seeks to address gender disparities and promote inclusive development, thereby maximizing the positive impact of the project on diverse communities and stakeholders.

To involve non-state actors in the process, such as civil society, academia and private sector, outputs 3.1.1 will ensure information is made available and tailored to the language needs of different stakeholders.

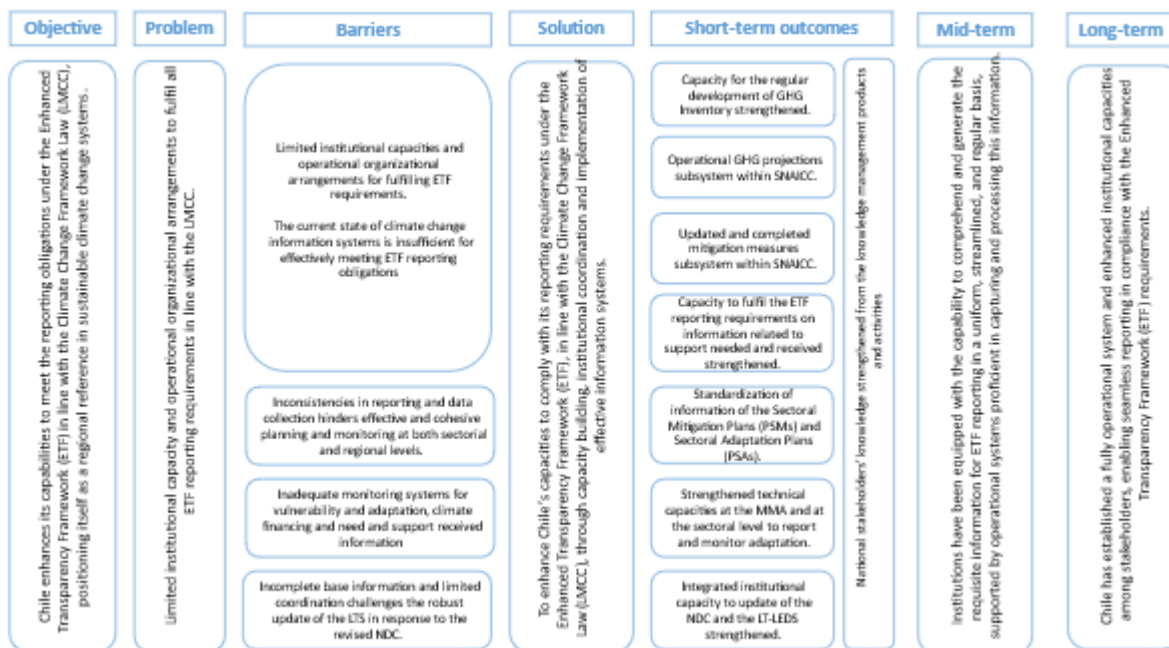
Future scenarios

The project's activities, delineated across its components, outcomes, outputs, and activities (refer to Annex E for detailed descriptions), address the existing barriers comprehensively. Specific outputs are designed to directly confront these barriers, while others are focused on creating the necessary enabling environment for the project's overarching goals. With these interventions in mind, the future scenarios can be envisioned as follows:

- Mid-term scenario *“Institutions have been equipped with the capability to comprehend and generate the requisite information for ETF reporting in a uniform, streamlined, and regular basis, supported by operational systems proficient in capturing and processing this information”*: In the mid-term, the project interventions aim to equip institutions with the necessary capabilities to comprehend and generate information required for ETF reporting. This involves providing training and support to relevant stakeholders, streamlining processes, and implementing operational systems for data capture and processing. As a result, institutions will be better equipped to report information in a uniform and timely manner, laying the groundwork for improved transparency and accountability in climate reporting.
- Long-term scenario *“Chile has established a fully operational system and enhanced institutional capacities among stakeholders, enabling seamless reporting in compliance with the Enhanced*

Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements”: Looking ahead to the long term, the project aims to establish a fully operational system and enhance institutional capacities among stakeholders. With improved systems and capacities in place, Chile will be able to seamlessly report information in compliance with the ETF requirements on an ongoing basis. This will ensure sustained transparency and accountability in climate reporting efforts, facilitating informed decision-making and effective climate action planning at both national and international levels.

The project's logic is meticulously crafted to ensure that the anticipated outcomes are not only achieved but also sustained and resilient in the face of potential future changes. The overarching objective is to establish a system that can withstand and adapt to various challenges and barriers that may arise in the future. By implementing robust mechanisms and institutional arrangements the project aims to fortify the resilience of the system, thereby enhancing its ability to endure and thrive amidst evolving circumstances. Through strategic planning and proactive measures, the project endeavours to future-proof the outcomes, ensuring their longevity and effectiveness in addressing the dynamic landscape of climate change and related challenges. The following diagram represents the proposed Theory of Change for the project, and has also been uploaded as Annex to the GEF portal.



The previous objectives will be achieved through significant interinstitutional collaboration, especially for the proper operation of the SNAICC subsystems. A detailed list of stakeholders and their roles is included in section A Project Rationale. The aim of this project is to establish an enabling environment conducive to national planning and international reporting in accordance with ETF requirements, with both objectives falling under the purview of the national government. In this context, the involvement of the private sector is primarily limited, typically extending to roles such as data provision or the execution of specific actions. Therefore, given the project's primary focus on transparency, the engagement of the private sector will be indirect, primarily through contributions to the subsystems of the SNAICC.

Results

In addition to the previously outlined global short and long-term objectives, the project will yield supplementary outcomes aimed at bolstering the national and regional knowledge and regulatory systems, among other areas of focus.

The project is intended to be transformative and innovative. It aims to revolutionize the current landscape by establishing a fully operational and comprehensive system capable of generating all necessary climate change information. With its ambitious objectives, the project anticipates achieving full realization without the need for further scaling up. The project has an innovative feature, aspiring to pioneer one of the region's inaugural complete climate change transparency systems. As an integral part of its mission, the project will actively try to scale up its results in the region by sharing insights and lessons learned with other Latin American countries. This dissemination strategy encompasses participation in regional summits, conferences, and direct bilateral assistance to foster the adoption of innovative practices and best-in-class approaches to climate change transparency throughout the region.

The project harnesses the existing knowledge, capacities, and systems, leveraging a comprehensive strategy aimed at enhancing or developing new ones. Serving as a knowledge management endeavor, the project's ultimate goal is to establish a fully functional transparency system (SNAICC and its subsystems). This system will effectively capture, store, report, and disseminate all pertinent climate change information necessary for national planning and international reporting. By integrating relevant stakeholders deeply into the process, the project not only enhances the national climate process but also supports stakeholders in their planning efforts and alleviates the burden of climate change reporting. Furthermore, with the implementation of the SNAICC system, future climate projects are poised to benefit significantly, as all relevant information and expertise will be readily accessible in one centralized location.

This project will improve and develop national policies and strategies, including the alignment of existing policies. The primary aim of the project is to implement Chile's Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC) as a means to fulfill the reporting obligations stipulated under the ETF, thereby bolstering the implementation of this crucial national policy. Moreover, the project will lend support to enhance transparency and tracking of other national strategies, including the 2025 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the abbreviated update of the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT LEDS), and the alignment of the Mitigation and Adaptation Sectoral Plans (PSM and PSA) with the LMCC and ETF requirements.

We acknowledge that achieving the project objective depends on enhancing human, institutional, and technical capacities. To ensure the system's full operability by the project's conclusion, a meticulously designed array of activities will be implemented. Central to this endeavor is a dedicated focus on capacity building, with an emphasis on hands-on training and direct support for stakeholders. Through these initiatives, experts will acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to fortify the project's resilience. Moreover, the project is committed to the development and reinforcement of Chile's transparency subsystems. This involves optimizing working arrangements, such as delineating roles and responsibilities and establishing robust institutional frameworks. Additionally, the project will leverage technological advancements by creating online platforms for data collection, processing, and reporting. These dual actions not only bolster resilience but also significantly enhance national capacities in climate change management.

The request for an increased budget in CBIT-2 compared to CBIT-1 (GEF ID 9835) is fully justified by the significantly more ambitious objectives of the new phase. While CBIT-1 served as a preliminary project focused on laying the groundwork, CBIT-2 aims to establish a fully operational and comprehensive system aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). CBIT-1 successfully designed key systems and solutions responding to ETF requirements, but CBIT-2 is centered on their full implementation and the evolution of these initial designs. This phase not only targets operationalizing these systems but also emphasizes capacity building and outreach to key national stakeholders. Furthermore, CBIT-2 expands its focus to include regional engagement, providing valuable support and

knowledge sharing to other countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region. This broader scope and enhanced focus on regional capacity-building underscore the need for increased financial resources.

Additionally, the passing of Chile’s Climate Change Framework Law in June 2022 has further elevated the country’s climate transparency commitments, both in terms of reporting obligations and stakeholder engagement. The law introduces more stringent requirements for transparency and mandates greater participation of sectoral and subnational actors. As a result, CBIT-2 must integrate these new legal frameworks and address the corresponding need for greater involvement across various sectors and governance levels. These new developments significantly expand the project’s scope and complexity, further reinforcing the necessity for additional funding. The increased budget will enable the project to meet these heightened demands, ensuring Chile can fulfill its international commitments under the ETF and contribute meaningfully to regional climate transparency efforts.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Ministry of Environment (MMA) will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results. As Executing Agency of the project, the MMA is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

The project organization structure is as follows:

Figure 1 Project organization structure

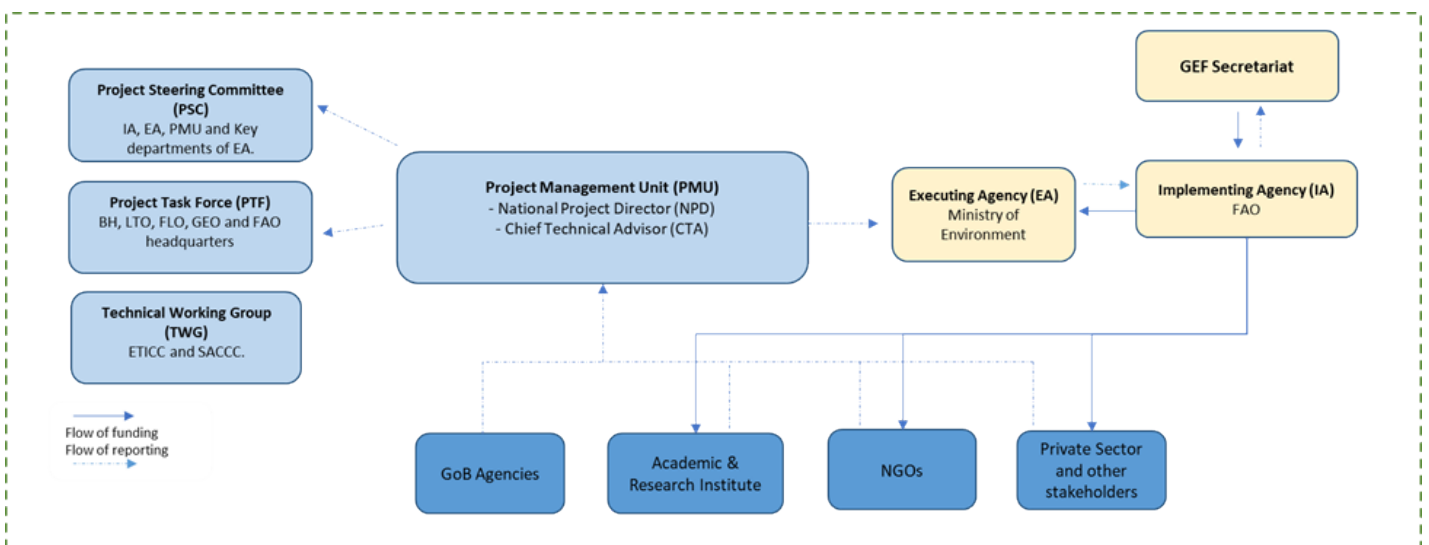


Table 2 project governance structure

Body	Composition	Role and Description
Project Management Unit (PMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Project Director (NPD) - Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) - National Gender Expert - Finance and Administrative Officer - M&E Expert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Day-to-day project monitoring. - Planning of contracting and technical selection processes. - Prepare Monitoring and Reporting documents, as follows: i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. - Include the procurement plan in AWP/B
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Division of Climate Change - Ministry of Environment (will chair as the Executing Agency) - Department of Mitigation and Transparency – Ministry of Environment - Department of Adaptation – Ministry of Environment - Department of climate financing and means of implementation – Ministry of Environment - PMU - FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main governing body of the project carries out the total project oversight and supervision. - Provide technical guidance to the PMU. - Provide a Focal point for the project in their respective institutions. Each member will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project. - Review, validate and approve AWP/B presented by the PMU. - Review of Inception report - Participate in biannual coordination meeting. - Approvals of PPRs (twice a year)
Project Task Force (PTF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget Holder (BH) - Lead Technical Officer (LTO) - Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) - GEF Technical Officer (GTO) - Relevant technical units in FAO headquarters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is a management and consultative body that integrate the necessary technical qualifications from the FAO relevant units to support the project. - Actively participate in approval, reviewing and validating Monitoring and reporting reports, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Review and comment PPRs. o Review CORE indicator progress and - Review of AWP/B
Technical Working Group (TGW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ETICC - Scientific Advisory Committee for Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides technical advice and guidance to the Steering Committee on issues related to the implementation of the project activities. - Focal points ensure a smooth and reciprocal exchange of information and knowledge between their institutions and the project, and foster coordination and connections between the project's activities and the agency's work plan.
Executing Agency (EA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Environment with the execution support from the FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for the day-to-day management of project results. - Responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements. - Chair Project Steering Committee (PSC)
Implementing Agency (IA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project assurance role and will supervise and provide technical guidance for the overall implementation of the project. - Assess Executing Agency's technical supports needs. - Monitor and oversee Executing Agency's compliance with the project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers and the rules and procedures of FAO and GEF; - Commence and completing the responsibilities allocated to it in the Project Document in a timely manner, provided that all necessary reports and other documents are available. - Administrate the portion of project GEF funds that has been agreed to remain for FAO direct administration. These funds will be managed in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;

Body	Composition	Role and Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing and completing monitoring, assessment, assurance activities and evaluation of the Project; - Review, discuss with the Executing Agency, and approve the project progress and financial reports, undertaking and completing monitoring, assessment, assurance activities, evaluation and oversight of the project; - Liaising on an ongoing basis, as needed, with the Government (as applicable), other members of the United Nations Country Team, Resource Partner, and other stakeholders; - Providing overall guidance, oversight, technical assistance and leadership, as appropriate, for the Project; - Provide financial and audit services to the project including budget release, budget revisions and administration of funds from GEF in accordance with rules and procedures of FAO; - Oversee financial expenditures against project budgets; - Ensure that all activities, including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with FAO and GEF relevant procedures and agreements; - Initiate joint review meetings with the Executing Agency to agree on the resolution of findings and to document the lessons learned; - Report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, on project progress and provide consolidated financial reports to the GEF Trustee; - Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; - Lead the Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation; - Monitor implementation of the plan for social and environmental safeguards, in accordance with the FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards; - Trigger additional reviews, audits and/or evaluations, as necessary.

The government may designate a National Project Director (NPD). The NPD is a public official not covered by the project's budget. Instead, their involvement represents a part of the country's co-financing contribution to the project. Located in the MMA, the NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He/She will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Chief Technical Advisor (see below) on the government policies and priorities.

The MMA will chair the Project Steering Committee which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

The PSC will be comprised of representatives from Department of Mitigation and Transparency, Department of Adaptation, and the Department of Climate Finance and Means of Implementation of the Division of Climate Change of the MMA and FAO. The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO

will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex J for details):

- The Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day to day project execution;
 - The Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;
- The Funding Liaison Officer(s) and the GEF Technical Officers (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
 - Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers and other rules and procedures of FAO;
 - Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
 - Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
 - Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;
- Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

At the request of the Government of Chile and as documented in the GEF OFP letter of support, FAO will provide execution support by administering the full GEF grant, providing all administrative services, including recruitment, procurement of inputs, contracting, etc. following FAO procedures, under guidance of the Ministry of Environment (MMA) as Executing Entity and following Work Plan approved by the Project Steering Committee. The MMA assumes executing responsibilities and project leadership and as such, it is the only decision-making body on the use of all resources allocated to the project, with supervision from FAO as implementing agency. The MMA will nominate a project national director, with direct involvement in technical and financial planning, providing specific guidelines for the elaboration of terms of reference, revision and approval of technical documents and any other matter related to project guidance and execution. FAO will not charge costs to the project budget to perform the administration of resources as requested by the Chile GEF OFP. To ensure adequate firewalls between implementation and execution roles, FAO office in the country provides the execution support role, while the implementing role is guaranteed by a project task force, with the participation of a Lead Technical Officer, Funding

Liaison Officer and GEF Technical Officer, located in FAO’s regional office and headquarters. FAO internal control frameworks are also designed to provide adequate oversight to project execution, with the Regional Office, the Finance Division, Office of Evaluation, Office of Inspector General, and Office of Climate Change and Environment monitoring the GEF portfolio.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

In the following table, it is described the cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing.

Table 3 Ongoing complementary projects

Project or Initiative (Period of implementation)	Complementarity with the CBIT-phase two project	Donor and amount
First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and Fifth National Communication to UNFCCC (September 2022 to March 2025)	<p>Support the Government of Chile to prepare its First Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication under the UNFCCC as main products. Enhanced outputs expected through the implementation of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated (NGHGI) for 1990 – 2022 period. - Update progress in mitigation policies and actions. - Loss and damage study. - Support and need chapter compliance and systematization. <p>The project aims to assist Chile in the development of its Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and National Communications (NC), focusing on enhancing and generating capacities for reporting within the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Through various components, it lays the groundwork for fostering improvements in both technical and institutional capacities. This initiative complements the proposed project by building a solid foundation that strengthens Chile's ability to meet international reporting standards, thereby contributing to a more robust and effective reporting framework.</p>	GEF (USD\$517,000)
Implementation of the road map of the SNAICC (2024)	The project is designed to outline the technical and computer requirements necessary for implementing the National System of Access to Information and Citizen Participation in Climate Change (SNAICC). It aims to define the specifications for developing the SNAICC platform, which will host the various subsystems targeted for enhancement and development within this initiative. By focusing on the precise needs for infrastructure and technology, the project seeks to ensure that the SNAICC serves as an effective and user-friendly platform, enabling better access to information and facilitating greater citizen participation in climate change initiative	MMA (USD\$25,000)
Software development for the SNAICC (2024)	The project, which will be developed throughout 2024, is based on the bases established by the initiative 'Technical and computer requirements for the implementation of the SNAICC'. It focuses on developing the platform of the National System of Access to Information and Citizen Participation in Climate Change (SNAICC). This platform is expected to host subsystems, expedients and documents that are intended be development in the Through this integrated approach, the project seeks to create a cohesive and comprehensive system that not only meets technical specifications but also aligns with the goals of greater transparency and public participation.	MMA (USD\$104,287)
NDC 2025 update study (2024)	The project focuses on providing crucial inputs for the development and update of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for 2025. This initiative aims to refresh these commitments based on the latest developments in climate	MMA (USD\$100,000)

Project or Initiative (Period of implementation)	Complementarity with the CBIT-phase two project	Donor and amount
	science, policy progress, and newly available data. These inputs are key to the project as they will establish the foundation for updating the LDS and its subcomponents, ensuring alignment with global climate goals and enhancing national climate action plans. This study will be key input featuring a public consultation process within the project to ensure inclusivity and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.	
Study of Vulnerability and Adaptation Indicators for Climate Change Management Instruments (2024)	The project aims to create a framework for evaluating climate change vulnerability and adaptation strategies. By identifying key indicators, it seeks to improve management and policy tools for adaptation to climate impact for climate change adaptation management instruments. This study is complementary to the development of the adaptation indicator outputs proposed by the project.	MMA (USD\$62,500)
NDC Update: Integrated commitments and adaptation commitments (2024)	This project will update the Integrated commitment and adaptation of the NDC- This input will be crucial input, featuring a public consultation process within the project to ensure inclusivity and comprehensive stakeholder engagement. This approach not only enhances the project's alignment with the ETF requirements but also complements the overall project proposal by integrating community feedback into the development process.	MMA (USD\$81,250)
Black Carbon (CN) mitigation target study	This research will serve as a critical input for updating the NDC, providing essential information to guide a participatory process that will be conducted as part of the public consultation framework within the project. By focusing on the mitigation of Black Carbon (BC), the study aims to contribute significantly to the project's objectives, ensuring that the NDC update is informed by comprehensive data and stakeholder insights. This approach not only strengthens the project's foundation for addressing climate change but also ensures that the proposal is enhanced through active engagement and input from the community.	MMA (USD\$22,500)

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		160		
Male		160		
Total	0	320	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Core indicator 11 was derived from the estimation of climate change focal points actively engaging in the Inter-Ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (ETICC), in addition to the official country teams that will participate in the technical cooperation processes and are expected to benefit from the activities integrated in the GAP. These initiatives encompass workshops and training sessions, among others. The relatively limited number of anticipated beneficiaries outlined in this indicator primarily reflects the project's central focus on bolstering institutional capacity, enhancing the skillsets of public officials, and fortifying information systems infrastructure. It does not explicitly entail the provision of direct benefits aimed at implementing climate change mitigation or adaptation measures within the designated region.

Specific indicator details are shown in Annex C: Results Framework, specifically details on the baseline, medium-term goal, final goal, means of verification and assumptions. Direct beneficiaries have been estimated in training sessions, workshops, bilateral training sessions or participatory processes in which different stakeholders are involved. The activities to which these beneficiaries are associated are: 1.1.3.2 Strengthening institutional capacities to report the CRT tables under ETF; 1.2.2.1 Conducting training on developing sectoral projections to the institutional stakeholders; 1.2.2.2 Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Environment on GHG projections to fulfil the ETF requirements; 1.3.1.3 Strengthening the national capacities and hands-on training for the practical implementation of the protocol for the identification and reporting of mitigation measures; 2.1.1.2 Hands-on training of institutions in support received data collection; 2.1.1.4 Hands-on training of institutions in identifying needs; 2.2.1.2 Validating the improvements through an institutional workshop and updating of the Adaptation Plan's Guideline ; 2.2.3.1 Developing a nation-wide conceptual framework of loss and damage through a participatory process and capacitating the stakeholders on it; 3.1.2.1: Participating in regional workshops and conferences for lesson dissemination; 3.2.1.1 Developing a nation-wide methodology for evaluating the costs of climate inaction through a participatory process and 3.2.1.2 Facilitating hands-on bilateral training sessions with other countries in the region. medium-term goals and final goals are accounted for cumulative direct beneficiaries along the project.

Regarding the beneficiary stakeholders, they are mainly associated with those institutions that are responsible for generating GHI reports, PSM, PSA, which are mostly part of the ETICC mentioned in Table 1. For those activities related to dissemination and bi-lateral training, are manly stakeholders from the "Climate week" and ETF responsible counterparts in other counties.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Risk of being affected by climate change: The ESS certification and risk screening checklist presented a low climate risk (ESS-3) for the project. The project mainly involves the development of capacities and the strengthening of transparency information systems, so it is not affected by climate change.
Environmental and Social	Low	Environmental and social potential: In the Project Risk Certification, the project presented a low risk for environmental and social safeguards. A possible risk associated with ESS 6.3 (How is the project planning to address Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risks?) was identified. As a first risk reduction measure, FAO Chile has a PSEA specialist duly budgeted on all projects. Secondly, the project will also have a Gender specialist who will promote and implement the Gender Action Plan on gender equity approach and in this framework will include issues related to the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation. All other risks in the FAO are low. Exclusion of potential affected stakeholders: Ensure the mapping of actors who need to be consulted in the report and not leaving anyone behind, as well as making the results visible.

Political and Governance	Moderate	Political changes in government priorities: MMA, FAO and the project team will disseminate information on the utmost significance of climate change and the reporting commitments under UNFCCC to ensure that those issues are high-ranked and prioritized on the political agenda.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Policies and strategies: The project will stress the importance of the national benefits in addressing ETF. It will provide clear examples of strategies and policies that can be strengthened and improved with a systemic and institutionalized ETF framework.
Technological	Low	Coherence in project design: The project has been designed based on the lessons learned from the previous CBIT project (GEF ID 9835) and a review process of MMA, FAO and GEF helped to clarify a few points in the design. Additionally, the project has been designed based on the needs to meet the ETF requirement reported by the stakeholders involved.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Macroeconomic stability: The project is mostly a capacity building support which will not be affected and vice versa the country macroeconomics.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Change of authorities of key institutional actors: This project establishes context-specific governance reflected in the structure of the Steering Committee, made up of representatives of the highest level of stakeholders, that is, key actors at the institutional strategic level, which favors making institutional adjustments. Insufficient capacity of the Project Management Unit to supervise the implementation of the project in detail: The project has a large work team with clear responsibilities for monitoring and coordinating the project. This team will work at the MMA facilities to ensure coordination. High rotation of experts: To overcome the high turnover of interested parties in key ministries and guarantee the sustainability of the capacity acquired by the country, the project will document each of the procedures, through guidelines that will allow information to be kept available in the case of actor rotation. In addition, a broad participation of actors in the institutions will be invited, ensuring that the knowledge remains with more than one professional. This information will be available in the SNAICC subsystems, for the dissemination of knowledge. Representatives of all relevant institutions will be involved in the process from the very beginning. Strong support from the political authorities will be provided to the project implementation and this will be communicated properly to relevant stakeholders, as part of the “Stakeholder Engagement Strategy” and “Capacity development and sustainability strategy”. Lack of information and ability to collect it: The project team shall provide necessary technical assistance in data gathering and processing, complemented with international/regional expertise when needed, ensuring the proper implementation of the SNAICC subsystems. Strengthening technical capacities and knowledge of the relevant institutions and their experts will be conducted

		during the project tenure via training, information and lessons learnt exchanges. In addition, additional international funding will be searched to develop data collecting and raising projects.
Fiduciary	Low	Lack of capacity to carry out acquisitions: The project's execution will be supported by FAO, leveraging its extensive expertise in procurement processes. Furthermore, this ProDoc has a meticulously detailed budget specifically allocated for procurement activities, ensuring transparency and efficiency in resource allocation.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Limited institutional coordination: The project's design incorporates the creation of guidelines aimed at harmonizing criteria, requirements, and procedures as stipulated under the LMCC, to facilitate efficient operation and enhance interinstitutional coordination. Furthermore, it includes the organization of training sessions and workshops intended for collaborative engagement with stakeholders. This approach is designed to not only ensure the project's successful implementation but also to guarantee its sustainability in the long term. Lack of knowledge of roles and objectives by interested parties: Through the Initial Workshop provided for in the project's M&E Plan, interested parties are helped to understand and take ownership of the objectives and expected results of the project; and institutional roles and responsibilities are defined.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The project will ensure that the mitigation measures described above are taken, ensuring the project will have an overall low-risk implementation.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GEF 8 programming

The proposed project aligns with the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area and operates as a Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project within the framework of the GEF's role under the Financial Mechanism of the Paris Agreement. Specifically, the project contributes to the overarching objective of

achieving a transformative shift towards pathways of development that are both net-zero in greenhouse gas emissions and resilient to climate impacts, primarily through its support for updating the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS). Furthermore, it closely corresponds to Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies, particularly within the objectives: 2.1. Support capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the CBIT and 2.2. Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities. The project's overarching goal of establishing an operational climate change transparency system capable of meeting reporting commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) contribute to the achievement of both objectives.

Alignment to Chile's national strategies and priorities

The project is fully aligned with Chile's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and its commitments. Specifically, it endeavors to contribute to the mitigation targets outlined in the NDC, including ensuring that emissions remain below 1,100 Mt CO₂-eq between 2020 and 2030, with a peak in greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 and reaching a level of 95 Mt CO₂-eq by 2030. Our project objectives are meticulously designed to support these targets by enhancing capabilities in developing sectoral emission projection systems, refining mitigation measures estimation methodology, and establishing a robust MRV system to monitor implementation progress. In addition, our project echoes Chile's Adaptation Contribution commitment, particularly in strengthening the existing evaluation and monitoring system by 2026, as articulated in contribution A5. We are dedicated to bolstering institutional and technical capacities through comprehensive training in climate change instruments' monitoring and evaluation, alongside the development of indicators to measure vulnerability and resilience.

Furthermore, our project is closely aligned with Chile's Climate Change Framework Law, which aims to fulfill international obligations, including those under the Paris Agreement. We abide by the LT-LEDS vision, which envisions a transition to sustainable and inclusive development by 2050, striving for carbon neutrality and climate resilience. Specifically, our project adheres to the LT-LEDS MRV guidelines, ensuring compatibility with established criteria and processes.

In addition, our project aligns with Chile's National Communications (NC) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) under the UNFCCC, designed to communicate progress in convention implementation. We also dovetail with the National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022, focusing on strengthening inter-ministerial capacities and coordination for accurate compliance reporting.

Moreover, our project aligns seamlessly with the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, particularly in establishing monitoring indicators for adaptation processes' effectiveness. It is also in harmony with the National Energy Policy (PEN): Energy 2050, which seeks to advance sustainable energy in all dimensions, including environmentally compatible energy. Lastly, our project dovetails with the Energy Mitigation Plan, ensuring alignment with PEN objectives and the implementation of an MRV system for goal tracking, thus driving progress toward our shared objectives.

Chile is dedicated to fulfilling the objectives outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as outlined in the national 2030 Agenda Implementation Strategy. This project is intricately aligned with these objectives, specifically supporting Goal 13, 'Climate Action.' Additionally, the project is in harmony with the goals of the 2022-2026 Government Program, which emphasizes progress towards a society that prioritizes sustainability, well-being, and community welfare. This dual alignment underscores the project's

contribution to both national and international endeavors aimed at fostering sustainable development and facilitating impactful climate action.

As part of the project's objective to create an enabling and transparent environment for climate action in Chile, aimed at minimizing barriers and maximizing synergies among its components, this project also fosters the development of multiple sectoral strategies and policies. These include amongst other the National Strategy for Food Security Sovereignty by the Ministry of Agriculture, which aims to strengthen present and future food security by promoting sustainability of systems. The Ministry of Agriculture also oversees the National Forestry Policy 2015-2035, the National Climate Change and Vegetation Resources Strategy, and the National Landscape Restoration Plan 2021-2030. Additionally, initiatives led by the Ministry of Transport, such as the National Electromobility Strategy and the National Sustainable Mobility Strategy, contribute to the project's objectives. The Ministry of Housing and Urbanism's National Sustainable Construction Strategy aligns with the project's goals, while the Ministry of the Environment's National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030 complements efforts to address climate change and environmental sustainability.

Alignment to FAO Strategic framework, SDGs and country Programming Framework

The Project is aligned with FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-31, which seeks to support the 2030 Agenda through the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, agri-food systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life, leaving no one behind. Under the strategic line Better Environment, focused on "protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems", the Project is directly aligned with the programme priority area BE1 "Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems" (linked with the SDG targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b). Likewise, the Project is indirectly aligned with the strategic line Better Life and the programme priority area BL1 Gender equality and rural women's empowerment ("women's equal rights, access to, and control over resources, services, technologies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making ensured"), linked with the SDG targets 2.3 y 5.4.

Moreover, the Project contributes at the national level to FAO's Country Programming Framework for 2023-2026, particularly with National Priority 3: Manage the climate crisis, ecosystem protection, and restoration, in particular Result 3.4: Chile strengthens its institutional capacity for climate action, including disaster risk management, through the integration of climate change adaptation into policies, plans, programs, capacity building, and sustainable management of natural resources as mechanisms to advance towards climate resilience and greenhouse gas emissions neutrality. In addition, as part of the United Nations System inter-agency work in Chile, the project also contributes to the Environmental Development of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2023-2026 Strategic Priority 3: Sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development model to address the climate crisis, biodiversity loss, and pollution, in particular to the Direct Effect 3.3: The State of Chile adopts international frameworks, designs, strengthens, and implements national regulatory frameworks, public policies, and programs that enable the improvement of adaptation and mitigation of climate change, resilience, and disaster risk management and emergency response, minimizing damage and losses, and facilitating recovery processes with an integrated approach. The above-mentioned programming frameworks are the result of the dialogue and agreement with Chile on the priorities of assistance of FAO and the UN System to Chile.

Finally, Chile currently possesses legislation that provides a robust framework for supporting the objectives of our project. Specifically, the Climate Change Framework Law (LMCC) and the Law Regulation on SNAICC

(currently in the process of publication) serve as foundational pillars, with their targets and provisions aligning seamlessly with the objectives outlined in the ETF reporting requirements. These laws not only provide the legal basis for our project's initiatives but also underscore Chile's commitment to addressing climate change through comprehensive regulatory measures.

Lessons learned from past projects.

The previous Chile CBIT (GEF ID 9835) project provided valuable lessons for future endeavors in climate change management. Firstly, it emphasized the importance of building a robust and integrated platform for coordinating data across ministries. While the Centralized National Climate Information platform was established, limitations in capacity and time hindered the full implementation of planned features. Secondly, maintaining a cohesive and enduring project team is essential for long-term impact, as demonstrated by the successful management and adaptation of the project team during the COVID-19 pandemic. Thirdly, proper training and planning for project closure procedures are crucial to ensure timely completion of activities and avoid inefficiencies. Moving forward, recommendations include enhancing the integration of the Chilean MRV framework into interministerial coordination, dedicating resources to plan and prepare executing arrangements in advance and leveraging UN convening power for effective knowledge exchange and communication of results. These recommendations aim to address challenges such as lack of systematization and integration of MRV information, delays in procurement and closing processes, and underutilization of horizontal technical cooperation. By implementing these recommendations, future projects can maximize their impact and promote effective climate change management in Chile. Therefore, this proposal is focused on addressing these lessons learned by establishing transparency systems like SNAICC, fostering interinstitutional agreements, and enhancing national knowledge to effectively overcome these challenges

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted.

Yes

Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate and these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF, SCCF). This section identifies the direct beneficiaries from the project.

Through improved and more transparent data, the project will also support increased local, regional, and national investments and improved decision-making. Timely, accessible, high-quality information will enable better decision-making and planning and increase transparency to improve governance and accountability. An appropriate transparency framework will generate multiple social, economic, and environmental co-benefits, including human capacity, local and national institutional strengthening, cost-effective national budgeting and planning, reduced vulnerability, and resilient natural resources and ecosystems.

This project will provide access to data and information used for multi-sector GHG inventories that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. GHG data archiving and sharing with other national platforms will enhance the consistency of the data used for national climate change mitigation and adaptation and contribute to integrated approaches and solutions. Apart from the NDC, the project will also advance the goals and targets of the national plans and policies. Therefore, the major goals and activities of the GEF-funded CBIT-2 project are highly aligned with national environment and climate change-related national action plans.

It is anticipated the CBIT-2 project will benefit the country's social and environmental sectors by building the capacity of government officials and tracking progress against NDC priority mitigations, adaptation, and monitoring the climate finance in the country. As a signatory to the Paris Agreement, the country is committed to carrying out both adaptation and mitigation activities by maintaining ETF. The CBIT-2 project will advance efficient tracking, monitoring, and reporting of climate change adaptation and mitigation covering the sectors mentioned in the NDC of Chile with durable and robust interventions on coordination, and technical capacity building in adaptation and mitigation.

Finally, the project will comply with national employment and labor laws and international commitments upon hiring project staff.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programm ing of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CBIT Set- Aside	Grant	1,998,630.0 0	189,870 .00	2,188,500.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						1,998,630.0 0	189,870 .00	2,188,500.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources (\$)					0.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCM-CBIT	GET	1,998,630.00	970,563.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		1,998,630.00	970,563.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment Chile	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	575,025.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	395,538.00
Total Co-financing (\$)				970,563.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Chile has allocated a budget for the implementation of the LMCC through the Ministry of the Environment as the responsible institution. Within the framework of the law, studies and projects will be developed that seek to implement the Law, which are in line with the objectives, products and results of the project. The "investment mobilized" includes the NDC 2025 update study (USD\$100,000), developing the SNAICC as a platform to integrate the LMCC's various subsystems (USD\$ \$129,288), conducting a study on vulnerability and adaptation indicators for climate change management instruments (USD\$62,500), updating the NDC (USD\$81,250), and setting a Black Carbon mitigation target (USD\$22,500) (further details in section B.1) from public funds. The co-financing under "recurrent expenditures" includes USD USD\$575,025 in in-kind co-financing for staff and Project Management Costs related to Ministry of Environment

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	7/1/2024	Lorenzo Campos		lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (Month, day, year)
Miguel Stutzin	OFP in the International Affairs Office	Ministry of Environment of Chile	3/13/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Chain of results		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p>Project Objective and Target Indicators: <i>“Institutions have been equipped with the capability to comprehend and generate the requisite information for ETF reporting in a uniform, streamlined, and regular basis, supported by operational systems proficient in capturing and processing this information”</i></p>								
<p>Component 1. Strengthened institutional capacities on mitigation to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Climate Change Framework Law</p>								
<p><i>Outcome 1.1:</i> Capacity for the regular development of GHG Inventory to support BTRs and national communications preparation strengthened.</p>		Percentage of recommendations about the GHGI of the UNFCCC reviews addressed.	30%	60%	90%	UNFCCC BUR ICA reports and UNFCCC BTR technical expert review reports.	UNFCCC recommendations are implemented in the next GHGI.	PMU/MMA
1.1.1	Updated GHGI subsystem (SNI) to fulfil the ETF reporting requirements	Documentation protocol completed and implemented.	GHGI documentation not adequate for ETF reporting.	Documentation protocol completed.	SNI documentation system operating in line with the documentation protocol.	Documentation protocol and GHGI folders and files.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received.	PMU
1.1.2	Implemented GHGI improvement plan.	Number of IPCC activities with improved estimations.	-	6	12	NIR report sections on 'recalculations'	Base information for improved methodologies available.	PMU/MMA
1.1.3	Strengthened national stakeholders' capacities on the ETF requirements and the preparation of the Common Reporting Tables (CRT).	Number of sectors fully reported in the CRT tables.	-	3	5	CRT tables reported with the BTRs	Sufficient institutional support to fill the sectors developed by other institutions.	PMU/MMA
		Number of persons trained disaggregated by sex	0	8 F:4 M:4	16 F:8 M:8	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
<p><i>Outcome 1.2:</i> <i>Operational GHG</i></p>		Percentage of recommendations	30%	60%	90%	UNFCCC BUR ICA reports and	UNFCCC recommendations	PMU/MMA

Chain of results		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<i>projections subsystem within SNAICC.</i>		ns about the projections of the UNFCCC reviews addressed.				UNFCCC BTR technical expert review reports.	ns are implemented in the next projection estimation.	
1.2.1	Improved SNP subsystem of SNAICC, ensuring comprehensive, effective implementation in line with ETF requirements .	Percentage of development of the SNP subsystem.	60%	90%	100%	Information reported on BTRs, QA reports and evidence of meetings and workshops.	Sufficient institutional support to develop and provide information needed to estimate projections.	PMU/MMA
1.2.2	Strengthened national capacities on projections reporting under ETF.	Number of workshops and hands-on trainings.	-	3	6	Evidence of meetings and workshops.	Institutions have sufficient intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to engage in the capacity building process.	PMU/MMA
		Number of persons trained disaggregated by sex	0	10 F:5 M:5	20 F:10 M:10	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
<i>Outcome 1.3: Updated and completed mitigation measures subsystem within SNAICC.</i>		Percentage of recommendations about mitigation measures information of the UNFCCC reviews addressed.	30%	60%	90%	UNFCCC BUR ICA reports and UNFCCC BTR technical expert review reports.	UNFCCC recommendations are implemented in the next BTR.	PMU/MMA
1.3.1	Operational Subsystem for Mitigation Actions within the SNAICC.	Percentage of development of the mitigation actions subsystem.	40%	80%	100%	Information reported on BTRs and evidence of meetings and workshops.	Sufficient institutional support to develop and provide information needed for mitigation actions.	PMU/MMA
			0	12 F:6	26 F:13	Attendance lists for training activities or	The composition of technical	PMU

Chain of results		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
		Number of persons trained disaggregated by sex		M:6	M:13	workshops, categorized by gender.	beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	
1.3.2	Standardized of information on mitigation measures reported by the Sectoral Mitigation Plans (PSMs).	Percentage of Sectoral Mitigation Plans reporting standardized information and in line with the gender guideline for PSMs.	-	70%	100%	Mitigation measures information on the BTR and PSMs.	Sufficient institutional support to follow the standardized procedure.	PMU/MMA
Component 2. Strengthened institutional capacities on adaptation and financing to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Climate Change Framework Law								
<i>Outcome 2.1: Increased the capacity to fulfil the ETF reporting requirements on information related to support needed and received strengthened.</i>		Percentage of recommendations about support needed and received information of the UNFCCC reviews addressed.	30%	60%	90%	UNFCCC BUR ICA reports and UNFCCC BTR technical expert review reports.	UNFCCC recommendations are implemented in the next BTR.	PMU/MMA
2.1.1	Strengthened sectoral capacities to collect the necessary information for reporting needs and support received in the ETF.	Number of hands-on trainings provided to institutions.	-	10	12	Needs and support received information included in BT and evidence of meetings and workshops.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement the collecting information procedures.	PMU/MMA
		Number of persons trained disaggregated by sex	0	22 F:11 M:11	44 F:22 M:22	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
2.1.2	Operational Subsystem for Support Needed and Received within the SNAICC.	Percentage of development of the needs and support subsystem	0%	60%	100%	SNAICC portal, BTR information on needs and support and evidence of its use by stakeholders.	Sufficient political and institutional support is received to implement recommendations.	PMU/MMA
<i>Outcome 2.2: Strengthened technical capacities at the Ministry of the</i>		Percentage of loss and damages, vulnerability	-	50%	100%	Indicators definition reports and values of those	Sufficient institutional support to collect	PMU/MMA

Chain of results		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Environment and at the sectoral level to report and monitor adaptation.		and resilience indicators crafted with a gender perspective and accompanied by comprehensive information.				indicators collected.	information on indicators.	
2.2.1	Standardized information on adaptation measures reported by the Sectoral Adaptation Plans (PSAs).	Percentage of Sectoral Adaptation Plans reporting standardized information and in line with the gender guideline for PSAs.	-	60%	100%	Adaptation measures information on the BTR and PSAs.	Sufficient institutional support to follow the standardized procedure.	PMU/MMA
		Percentage of sectoral adaptation plans that involve gender experts.	0	50%	100%	Adaptation measures information on the BTR and PSAs.	Sufficient institutional support to follow the standardized procedure.	PMU/MMA
		Number of persons participating in workshops disaggregated by sex	0	12 F:6 M:6	26 F:13 M:13	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
2.2.2	Established an intersectional vulnerability indicators framework, including resilience indexes.	Percentage of vulnerability and resilience indicators crafted with a gender perspective and accompanied by comprehensive information.	-	70%	100%	Vulnerability and resilience's indicators definition report and values of those indicators collected.	Sufficient institutional support to collect information on indicators.	PMU/MMA
		Number of persons participating in the workshop disaggregated by sex.	0	12 F:6 M:6	24 F:12 M:12	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
2.2.3	Developed loss and damage indicators	Percentage of loss and damage indicators	-	30%	100%	Loss and damages' indicators definition	Sufficient institutional support to collect	PMU/MMA

Chain of results		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	framework and collected relevant information.	crafted with a gender perspective and accompanied by comprehensive information.				report and values of those indicators collected.	information on indicators.	
		Number of persons participating in participative process disaggregated by sex	0	10 F:5 M:5	10 F:5 M:5	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
Component 3. Knowledge Management and policy framework strengthening								
Outcome 3.1: National stakeholders' knowledge strengthened from the knowledge management products and activities		Number of stakeholders using SNAICC portal for transferring information for the ETF reporting.	2	7	15	SNAICC portal information.	SNAICC portal and its subsystems are used as a tool for collecting information relevant to the ETF reporting.	PMU/MMA
3.1.1	SNAICC portal for knowledge sharing and resource building updated.	Percentage of the CBIT improvements included in the SNAICC portal.	-	20%	100%	SNAICC portal information.	Information raised during this project can be adequately incorporated in the SNAICC portal.	PMU
3.1.2	Promoting south-south cooperation to disseminate lessons learned and good practices on Chile's experience on the ETF	Number of activities in which the team disseminate Chile's experience attended.	-	6	18	Training workshop materials, recorded workshop lectures and travel documents.	Other countries interest in bilateral hands-on training and adequate number of regional workshops held.	PMU
		Number of persons participating in dissemination lessons or bi-lateral training disaggregated by sex	0	40 F:20 M:20	80 F:40 M:40	Attendance lists for dissemination lesson or bi-lateral training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
Outcome 3.2: Integrated institutional capacity to enhance transparency and		Number of reports supporting the NDC and LT-LEDS	-	7	18*	Reports developed in this outcome.	Outputs could be fully developed.	PMU

Chain of results		Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
tracking of the NDC strengthened.		transparency and tracking.						
3.2.1	Enhanced technical expertise within the Ministry of the Environment for the NDC transparency.	↓						
		Number of persons participating in participatory process disaggregated by sex	0	12 F:6 M:6	24 F:12 M:12	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU
3.2.2	Strengthened technical capacities at the Ministry of the Environment for tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the updated NDC, following a gender equity protocol.	Percentage of Means of implementation indicators crafted with a gender perspective and accompanied by comprehensive information	-	70%	100%	Means of implementation indicators definition report and values of those indicators collected.	Sufficient institutional support to collect information on indicators.	PMU/MA
Project Core Indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex		Number of project beneficiaries, categorized by gender, specifically related to trainings, workshops and conferences of lesson disseminations.	0	162 F:81 M:81	320 F:160 M:160	Attendance lists for training activities or workshops, categorized by gender.	The composition of technical beneficiaries is equitable in terms of gender.	PMU

*It considers; national-wide methodology for evaluating costs of inaction report (Activity 3.2.1.1), Costs of inaction for 12 sectors reports (Activity 3.2.1.2), report of robustness of mitigation projections (Activity 3.2.1.3), report of the consultation of ICTU of the NDC (Activity 3.2.1.4), Update of sectorial carbon budgets report (Activity 3.2.2.2), update of sectoral objectives and goals (Activity 3.2.2.2), LTS means of implementation indicator report (Activity 3.2.2.3).

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
National Coordination	15,000.00	10,540.00	1,620.00
Technical Support Consultant	0.00	13,081.00	0.00
Administrative Support	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
International Consultant Project Design Expert	17,000.00	14,800.00	1,667.00
Gender Specialist	4,000.00	2,617.00	1,349.00
Training	5,000.00	0.00	0.00
Travel	5,000.00	3,326.00	0.00
Translation	3,000.00	0.00	0.00
Total	50,000.00	45,364.00	4,636.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ministry of Environment Chile	-33.44342	-70.65745	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

The project doesn't have field interventions. Its intended outcomes will be at the national level.

The coordinates provided correspond to the Ministry of Environment of Chile, which is the Executing Entity.



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard screening/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts.

Title

ESS Risk Certification 746889

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

FAO Cost Categories	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	M&E	PMC	Responsible Entity	Total GEF
				Total	Total	Total				
5013 Consultants										
Junior sectoral GHGI experts (4 experts)	months	24	2,575	61,800	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	61,800
Junior SNI expert	months	17	2,575	43,775	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	43,775
Senior MRV expert	months	34	4,635	157,590	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	157,590
Senior SNP expert	months	19	4,635	73,388	0	14,678	0	0	Ministry of Environment	88,065
Means of implementation expert	months	17	4,120	0	23,347	46,693	0	0	Ministry of Environment	70,040
Needs and support received expert	months	34	3,605	0	122,570	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	122,570
Adaptation expert	months	34	3,605	0	122,570	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	122,570
Sub-total national Consultants				388,224	320,158	113,043	34,000	150,055	Ministry of Environment	1,005,480
5013 Sub-total consultants				388,224	320,158	113,043	34,000	150,055		1,005,480
5650 Contracts										
Consultancy for the implementation of the GHGI Improvement Plan (2 consultancies)	lumpsum	2	30,000	60,000	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	60,000
Consultancy for the development of the projection's roadmap for SNP	lumpsum	1	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	25,000
Consultancy for the Quality Assurance of projection estimations	lumpsum	1	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	50,000
Consultancy for the capacity building on GHG projections	lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	15,000
Consultancy for updating the SNP portal	lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	15,000
Consultancy for improving the estimation of the achieved mitigation	lumpsum	1	60,000	60,000	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	60,000
Consultancy for the analysis of the robustness of mitigation projections	lumpsum	1	80,000	0	0	80,000	0	0	Ministry of Environment	80,000
Consultancy for the LT-LEDS objectives and goals	lumpsum	1	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	Ministry of Environment	40,000
Consultancy for developing the support needed and received subsystem	lumpsum	1	45,000	0	45,000	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	45,000
Consultancy for the estimation of the sectoral cost of inaction	lumpsum	1	190,000	0	0	190,000	0	0	Ministry of Environment	190,000
Consultancy for climate resilience information	lumpsum	1	40,000	0	40,000	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	40,000

Consultancy for vulnerability information	lumpsum	1	90,000	0	90,000	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	90,000
Consultancy for loss and damages information	lumpsum	1	90,000	0	90,000	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	90,000
Consultancy to update the SNAICC portal	lumpsum	1	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	Ministry of Environment	20,000
Consultancy for ICTU of the NDC	lumpsum	1	33,200	0	0	33,200	0	0	Ministry of Environment	33,200
Consultancy for preparing and publishing knowledge materials	lumpsum	1	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	Ministry of Environment	20,000
Terminal Evaluation	lumpsum	1	40,000	0	0	0	40,000	0	FAO	40,000
Translation of Terminal Evaluation	lumpsum	1	6,000	0	0	0	6,000	0	FAO	6,000
Terminal Report	lumpsum	1	6,550	0	0	0	6,550	0	FAO	6,550
5650 Sub-total Contracts				225,000	265,000	383,200	52,550	0		925,750
5021 Travel										
Travel for international training/workshops and meetings	lumpsum	20	2,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	Ministry of Environment	40,000
5021 Sub-total travel				0	0	40,000	0	0		40,000
5023 Training										
<i>Workshops</i>	lumpsum	8	1,300	2,600	7,800	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment	10,400
<i>Inception Workshop</i>	lumpsum	1	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	Ministry of Environment	1,000
<i>Final Workshop</i>	lumpsum	1	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	Ministry of Environment	1,000
5023 Sub-total training				2,600	7,800	0	2,000	0		12,400
5024 Expendable procurement										
Office Supplies	lumpsum	1	1,500					1,500	Ministry of Environment	1,500
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement				0	0	0	0	1,500		1,500
6100 Non-expendable procurement										
Laptops/computer for technical personnels component 1, 2 and 3	PCs	7	1,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	0	0	Ministry of Environment	10,500
Laptops/computer for project administrative and coordinator	PCs	2	1,500	0	0	0	0	3,000	Ministry of Environment	3,000
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				4,500	3,000	3,000	0	3,000		13,500
TOTAL				620,324	595,958	539,243	88,550	154,555		1,998,630

