



Fourth Biennial Update Report

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10487

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

☐ CBIT

Project Title

Fourth Biennial Update Report

Countries

Chile

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Environment

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, National Adaptation Plan, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Enabling Activities, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Update Report (BUR)	4/10/2020	4/30/2020	2/28/2022	12/31/2020
Duration				
22In Months				
Agency Fee(\$)				
33,440				

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	352,000	36,168
		Total Project Cost(\$)	352,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Support the Government of Chile to prepare its Fourth Biennial Report for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. National greenhouse gas inventory	<p>1.1. Update of the National GHG Inventory up to 2018 (period of 2016-2018)</p> <p>1.2. Strengthening of the National GHG Inventory System and Documentation system support</p>	<p>1.1.1 GHG inventory for the period of 1990-2018 updated for the categories:</p> <p>Energy; Industrial Processes; Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use; Waste, per the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</p> <p>1.1.2. Inventory data and estimations for the categories of Energy, Industrial Processes and Waste improved.</p> <p>1.1.3. Support the information collection process for sectoral and regional inventories.</p> <p>1.1.4. Support the development of country specific data for the estimation of emissions factors and parametric data for relevant categories.</p> <p>1.2.1. Support the review of the current national arrangement and procedures for the sustainable elaboration of the NGHGI.</p> <p>1.2.2. Support the documentation system, and review and improvement of the Tabular System Registry (SRT) and virtual cloud system.</p> <p>1.2.3. Review of the needs related to the possible implementation of the 2019 Refinement of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines</p>	110,000	11,346

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Mitigation policy and actions and domestic MRV	2.1. To create the enabling conditions for the implementation, compliance and follow-up of GHG emission reduction goals, progress of the NDC targets (mitigation component) and to contribute consistently to a low carbon economy.	2.1.1. Assessment of progress of mitigation policies and actions from the main emitter sectors (energy, transport, among others) from 2007 to 2019 at national level assessed.	80,000	11,346
		2.1.2. 2020 commitment assessed preliminary.		
		2.1.3. A selection of mitigation interventions assessed in terms of carbon reduction to estimate their impact on the national inventory, as a first exercise of integration of both components.		
	2.2. Process of establishment of domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system supported	2.2.1. Current institutional capacities for MRV policies and actions to be reported strengthened.		
		2.2.2. Institutional arrangement to gather the information periodically supported.		
		2.2.3. Recommendations from the third BUR and key conclusions of the ICA process implemented.		

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Capacity building	<p>3.1. Information on National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis revised and updated.</p> <p>3.2. Identify and reduce the constraints and gaps related to technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance, and financing.</p> <p>3.3. Compilation and Submission of Fourth BUR.</p> <p>3.4. Project regularly monitored, financial audit conducted and lessons learned compiled.</p>	<p>3.1.1 National Circumstances reported including information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - its population, gender dimension, natural resources, climate and economy which may affect the country's ability to deal with climate change issues described; - institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update reports on a continuous basis described; - implementation of the recommendations from the third BUR, key conclusions of the ICA process and SDG agenda; <p>3.2.1. Needs reported in the Third BUR monitored and updated, as well as new constraint identified.</p> <p>3.2.2. Guidelines for data collection and analysis, including definitions, methodological options and templates developed.</p> <p>3.2.3. Constraints and gaps, current and future, systematized 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).</p> <p>3.2.4. One sectorial gender analysis developed</p>	130,000	13,476

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sub Total (\$)			320,000	36,168
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			32,000	
Sub Total(\$)			32,000	0
Total Project Cost(\$)			352,000	36,168

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(\$)
Government	Ministry of Environement	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500
Government	Minstry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	34,668
Total Co-Financing(\$)				36,168

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	352,000	33,440
Total Gef Resources(\$)					352,000	33,440

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 also 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 National Adaptation Plan. One of the main features of this plan is the coordination structure of public entities and other key entities to operationalize the proposed actions. This is the Inter-Ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (ETICC) and the Regional Committees on Climate Change (CORECC). Three sectoral adaptation plans were approved by 2015. 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.

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 Third National Communication presents the vulnerability of the country and the adaptation strategy that is being adopted and implemented through nine sectoral adaptation plans, coordinated through the operational structure described in the National Adaptation Plan. 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 1990-2013.

The following year, in 2017, this report was subjected to the international consultation and analysis (ICA), process that resulted in acknowledging the expert group about national institutions and the quality of inventory and mitigation actions that were reported.

In consultation with Chile, the TTE identified the following capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

- a) Development of an improved methodology for collecting and consolidating information on financial resources received, in order to be able to differentiate the amount of resources disbursed in the period versus the total amount of resources committed to the project, among other required methodologies;
- b) Enhance the estimation of GHG emissions from the waste sector;
- c) Increase and promote scientific research on the development of country specific emission factors, especially for the energy sector.
- d) Strengthen the institutional arrangements (roles and responsibilities) of the different units involved in the preparation of the GHG inventory;
- e) Enhance the institutional arrangement to have a better interaction with all the institutions that have information on the methodologies and assumptions that are used to track progress of mitigation actions and their effects for the BUR report;
- f) Strengthen the capacity to quantify the actual and expected GHG impact of mitigation actions and their effects;
- g) Generate capacities on mitigation actions involving other ministries and institutions for the BUR elaboration;
- h) Enhance the systematization of sectoral, public and private information gathering through the development of an active permanent system envisaged in the report.

During 2017, Chile ratified the Paris Agreement. The Chilean NDC is based on five basic pillars i. Mitigation; ii. Adaptation; iii. Capacity Building and strengthening; iv. Technology development and transfer; and v. Financing. The Mitigation pillar commits two 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 related. Subsequently, 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 after consensual long-term climate objectives, since a long-term vision will allow defining a common goal and compromising actions and instruments to fulfill it.

In 2017 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.

During 2018, seven sectoral adaptation plans were approved. At the end of the year Chile submitted its Third Biennial Update Report during COP 24 in Poland with a GHG inventory time series 1990-2016 which was elaborated following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and includes emissions and removals of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). The key categories of the inventory are related with electricity generation, road transport, mining (fuel combustion), HFC use in refrigeration, sources and sink in forest land (second growth forest, forest tree plantations) and CH₄ from landfill and domestic wastewater treatment. Moreover, an update of mitigation actions and national needs were reported.

In accordance to the main challenge identified by the GTSP-NDC and in response to an international recommendation, in 2018 the drafting of a Framework Law on Climate Change was initiated with a strong emphasis on citizen and regional participation. Pursuing this aim, dialogues were held in each of the regions coordinated by CORECC and at national level. This Framework Law is expected to be finalized by the end of 2019.

Furthermore, in 2019 Third Biennial Update Report was subjected to the international consultation and analysis (ICA), process that identified some continuous challenges and capacity needs to facilitate preparation of subsequent BURs, such as: sustainability of current arrangements; integration of climate change indicators and MRV as an assessment tool for sectoral institutions; improve capacities on tools for estimating mitigation impacts; centralization of information gathering and management through a unique platform to improve and optimize reporting (MRV hub) and integration of lessons learned in arrangement and design of NDC's MRV.

Specifically, the Technical Analysis report of the third BUR lists the following needs for capacity building:

- (a) Strengthening the national capacity to estimate emissions for categories that are currently reported as “NE” in the national GHG inventory in accordance with national priorities;
- (b) Strengthening the national capacity to collect data for the GHG inventory by means of different activities, such as workshops, to share experience and enhance awareness about the importance and relevance of good-quality data, including by involving international experts in different areas;
- (c) Enhancing and formalizing working relationships with private companies to ensure continuous and automated data collection for the GHG inventory;
- (d) Enhancing technology transfer, acquisition of equipment and training of personnel responsible to gather GHG inventory data (in particular for the agriculture sector);
- (e) Increasing cooperation and exchange of experience with other countries and agencies regarding data collection and improving existing data, particularly for the agriculture sector (soil carbon and application of synthetic fertilizers);

- (f) Involving international expertise in the following areas: determining country specific EFs and NCVs of fuels consumed in the country, identifying the composition of solid waste and collecting data for estimating F-gas emissions;
- (g) Enhancing the national capacity to monitor mitigation actions and link their estimated or observed impacts to estimating emissions for the national GHG inventory;
- (h) Developing methodological guidelines on information to be reported in the BUR;
- (i) Building capacity in the relevant ministries and institutions to provide the required information for BUR preparation and compilation;
- (j) Training subnational institutions in collecting required data, monitoring mitigation actions and estimating impact in terms of GHG emission reduction;
- (k) Training of national experts on the data requirements, characteristics and potential of a centralized MRV system;
- (l) Updating the national technology needs assessment with the aim of meeting the requirements of the centralized MRV system (i.e. a technological platform that could collate all existing information on climate change) and the information management system to ensure the preparation of NCs and BURs on a continuous basis.

The project under the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) funding: “Strengthening Chile’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework”, led by the Ministry of Environment, aims to strengthen and improve transparency mechanisms of Chilean national institutions for domestic and UN conventions reporting. Project is aligned with the national priorities and needs explained in the last BUR and the NC and takes into consideration capacity building needs identified in the ICA process of the first and second BUR^[1]

Finally, the Fourth BUR project will develop findings, recommendations and needs identified on previous reports in order to promote a continuous and permanent work. It is expected to maintain and improve BUR quality, integrate improvements according to the ICA comments and recommendations; and advance in the revision and analysis of BTR guidelines, to identify future methodological changes of the report and associated capacity-building needs. In this sense, the focus of this project will be in (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; and (2) in the implementation of new strategies for mitigation action assessments, with the aim to evaluate progress of international commitments and their impact on GHG national inventory. It is expected this project will develop permanent capacities and tools to support actions needed to be carried out continuously in terms of national inventory, mitigation assessment and analysis of national needs and constraints.

The Fourth Biennial Update Report is expected to get finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2020.

^[1] Climate Change Office of the Ministry of Environment is national agency of implementation of the 3 projects (CBIT, 4NC and 4BUR), making sure to align workplan of those projects and others like NDC Partnership for example.

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, 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 Fourth Biennial Update 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, which also declares that GEF continues to address the need for enabling conditions to mainstream climate change concerns into the national planning and development agenda through its support for enabling activities, including Convention obligations and the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency through sound data, analysis, and policy frameworks.

The project expected outcomes are:

- Information on National Circumstances, Institutional Arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis revised and updated.
- The National GHG Inventory up to 2018 (period of 1990-2018) updated in conform with 2006 IPCC Guidelines, considering the Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste sectors.
- Review and updated Documentation system for the NGHGI.
- National GHG Inventory System including institutional arrangements and documentation system strengthened.
- Enabling conditions for the implementation, compliance and follow-up of GHG emission reduction goals, and to contribute consistently to a low carbon economy, created.
- The domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system supported.
- Constraints and gaps related to technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance, and financing identified and reduced.
- Fourth BUR compiled and submitted to UNFCCC.
- Project monitoring, financial audit 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 BUR processes and makes 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 Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change (ETICC). In the elaboration of last reports (2nd and 3th 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 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
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
Ministry of Energy	GHG inventory lead for Energy Mitigation lead for the Sectorial Mitigation Plan on Energy
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	Activity Data (AD) and mitigation actions on transport Mitigation lead for the National Electromobility Strategy
Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning	Mitigation lead for the National Strategy of Sustainable Building and the Sustainable Building Code for Housing
Ministry of Public Works	Lead for Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for Infrastructure Services
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.
Ministry of Women and Gender Equity	Lead on gender equity in adaptation and mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge.
Ministry of Social Development	Carbon price in socio-economic evaluation in public investment projects.

Stakeholder	Role
Chilean Network of Municipalities for Climate Change	Platform for municipalities to integrate climate change in their management and planning, and to promote in their territories mitigation, adaptation and sustainability
Sustainability and Climate Change Agency	Monitoring of private mitigation actions

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.

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan includes the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting with ETICC.
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses with ETICC and SNICHile.
- 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.

Gender dimension:

Chile's climate policy has been integrating gender considerations in an incipient but 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. About the framework of 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 Inter-ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (ETICC).

For another side, at the baseline level, the Ministry of Environment, under the NDC Support Program, commissioned the preparation of a study that aimed to identify opportunities and limits to integrate the gender approach into policies and institutional framework of climate change. Among the main recommendations are: 1) the need to develop a conceptual and methodological framework on gender and climate change for each sector, and 2) generate gender-disaggregated data to develop gender analysis within the review, development and/or update of Climate change policies. As a second step of the NDC Support Program Chile is searching some gender-disaggregated data for topics as: education level, employment by economy sectors, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), economic empowerment, and health, related with emitters and vulnerable sectors. Those gender data will be integrated as first time on Chile's BUR.

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. One sectorial gender analysis will be conduct as part of the 4BUR Project.

Under Fourth BUR, the guidance on gender integration through the 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's policy on gender equality and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs , project will prepare and finalize Gender analysis and Gender action plan during its inception phase .

Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

The project will 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.

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 implemented under the national implementation modality (NIM) with the Ministry of Environment as the project executing entity/implementing partner.

The institutional structure will be based on the existing mechanism under the ongoing 4NC/3BUR project. The Project Team will be shaped at the beginning of the Project. The General Project Coordination will be assumed by the Head of the Climate Change Office of the Ministry of Environment. The role of the General Coordinator is to provide strategic guidance and consistent general coordination during the BUR process. The General Project Coordinator will nominate a Technical Coordinator, member of the Climate Change Office, who will oversee the BUR elaboration. The role of the Technical Coordinator is to perform inter-institutional coordination to achieve the Project Outcomes as planned. Finally, there will be an Executive Coordinator who will support the Technical and the General Coordinator with the administrative management and technical inputs for the project.

This Executive Coordinator will be hired following UNDP procedures and will be part of the project Team, under Project Management Costs.

The general oversight of the BUR process 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 implementation of the project and ensure that the project 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 BUR will be under the responsibility of a 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 coordinator will be a professional of the Climate Change Office. Thus, each chapter will have a technical working group that will assist with the preparation of various components of the BUR in a timely manner: (i) National GHG Inventory, (ii) Mitigation, (iii) Gaps and Needs.

Day-to-day management of the project will be ensured by the Project Team. The Government will provide equipment and premises for conference and meetings to support the project.

UNDP will act as a GEF Implementing Agency and will supervise, monitor and support the implementation of project activities in line with UNDP-GEF standard procedures. UNDP will be responsible for reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the project to GEF, providing a substantive support to the project team in meeting the technical, administrative, finance and management requirements.

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 Office 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 developed during the Third BUR, included an update of the national GHG inventory (1990-2016) 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. As a result of this work, several needs were identified. The main one is the improvement of data collection and estimation from Energy, Industrial Processes and Waste categories. In case of Energy, being the major emitter of GHG, it is necessary to improve emission factors in order to improve its climatic management. In case of Industrial Processes and Waste, although they are not major emitters, the data collection is still poor. Another need identified is the support to data collection and analysis of sectorial and regional inventories. Given regional differences in terms of economic activities and GHG emission level, it is essential to improve data collection and analysis capacities in order to implement climate actions according to the territorial and local context.

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

- GHG inventory for the period of 1990-2018 updated for the categories: Energy; Industrial Processes; Agriculture, LULUCF; Waste, according to the methodologies of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- Improvement of inventory data and estimations for the categories of Energy, Industrial Processes and Waste.
- Support the collection information process for sectorial (IPPU and Waste) and regional (division and elaboration of the 16 regional inventories in coherence with the national inventory) inventories.
- Support the QC procedures for the Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors, and support the compilation process and cross-cutting issues
- Review the current National arrangements for the sustainable elaboration of the NGHGI.

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).

According the Third 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 to perform a preliminary assessment of the 2020 commitment in order to estimate the level of current compliance and define the actions needed to ensure it. Along with this, the progress of mitigation policies and actions of the main emitting sectors should be evaluated in order to estimate progress towards compliance with the NDC. On the other hand, since the ambition of commitments and the implementation of mitigation measures will increase in time, it is essential to develop a preliminary exercise 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 Fourth BUR are the following:

- Assessment of progress of mitigation policies and actions from the main emitter sectors (energy, transport, among others) from 2007 to 2019 at national level.
- Preliminary assessment of 2020 commitment.
- Assessment of mitigation measures in terms of carbon 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.
- Recommendations from the third BUR and key conclusions of the ICA process implemented and status reported.

Capacity building - 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. 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 institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports.

The Third BUR 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 Fourth BUR will also cover the following:

- Monitoring and updating of the needs identified in the Third BUR analyzing its current status, implemented measures and possible solutions.
- Develop a guideline for data collection and analysis, including definitions, methodological options and templates.
- 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).

Upon completion of all planned analyses and reports, the GHG inventory and mitigation actions, infographics will be developed, the Fourth BUR document will be compiled in accordance with the relevant guidelines for the preparation of BURs from Non-Annex I Parties contained in annex III of decision 2/CP.17 and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in December 2020.

Project progress reports will be prepared in line with the requirements and timeline of the M&E plan described under section E. During inception phase, Gender analysis and action plan will be developed to set the priorities and guide gender mainstreaming into project activities during implementation phase.

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:

- NDC Support Programme led by UNDP and implemented by the Ministry of Environment, together with Huella-Chile Programme

- Third Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication 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
- 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 UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

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 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, analyse 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.

End of Project:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The Project Terminal Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

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

N/A

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
Mr. Miguel Stutzin Schottlander	Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Environment Political Focal Point	Ministry of Environment	1/22/2020

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



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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