First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and Fifth National Communication to UNFCCC

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type
EA

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT
CBIT **No**

Project Title
First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and Fifth National Communication to UNFCCC

Countries
Chile

Agency(ies)
FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Enabling Activities, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, Academia, Non-

Governmental Organization, Communications, Gender Equality, Capacity Development, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation

Sector
Enabling Activity

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 2

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention

Duration
30In Months

Agency Fee($)
49,115.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-EA	GET	517,000.00	
	Total Project Cost($)	**517,000.00**	**0.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Support the Government of Chile to prepare its First Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication under the UNFCCC

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Mitigation and MRV	1.1. National GHG Inventory (NGHGI) updated up to 2022 (period of 1990-2022)	1.1.1 GHG inventory for the period of 1990-2022 updated for the sectors: Energy; Industrial Processes and product use; Agriculture; Land use, land use change and Forestry; and Waste, according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines 1.1.2 The National Inventory Document and the common reporting tables, of the updated NGHGI, according to the MPGs. 1.1.3 To regionalize the inventory and the inclusion of black carbon emissions in order to complement information for policy makers and economic development planning. 1.1.4 Prioritized improvements from the continuous improvement plan implemented. This plan includes ERT recommendations from ICA processes. 1.1.5. NGHGI chapters of the	120,000.00	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Vulnerability assessment and adaptation (V&A)	2.1. Chile's capacity to adapt to climate change strengthened, by deepening the knowledge of the vulnerability and climate risks and monitoring adaptation actions.	2.1.1 Vulnerability and Adaptation platform with information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and risks of human and natural systems, updated. 2.1.2. Assessment report on losses and damages associated with the adverse effects of climate change in the country produced. 2.1.3. Monitoring and reporting system for adaptation operationalized and updated. 2.1.4. Vulnerability and Adaptation chapters of the NC and BTR produced.	170,000.00	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Framework for the implementation for climate action	3.1. Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of biennial transparency and national communications reports updated. 3.2 Needs and support related to technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance, and financing identified. 3.3. Other information relevant for the preparation of Fifth NC consolidated. The interventions will be guided by the principles of Doha Work Programme under Article 6 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.	3.1.1 Mechanisms for stakeholder involvement, coordination and participation to enable the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports on a sustainable manner identified. 3.1.2. National circumstances chapters of the NC and BTR updated. 3.2.1 Details of Needs related to means of implementation (technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance, action for climate empowerment, and financing) identified 3.2.2. support given to Chile, by type of support (capacity building, technical assistance, financing and technology transfer) and area of climate action (mitigation, adaptation, reporting and GHG inventories and international negotiation) systematized	161,500.00	

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
4. Monitoring and evaluation	4.1. Submission of First BTR and Fifth NC 4.2. Final report and lessons learned compiled	4.1.1. First BTR compiled, approved and submitted. 4.1.2 Fifth NC compiled, approved and submitted. 4.2.1. Approved end of Project report and lessons learned compiled.	24,500.00	
		Sub Total ($)	**476,000.00**	**0.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
		41,000.00		
Sub Total($)		**41,000.00**		**0.00**
Total Project Cost($)		**517,000.00**		**0.00**

Please provide justification

C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
			Total Co-Financing($)	

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	517,000	49,115	566,115.00
				Total Gef Resources($)	**517,000.00**	**49,115.00**	**566,115.00**

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

Chile ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1994 and became part of the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. The first National Communication was presented in 2000 and contains the first Chilean GHG inventory for the years 1993 and 1994 and the first studies on vulnerability and adaptation about the effects caused by global climate change.

In 2006, Chile developed a National Climate Change Strategy, which recognizes that ?Chile is a socially, economically and environmentally vulnerable country to climate change? and that ?the costs of inaction can be much greater than measures and investments necessary in the short term to adapt and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change?. This strategic vision was materialized in the first National Action Plan for Climate Change 2008-2012 (PANCC-I). Its implementation meant, for the first time in the country, the allocation of national financial resources and the development of technical capacities to face climate change.

In August 2010, the country voluntarily submitted Appendix II of the Copenhagen Accord. ?Chile will take nationally appropriate mitigation actions to achieve a 20% deviation below the business as usual emissions growth trajectory by 2020, as projected from year 2007. To accomplish this objective, Chile will need a relevant level of international support. Energy efficiency, renewable energy and Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry measures will be the focus of Chile?s nationally appropriate mitigation actions?.

In 2011, Chile presented its second National Communication that contained an update of the GHG inventory for the time series 1984-2006. The document included new information about vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation and technology transfer, education, capacity building and awareness on climate change.

In 2014, Chile presented its First Biennial Update Report. The first BUR included a greenhouse gas inventory time series of 1990-2010.

In addition, also in 2014, the country published the first National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which established the operational structure of public entities and other stakeholders to operationalize the proposed actions, namely: Inter-Ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (ETICC) and the Regional Committees on Climate Change (CORECC). The national NAP is currently being updated. By 2015, three sectoral adaptation plans had been approved for agriculture, biodiversity and fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

In 2015, Chile submitted its commitment to the Paris Agreement, through the ?Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)?. This national statement raises five fundamental pillars: 1. Mitigation; 2. Adaptation; 3. Building and strengthening capacities; 4. Development and technology transfer; 5. Financing. Each pillar includes specific goals. A carbon intensity reduction target, expressed in GHG per GDP unit (30% to 2030 below 2007 levels; 35% and 45% below subject to grant); and a target expressed in CO2eq tons from the LULUCF sector.

In November 2016, Chile submitted its Third National Communication, which presents the progress of the country on adaptation and mitigation between 2011 and 2016. Regarding adaptation, the report contains information on the country?s vulnerability and adaptation strategy implemented through nine sectoral adaptation plans, and coordinated through the operational structure described in the NAP. Regarding mitigation, the actions that contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions have been developed with a sectoral approach. All sectors identified in the national GHG inventory are prioritized to perform mitigation actions. Along with the Third National Communication, the Second Biennial Update Report was submitted with a GHG inventory time series from 1990-2013.

During 2017, a working group composed of different institutions of the public sector (GTSP-NDC) was created with the objective of discussing and elaborating a shared diagnosis on the main components of the NDC to be updated in 2020 -as required in the Paris agreement- and proposing guidelines for its implementation. The main challenge identified by this group was the need to establish a governance for climate change, that will bring together all civil society actors to try to achieve agreement around long-term climate objectives, since a long-term vision will allow defining a common goal and effective actions and instruments to fulfill it.

In the same year, the National Action Plan for Climate Change 2017-2022 was approved. Its main objective is to address the short- and medium-term challenges of climate change impacts in the national territory and to promote the implementation of the commitments adopted by Chile to the UNFCCC. This seeks to be the climate policy framework for the country in the short and medium term, through guiding activities mainly for the public sector. The Plan distinguishes four thematic work streams, 15 specific objectives, 35 action lines and 79 measures. The four thematic work streams are: 1) Adaptation, 2) Mitigation, 3) Means of implementation and 4) Climate Change Management in the Territory.

In 2018, Chile submitted its Third Biennial Update Report during COP 24 in Poland with a GHG inventory time series from 1990-2016 which was elaborated following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and included emissions and removals of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6). The key categories of the inventory consisted of: electricity generation, road transport, mining (fuel combustion), HFC use in refrigeration, sources and sink in forest land (secondary forest, forest plantations) and CH4 from landfill and domestic wastewater treatment. Moreover, an update of mitigation actions and national priorities were reported, which presents the progress of the country mitigation between 2016 and 2018.

In 2020, Chile confirmed its commitment to climate action by updating its NDC, increasing ambition in all its components, and focusing particularly on transparency, clarity and monitoring of the established

goals. Thus, the process of updating Chile?s NDC was participatory, crosscutting and extensive, collecting important opinions and proposals through public consultation. This is reflected in a new mitigation goal, which replaced the previous emission intensity conditional and unconditional indicator with unconditional absolute indicators, with a goal of 95 MtCO2eq by 2030, an emissions maximum in 2025, and a GHG emissions budget of no more than 1,100 MtCO2eq in the period 2020-2030. Another element of this update is the integration of policies related to climate and clean air, in order to mitigate short-lived climate pollutants, specifically black carbon (BC), which contributes to global warming and local pollution. In terms of Climate Change Adaptation, important adjustments have been made in national reports to the UNFCCC based on work involving various institutions, including the establishment of targets in two particularly urgent areas to build a more resilient country: i) water management and sanitation; and ii) disaster risk management. The updated NDC now incorporates a new integration component encompassing the role of oceans, circular economy, forests, peat bogs and ecosystems, as elements that holistically contribute to facing both the causes and the effects and impacts of climate change. For coherence with the long-term climate objectives of the country, NDC included implementation measures to ensure that capacity building, development and transfer of technologies, along with climate financing, respond to the priorities established as per the objective of emissions neutrality by 2050.

Then, in December 2020, Chile submitted its Fourth Biennial Update Report with a GHG inventory time series 1990-2018, which presents the progress of the country mitigation between 2018 and 2020. The following year, in 2021, this report was subjected to the international consultation and analysis (ICA), this process acknowledged that Chile?s GHG inventory and mitigation actions report has a good technical quality.

In May 2021, Chile submitted its Fourth National Communication, which presents the progress of the climate change actions between 2016 and 2020. With regards to adaptation, the report presents an updated assessment of the country?s vulnerability and risk as well as the adaptation strategy, which includes the implementation of a total of eleven sectoral adaptation plans. Eight sectoral plans are approved and three in elaboration. Regarding mitigation, the actions that contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions have been developed with a sectoral approach. All sectors identified in the national GHG inventory are prioritized to perform mitigation actions.

The draft Climate Change Framework Law, currently under discussion in the Chilean Congress, puts a strong emphasis on citizen and regional participation. Public dialogues were held in every region, coordinated by the CORECC, and at national level. The draft Law establishes a legal framework to assign responsibilities for reducing emissions, and to demand the implementation and reporting of measures to mitigate emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Finally, the First BTR and Fifth NC project will integrate findings, recommendations and needs identified in previous reports presented under UNFCCC, in order to promote continuous improvement. The main challenge of the project is to fulfill the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1). In this sense, the focus of this project will be : (1) improving data collection and analysis of GHG inventory in relevant categories and at regional level, in order to establish climate management ?national and regional- on robust and reliable data; (2) implementation of new strategies

for tracking implementation of mitigation actions , with the aim to fulfill the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements and (iii) improving information on climate risks and vulnerability, while enhancing adaptation monitoring for the implementation of solutions to strengthen resilience to climate change.

The First Biennial Transparency Report and the Fifth National Communication are expected to get finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women?s empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

This enabling activity project aims to assist Chile in responding to reporting requirements under the UNFCCC Convention and the Paris Agreement, in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex I Party (as mandated by Article 4 and 12 of the Convention and COP 16 and 17 decisions) and to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of Chile to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report to the UNFCCC.

The project is prepared in line with the GEF-7 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective 3: fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies.

The project expected outcomes and associated activities are:

Component 1. Mitigation and MRV

1.1.1. GHG inventory for the period of 1990-2022 updated for the sectors: Energy; Industrial Processes and product use; Agriculture; Land use, land use change and Forestry; and Waste, according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines

1.1.2 The National Inventory Document and the common reporting tables, of the updated NGHGI, according to the MPGs

1.1.3 The regionalization of the inventory and the inclusion of black carbon emissions in order to complement information for policy makers and economic development planning.

1.1.4 Prioritized improvements from the continuous improvement plan implemented. This plan includes ERT recommendations from ICA processes.

1.1.5. NGHGI chapters of the NC and BTR produced.

1.2.1. A MRV system for NDC policies and measures implemented coherent with the MPG and national requirement related with the LTS.

1.2.2. Progress of mitigation policies and actions from emitter sectors (energy, transport, agriculture, infrastructure, waste, among others) from 2020 to 2023, at national and subnational level assessed

1.2.3 GHG emissions scenarios elaborated in order to understand the state of the implementation of policies and their impact in the mitigation contribution achievement
1.2.4. Mitigation chapters of the NC and BTR produced.

2. Vulnerability assessment and adaptation (V&A)

2.1.1 Climate Risk Maps platform (ARClim) with information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and risks of human and natural systems, updated.

2.1.2. Assessment report on losses and damages associated with the adverse effects of climate change in the country produced.

2.1.3. Monitoring and reporting system for adaptation operationalized and updated.

2.1.4. Vulnerability and Adaptation chapters of the NC and BTR produced.

3. Means of implementation for climate action

3.1.1 Mechanisms for stakeholder involvement, coordination and participation to enable the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports on a sustainable manner identified.

3.1.2. National circumstances chapters of the NC and BTR updated.

3.2.1 Details of Needs related to means of implementation (technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance, action for climate empowerment, and financing) identified

3.2.2. Support given to Chile, by type of support (capacity building, technical assistance, financing and technology transfer) and area of climate action (mitigation, adaptation, reporting and GHG inventories and international negotiation) systematized

3.2.3. Support & Need chapters of the NC and BTR produced.

3.3.1 Advances related with means of implementation (technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance, action for climate empowerment, and financing) systematized

3.3.2 Description of the country?s action under climate observation, means of implementation (technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance, action for climate empowerment, and financing) produced

3.3.3. Other information chapter of the NC and BTR produced.

4. Monitoring and evaluation

4.1.1 1st BTR compiled, approved and submitted.

4.1.2 Fifth NC compiled, approved and submitted.

4.2.1. End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.

Stakeholders Involvement:

Stakeholders involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders is envisaged during project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the BTR processes and make this report more responsive to national needs.

Chile has experience on BURs elaboration and submission. The elaboration of the biennial update reports has included the collaboration of all public institutions which integrates the Interministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change (ETICC). In the elaboration of the last reports (2nd, 3th and 4th BUR), the ETICC and GHG Inventory System team identified some gaps and needs that are integrated in the design phase of this proposal. One example is a guideline for data collection and analysis, including definitions, methodological options and templates developed for the constraints and gaps chapter.

The main stakeholders and their roles in this project are identified as following:

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Environment	Implementing agency and overall coordination of mitigation and adaptation agenda Monitoring of climate actions and policies SNICHILE coordination GHG inventory lead for Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use Lead for the NAP and the Biodiversity Adaptation plan.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	National Focal Point to the UNFCCC
Ministry of Agriculture	GHG inventory lead for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Mitigation lead of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources Lead for Forestry and Agriculture adaptation plan
Ministry of Energy	GHG inventory lead for Energy Lead for the Sectorial Mitigation and Adaptation Plans on Energy
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	Activity Data (AD) and mitigation actions on transport Mitigation lead for the National Electromobility Strategy

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning	Mitigation lead for the National Strategy of Sustainable Building and the Sustainable Building Code for Housing Lead for Cities Adaptation plan
Ministry of Public Works	Lead for Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for Infrastructure Services and Adaptation plan on water resources.
Ministry of Economy	Promotion of voluntary agreements between private companies in an industrial sector, public institutions and communities, to design and implement sustainable production techniques. Lead for Fisheries and aquaculture and Tourism Adaptation plans
Ministry of National Defense	Lead for Coastal Areas Adaptation plan
Ministry of Mining	Lead for Mining Adaptation and Mitigation plans
Ministry of Health	Lead for Health Adaptation and Mitigation plans
Ministry of the Interior and Public Security	National focal point to the Sendai Framework and lead of the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction
Ministry of Women and Gender Equity	Lead on gender equity in adaptation and mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge.
Ministry of Social Development	Lead the National Investment System, integrating the quantification of associated externalities to Greenhouse Gases in the methodologies of social evaluation of projects (Carbon social price).
Chilean Network of Municipalities for Climate Change	Network of local governments , that look forward to integrate climate change in their management and planning, promoting in their territories mitigation and adaptation actions.
Sustainability and Climate Change Agency	Monitor private mitigation actions
Ministry of Science, Technology, knowledge and Innovation	Lead on science, technology, knowledge and innovation and coordinates the Climate Change Scientific Committee
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	GHG inventory technical teams for Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU)

Stakeholder	Role
Research Institute Agricultural (INIA)	GHG inventory technical teams for Agriculture
National Institute Forestry (INFOR)	GHG inventory technical teams for Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU)

Project implementation will integrate stakeholder?s participation of a wide range of sectors, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations.

In order to compile a Stakeholder engagement plan, the following meetings will be organized:

Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter of the two reports (BTR and NC); and to highlight the priority challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring and reporting with ETICC.

Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the GHG and climate risk analyses with ETICC, SNIChile and Gender and Climate Change Roundtable, as applicable.

Individual meetings with sector representatives to integrate information about local communities, local authorities, NGOs, research institutions, private sector and international organizations.

A public workshop to develop dissemination material or toolkit about technical information of the report.

Final public dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking

The project team will create mechanisms for effective gender integration on engagement activities. In addition, under the project to update National Adaptation Plan financed by Readiness Programme of Green Climate Fund and supported by FAO, it will be developed a ?Vulnerability and risk assessment on indigenous people, and adaptation solutions?, through a participative process. It is expected applying its specifics recommendations to the stakeholder engagement process of BTR and 5NC elaboration and to integrate its results in some of the reports chapters.

Gender dimension:

Chile's climate policy has been integrating gender considerations in a sustained manner. The second version of the National Climate Change Action Plan or PANCC II (2017-2022) integrates the gender variable into its objectives and principles, including specific measures within the education and awareness strategy on climate change. It has included a line of action that seeks to identify connections

between the gender and climate change agendas. Regarding the institutional arrangements, in 2017, with the purpose of integrating the gender variable across the climate policy, the Ministry of Women and Gender Equality was integrated on the Interministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (ETICC).

The Climate Change Framework Law Draft (January 2020[1][1]), in legislative process, includes an equity principle, in order to seek a fair allocation of burdens, costs and benefits with gender perspective, having special emphasis on sectors, communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change. In addition, it establishes that in the public participation process, the bodies of the State administration shall apply a gender perspective while facilitating their participation. Likewise, it considers that the regulations that will govern the formation of the Climate Change Scientific Advisory Committee will include transparency, excellence, impartiality and gender considerations, among others. The current NDC of Chile also incorporates a gender perspective, namely through the following: i) A social pillar of just transition and sustainable development, whose implementation and each commitment?s monitoring is given by cross-cutting criteria, including one on Gender Equity and Equality; ii) A specific contribution of the adaptation pillar implies deepening and updating the existing vulnerability and country?s risk studies and analyses, considering the gender perspective to address threats; iii) Within the land-use, land-use change and forestry sector, it is established that the proposed goals will consider the integration of the gender perspective, allowing the development of more transparent, inclusive initiatives aimed at reducing and/or eradicating existing gender gaps and iv) Regarding the means of implementation to be found within the Capacity Development and Climate Empowerment Strategy, work on the integration of the gender perspective is proposed for all climate change policies, programs, plans and actions. A ?Check list to integrate gender approach under the climate change policies?[2][2] and instruments was published in 2020 as a tool to guide the integration of concrete objectives, measures and actions, in different policies process. Also in 2021, Chile submitted its LTS integrated objectives and goals about gender equality to guide climate policies in the long term.

Regarding this project, to ensure the integration of a gender approach, the data, procedures and lessons obtained from previous projects to present national communications and strategies/plans will be used. For example, the Ministry of Environment, under the NDC Support Program, has generated a preliminary data inventory intended to portray the existing relationship between gender and climate change, in order to identify gaps and information opportunities in background-gathering instruments already available in public services. This preliminary action has allowed progress in the conceptual framework, dimensions and sex-disaggregated indicators, which could account for a significant relationship between gender and climate change.

Under the Framework Agreement on ?Gender and Climate Change?, signed between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Un-Women ? FAO, UNDP and the Ministry of the Environment of Chile, a study will be delivered in 2022 to generate of statistical information and indicators on gender gaps, and gender analyses in 4 sectors (Agricultures, fishing, biodiversity and cities), aiming at defining gender indicators that can be used, implemented and monitored through the Adaptation and Mitigation plans. Those gender data will be integrated as on Chile?s BTR &5NC. After that it is expected to conduct different sectorial gender analysis? and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to specific sectors ? to assess and understand gender sectorial gaps and actions required to reduce them.

Under First BTR, the guidance on gender integration through the previous NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF

will be applied. In addition, in line with the GEF SEC policy on gender equality [3][3] and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs [4][4], project will ensure that women and the ?Gender and Climate Change Roundtable? are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the reports; and consider including gender-disaggregated data and/or gender-specific indicators; and a special section about gender and climate change progress [5][5].

The project will also apply findings and recommendations resulting from the gender study developed by the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment, mainly with regards to the role of gender in mitigation actions, policy formulation and knowledge.

---

[1] http://www.senado.cl/appsenado/templates/tramitacion/index.php?boletin_ini=13191-12

[2] https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/GENERO-3.pdf

[3] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

[4] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_.05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

[5] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:
? request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
? ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for

the different roles for women and men;
? ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
? consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
? consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

Institutional Framework:

The project will be executed by the Ministry of Environment, which assume executing responsibilities and project guidance and as such, it is the only decision-making body on the use of all resources allocated to the project. FAO will be the GEF Implementing Agency and will supervise, monitor and support the implementation of project activities in line with GEF and FAO standard procedures. FAO will be responsible for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project to GEF, providing support to the project team in meeting the technical, administrative, finance and management requirements.

The institutional structure will be based on the existing mechanism under the 4NC/3BUR and 4BUR projects. The Project Team will be shaped at the beginning of the Project. The Project Director will be assumed by the Head of the Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Environment. The role of the Project Director is to provide strategic guidance and consistent general coordination during the BTR and NC process. The Project Director will nominate two Technical Coordinators, member of the Climate Change Division, who will oversee the BTR and NC elaboration process respectively. The role of Technical Coordinators is to perform inter-institutional coordination, to give technical and strategical guidelines to develop each chapter and to deliver reports under UNFCCC. There will be an Executive Coordinator who will support Technical and General Coordinators, and will be responsible of the execution of all activities under the project and to achieve the Project Outcomes as planned, with support of an administrative assistance of the project, who will in charge of quote specifics services, manage payments, coordinate administrative aspects of meetings, etc.

Executive Coordinator will be hired following FAO procedures and will be part of the project Team, under framework for the implementation for climate action component. The administrative assistance will be hired following FAO procedures and will be part of the project Team, under Project Management Costs.

The general oversight of the BTR and NC processes will be undertaken by existing institutional bodies such as the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and the Inter-Ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change. The Council of Ministers for Sustainability is the highest policy-level body, which will provide political and strategic support and guidance to the elaboration of reports and ensure that findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Chile. The technical inter-ministerial coordination will be conducted by the Inter-Ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change.

Each chapter of the BTR and NC will be under the responsibility of a chapter coordinator, who will work with several collaborators including public officials from diverse ministries and public institutions, members from research institutions and NGOs, as appropriate. Each nominated chapter coordinator will be a professional of the Climate Change Division or part of team?s project. Thus, each chapter will have a technical working group that will assist with the preparation of various components of the BTR and NC in a timely manner: National GHG Inventory, Mitigation, Adaptation, Gaps and Needs, other relevant information. Day-to-day management of the project will be ensured by the Project Team.

Narrative description of project activities:

National GHG Inventory:

Since 2012, and in compliance with Chile's reporting commitments, the Ministry of Environment?s Climate Change Division implements and coordinates the Chilean National GHG Inventory System (SNICHILE) for updating the National GHG Inventory of Chile, thereby ensuring the sustainability of the preparation of inventories in the country, the consistency of GHG emissions and absorptions and the quality of results. The SNICHILE consists of a decentralized organic structure, where the national inventory is the result of the collective and permanent effort of various public services which form the National Technical Team of GHG Inventories, amongst them the Ministries of Agriculture, Energy and Environment.

The work in progress for the fifth BUR includes an update of the national GHG inventory (1990-2020), according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines; formal agreements between relevant ministries to achieve periodical sectorial reporting and a set-up of the GHG emission data collection to regionalize the inventory and the inclusion of black carbon. Additionally, several improvements are going to be included in this new inventory, such as the use of national CO2 emission factor for solid fossil fuels combustion, the inclusion of not estimates categories in IPPU, the use of sewage sludge in agriculture, the revision of emission factors in LULUCF and the inclusion of solid industrial waste from 1950. Nevertheless, the continuous improvement plan from the NGHGI, that includes improvements raised by the technical teams, the quality control process and the recommendations from the ERT in the ICA processes, has pending improvements that are a priority because are related to key categories. These improvements include for all sectors the estimation and use of national emission factors, the support to new and improved data collection and analysis and the progress to a higher tier methodology. Additionally, the new requirements from the MPGs will need time and new capacities to be implemented.

Thereby, the following activities included in the First BTR, will give continuity to previous work and will address the needs identified:

- GHG inventory for the period of 1990-2022 updated for the sectors: Energy; Industrial Processes and product use; Agriculture; LULUCF and Waste, according to the methodologies of the IPCC Guidelines adopted by the CMA.
- Improvement of inventory data and estimations for the categories for all sectors.
- Support the collection information process for sectorial and regional (division and elaboration of the 16 regional inventories in coherence with the national inventory) inventories, with the inclusion of Black Carbon.
- Support general QC/QA procedures for all sectors, and support the compilation process and cross-cutting issues
- Review the current National arrangements for the sustainable elaboration of the NGHGI.
- Support the report of the common reporting tables and the elaboration of the National Inventory Document, according to the MPGs.

Mitigation policy and actions and domestic MRV - Implementation, compliance and follow-up of GHG emission reduction goals:

In 2009, Chile presented its voluntary commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020, below the business as usual scenario. Prior to the Paris Conference on Climate Change in December 2015, Chile presented its contribution to complement the commitment made in 2009. Chile is committed in reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30% (except for Land use, land-use change and forestry) per unit of GDP compared to 2007, provided that current rates of economic growth are maintained. A separate goal was set for forestry. The overall target will rise to 35-45% if the country has enough international assistance.

Since 2011 Chile has been working on independent MRV systems that have served as management tools for NAMA, in addition to creating capacities in this area through the international support of various projects, for example, to the preparation in 2014 of the document "Guidelines for a generic framework of MRV for NAMAs", which explains how can the impacts on GHG emissions and other co-impacts generated through the implementation of mitigation actions be measured, reported and verified. While developed for NAMAs, this framework can be used for any type of action that generates mitigation of GHG emissions. Also, during 2016, the Department of Climate Change of the MMA, through the project of Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) developed a study to define basic accounting rules for mitigation actions in Chile and preliminarily design the contents of a possible platform for a centralized MRV. In addition, other agencies stand out that have made significant progress in the area of monitoring, reporting and verification within their institutions, such as the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Agriculture, through the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF).

Updated Chile?s NDC integrated a mitigation goal, with unconditional absolute indicators, with a goal of 95 MtCO2eq by 2030, an emissions maximum in 2025, and a GHG emissions budget of no more than 1,100 MtCO2eq in the period 2020-2030.

According to the Fourth BUR, it is necessary to strengthen the development of sectorial mitigation actions and the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems. It is a priority that all institutions developing actions with a potential to reduce GHG emissions collect the adequate information in order to allow a correct follow-up. On the other hand, it is also necessary to build local capacities on mitigation issues, to strengthen management by the local governments and municipalities, and to increase their capacity to implement NAMA and other mitigation measures. Some specific activities were identified like continuously updated the mitigation scenarios.

In the following years, it is necessary that the progress of mitigation policies and actions of the main emitting sectors be evaluated in order to estimate progress towards compliance with the updated NDC (2020). On the other hand, since the ambition of commitments and the implementation of mitigation measures will increase in time, it is essential to continue developing exercises of estimation of carbon reductions associated with mitigation activities, so their impact on the national emissions inventory - and the level of compliance with current and future international commitments- can be evaluated constantly.

Hence, the activities included in the First BTR are the following:

- Track progress of the implementation of the Chile?s NDC
- Description of NDC, and elaboration of progress indicators
- Assessment of mitigation measures in terms of GHG reduction and their impact on the national GHG inventory, as a first exercise of integration of both components.
- Support provided to the strengthening of current institutional capacities for MRV policies and actions to be reported.
- Support the elaboration and report of GHG projections scenarios.

Vulnerability assessment and adaptation to climate change:

In 2022, in line with the 2020 NDC commitments, the 2014 NAP should be updated and the first Adaptation Communication submitted to the UNFCCC. Through these processes, the country will identify and prioritize vulnerable groups, adaptation needs and adaptation solutions, and build a monitoring and reporting system for adaptation. To secure the continuity of these actions, the following activities will be included in the First BTR:

- Build of the Vulnerability and adaptation platform, which contains information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and risks of human and natural systems.
- Assessment report on losses and damages associated with the adverse effects of climate change in the country, including extreme weather events and disasters and slow onset events,
- Support provided to the strengthening of the institutional capacities for the monitoring and reporting system on adaptation.
- Elaboration of the Vulnerability and Adaptation chapters of the NC and BTR.

Means of implementation about climate action- National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis, Constraints and gaps, finance, technology and capacity needs:

The Project Team will update the chapter of National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements with relevant information presented in the Fourth National Communication and the latest BUR. The following activities will be undertaken:

? Description of the national circumstances: the country, population, gender dimension, natural resources, climate and economy which may affect the country's ability to deal with climate change mitigation and adaptation.

? Update the description of institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports, including distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities and research institutions.

The Fourth BUR and 4NC reported different types of needs, gaps and limitations in various areas such as reporting, mitigation, national GHG inventory and international negotiation, amongst others. While it is necessary to monitor and update the already reported needs, as well as identify new constraints constantly, there is a transversal need to systematize current and future information. This systematization will facilitate the comparison and follow-up between one report and another, allowing a more complete analysis. Finally, it is essential to develop methodologies and information collection manuals that define mechanisms and the type of information needed from the different institutions involved, in order to align data, facilitate its comparison and improve analysis.

Therefore, the activities included in the First BTR and 5NC will also cover the following:

- Monitoring and updating of the needs identified in the Fifth BUR analyzing its current status, implemented measures and possible solutions.
- Systematization of advances related to means of implementation (technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance, action for climate empowerment, and financing)
- Systematization of constraints and gaps, current and future, by type of need (capacity building, technical assistance, financing and technology transfer) and area of climate action (mitigation, adaptation, reporting and GHG inventories and international negotiation).
- Systematization of the support given to Chile, by type of support (capacity building, technical assistance, financing and technology transfer) and area of climate action (mitigation, adaptation, reporting and GHG inventories and international negotiation).

Upon completion of all planned analyses and reports, the First BTR and 5NC documents will be compiled in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in December 2024.

Project progress reports will be prepared in line with the requirements and timeline of the M&E plan described under section E.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

The Project will identify synergies with other on-going projects, initiatives and laws to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance synergies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels. This may include but not limited to:

- Fifth Biennial Update Report of Chile, GEF Project led by the Ministry of Environment
- Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) funding: ?Strengthening Chile?s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework? led by the Ministry of Environment
- Climate Promise of UNDP
- Update process of Adaptations Plans (National, in biodiversity, agriculture, and others) supported by Readiness Programme of GCF.
- Dialogo Pa?s, supported by Euroclima+
- Framework Law on Climate Change (in elaboration process) led by the Ministry of Environment
- Partnership for Market Readiness led by the Ministry of Energy
- Energy initiatives under the NAMA Facility
- Energy Policy 2050 led by the Ministry of Energy
- National Electromobility Strategy led by the Ministry of Energy
- National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources led by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Forestry Corporation
- Forestry initiatives under UN REDD led by the Ministry of Agriculture
- Forestry Policy 2015-2035 led by the Ministry of Agriculture
- Sustainable Agriculture Protocol led by the Ministry of Agriculture
- National Strategy of Sustainable Building and the Sustainable Building Code for Housing led by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning
- Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for Infrastructure Services led by the Ministry of Public Works
- Energy, Forestry and Fishing and Aquaculture projects under the GEF
- Initiatives lead by the Agency on Climate Change and Sustainability
- Co-financing instruments by the Corporation for the Promotion of Production
- Green Growth Strategy led by the Ministry of Finance
- Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme led by the Ministry of Environment
- National Plan on Sustainable Development of Tourism led by the Ministry of Economy
- Atmospheric Decontamination Plans, Strategy 2014-2018 led by the Ministry of Environment
- Framework Law for Waste Management, Extended Responsibility of Producer and Promotion to Recycling led by the Ministry of Environment
- Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to FAO and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Project Inception Report. After project approval, a project Inception Workshop will be held at the national level. Immediately after the workshop, the Project Coordinator will prepare a project Inception

Report in consultation with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the FAO Representation in Chile. The report will include a description of the institutional functions and responsibilities and the action for coordination of the project stakeholders, the progress made in its establishment and start-up activities, as well as an update of any changes in external conditions that may affect the execution of the project. It will also include a detailed Annual Work Plan/Budget (AWBP) for the first year and the Monitoring matrix. The draft Inception Report will be submitted to FAO and PSC for their review and comments prior to completion, no later than three months after project start-up. The report must be approved by the Budget Holder (BH), the LTO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. The BH will upload the report to FPMIS.

Project Progress Reports (PPR). PPRs are used to identify limitations, problems, or bottlenecks that prevent timely implementation, and to take appropriate corrective action. The PPRs will be prepared based on the systematic monitoring of the output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Framework, the AWPB, and the Monitoring Plan. Each semester, the Project Coordinator will prepare a draft PPR and collect and consolidate FAO Project Task Force (PTF) comments. The report covering the July-December period must be accompanied by the updated AWPB for the following year for its review and no objection by the FAO PTF. The BH is responsible for coordinating the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the Project Management Unit, Lead Technical Officer (LTO), and Funding Liaison Officer (FLO). Following LTO, BH, and FLO approval, the FLO will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded to FPMIS in a timely manner.

Annual progress: Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTR/BURs.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

Terminal report. Within two months prior to the project completion date, the Project Coordinator will submit a draft Terminal Report to the PSC and the FAO Representation in Chile. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to provide guidance at the authority level on the policy decisions necessary to monitor the Project and present the donor with information on the use of funds. Therefore, the Terminal Report will consist of a brief summary of the main project deliverables, results, conclusions and recommendations. The report will be aimed at people who are not necessarily technical specialists and who must understand the policy implications of the findings and technical needs to ensure the sustainability of the project results. The Terminal Report will evaluate the activities, summarize the lessons and express the recommendations in terms of their application to landscape restoration in the intervention areas, in the context of development priorities at the national and provincial levels, as well as in terms of practical application.

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

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

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Miguel Stutzin	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment	4/7/2022

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNCBD	11/11/1997	Mr. Wilfredo Alfaro, National Forestry Commission, Ministry of Agriculture
UNFCCC	9/9/1994	Mr. Waldemar Coutts, Director Directorate of Environment and Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
UNCCD	12/22/1994	Mr. Waldemar Coutts, Director Directorate of Environment and Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Stockholm Convention	1/20/2005	Ms. Cecilia Andrea Aburto Schweitzer, Bureau of Waste and Environmental Risk, Ministry of Environment
Minamata Convention	10/10/2013	Mr. Cristian Brito Martinez, Environmental Risk Coordinator of the Foreign Affairs Division, Ministry of Environment

ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

FAO Cost Categories	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 1 Total	Component 2 Total	Component 3 Total	Component 4 Total	PMC	Total GEF	Ministry of Environment	FAO Support Services
5013 Consultants											
Consultant to support updated NGHGI, according to the MPGs	Month	20	3,000	60,000	0	0	0		60,000	60,000	
Consultant to support MRV mitigation actions	Month	20	3,000	60,000	0	0	0		60,000	60,000	
Consultant to support Vulnerability and Adaptation platform	Month	20	3,500	0	70,000	0	0		70,000	70,000	
Consultant to support the monitoring and reporting system for adaptation	Month	20	3,000	0	60,000	0	0		60,000	60,000	
Project Executive Coordinator to support Framework for the implementation for climate action	Month	30	2,000	0	0	60,000	0		60,000	60,000	
Traslation of report and its summary	Global	1	5,950	0	0	0	5950		5,950	5,950	
Consultant to support needs and gaps chapter	Month	10	2,500	0	0	25000	0		25,000	25,000	
Consultant to support climate local or regional actions	Month	20	2,925	0	0	58500	0		58,500	58,500	
Consultant for Administrative support	Month	20	2,050	0		0	0	41,000	41,000	41,000	
5013 Sub-total consultants				120,000	130,000	143,500	5,950	41,000	440,450	440,450	0
5650 Contracts											
Assessment report on losses and damages associated with the adverse effects of climate change in the country	Global	1	40,000	0	40,000	0	0		40,000	40,000	
Reports design	Global	1	12,000	0	0	0	12,000		12,000	12,000	
Terminal Report	Global	1	6,550	0	0	0	6,550		6,550		6,550
5650 Sub-total Contracts				0	40,000	0	18,550	0	58,550	52,000	6,550
5021 Travel											
Travel to elaborate and resubmit report under UNFCCC	Travel	5	1,000	0	0	5,000	0		5,000	5,000	
Travel to elaborate and disseminate final report under national and local level	Travel	5	1,000	0	0	5,000	0		5,000	5,000	
5021 Sub-total travel				0	0	10000	0	0	10,000	10,000	
5023 Training											
Activities to coordinate reports elaboration and disseminate final results	Event	8	1,000	0	0	8,000	0		8,000	8,000	
5023 Sub-total training				0	0	8,000	0	0	8,000	8,000	
TOTAL				120,000	170,000	161,500	24,500	41,000	517,000	510,450	6,550

SUBTOTAL Comp 1	**120,000**
SUBTOTAL Comp 2	**170,000**
SUBTOTAL Comp 3	**161,500**
SUBTOTAL Comp 4	**24,500**
Subtotal	**476,000**
Project Management Cost (PMC)	**41,000**
TOTAL GEF	**517,000**