



**LIST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITY**  
**FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND**

**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS**

Project Title:	Third Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Chile	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6082
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment	Submission Date:	12 May 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	Biennial Update Report (BUR) National Communications (NC)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	Third BUR: December 2018 Fourth NC: December 2020

**A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK\***

<b>Project Objective: Support the Government of Chile to prepare its Third Biennial Report and Fourth National Communication under the UNFCCC</b>				
<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Project Outcomes</b>	<b>Project Outputs</b>	<b>(in \$)</b>	
			<b>GEF Project Financing</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-financing<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>1. Mitigation and MRV</b>	1.1. National GHG Inventory updated up to 2015 (period of 1990-2015) for the Third BUR and up to 2016 for the Fourth NC (1990-2016).	1.1.1 GHG inventory for the period of 1990-2015 (Third BUR) and up to 2016 (Fourth NC) updated for the categories: Energy; Industrial Processes; Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use; Waste, per the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories  1.1.2 Formal agreements among relevant ministries to achieve periodical reporting, thus strengthening the preparation of GHG inventory.  1.1.3 Set-up of the GHG emission data collection	140,000	9,312

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

<sup>2</sup> Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

		<p>system to regionalize the inventory.</p> <p>1.1.4 Outreach of GHG inventory to inform sectorial public policy and economic development planning.</p>		
	<p>1.2. To create the enabling conditions for the implementation, compliance and follow-up of GHG emission reduction goals, and to contribute consistently to a low carbon economy.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Assessment of progress of mitigation policies and actions from the main emitter sectors (energy, transport, among others) from 2007 to 2017, at national level and analysis of the linkages with the system under design for measuring the progress of the NDC once implemented.</p> <p>1.2.2. Current gaps in regards to domestic MRV system analyzed;</p> <p>1.2.3. Current institutional capacities for MRV Policies and actions to be reported strengthened</p> <p>1.2.4. Institutional arrangement to gather the information periodically supported</p>	140,000	14,592
<p><b>2. Vulnerability assessment and adaptation (V&amp;A)</b></p>	<p>3.1. Strengthen Chile's capacity to adapt to climate change by deepening the knowledge of the impacts and vulnerability, and planning of actions to minimize negative effects and take advantage of positive effects.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Generation, updating and analysis of climate and vulnerability information, to determine the vulnerability of the human and natural systems of the country.</p> <p>3.1.2. Generation of information on extreme hydro meteorological events and assessment of disasters for risk management.</p> <p>3.1.3. Reducing vulnerability and</p>	345,000	17,136.00

		increasing adaptive capacity of the socio-ecological systems of the country, by the design and implementation of sectorial adaptation plans (agriculture and forest, fishery and aquaculture, biodiversity, health, infrastructure, cities, energy and tourism)		
<b>3. Capacity building</b>	3.1. Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports updated.	<p>3.1.1 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.</p> <p>3.1.2 Mechanisms for stakeholder involvement, coordination and participation to enable the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports on a sustainable manner identified.</p>	11,550	21,929
	3.2 Identify and reduce the constraints and gaps related to technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance, and financing.	<p>3.2.1 A Technological Needs Assessment conducted, and a compilation of the most effective/new technology solutions for relevant mitigation sectors (e.g. energy and AFOLU), and adaptation sectors/resources (e.g. water, agriculture and cities).</p> <p>3.2.3 Capacity building and technical assistance needs assessed.</p>	42,500	9,312

	3.3. National Circumstances and Other information relevant for the preparation of Third BUR and Fourth 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.	3.3.1 Description of 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, described.  3.3.2 Conduct a study on different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, policy formulation and decision-making process.  3.3.3 Design a knowledge management strategy to gather national, subnational and local actions on climate change, and to disseminate relevant information.	32,000	9,312
4. Submission to the UNFCCC, Monitoring and evaluation	4.1. Compilation and Submission of Third BUR and Fourth NC	4.1.4 Third BUR compiled, approved and submitted.  4.1.2 Fourth NC compiled, approved and submitted.	52,000	
	4.2. Financial audit conducted and lessons learned compiled	4.2.1 . Financial audit approbed  4.2.2. End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.	11,500	
Subtotal			<b>774,550</b>	<b>81,593</b>
Project Management Cost <sup>3</sup> (Including Direct Project Cost: USD 17,040)			77,450	
<b>Total Project Cost</b>			<b>852,000</b>	<b>81,593</b>

\* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

## B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

<sup>3</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Undersecretary of Environment	Ministry of Environment	In kind: includes 52 hours of use of installations (rooms, equipment) of the Ministry of Environment	4,337
Undersecretary of Environment	Ministry of Environment	In kind: includes 276 hours of General Coordinator, 528 hours of NC Technical Coordinator; 264 hour of BUR Technical Coordinator, 3,288 hours of chapters coordinators of the Climate Change Division	77,256
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			81,593

**C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee <sup>a)</sup> / (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Chile	Climate Change		852,000	80,940	932,940
				<b>Total Grant Resources</b>	852,000	80,940	932,940

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

**PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION**

<p><b>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT</b> (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>In 2011 Chile presented its second National Communication. The Second National Communication contains an update of the GHG inventory for the time series 1984-2006. The document includes new information about vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation and includes technology transfer, education, capacity building and awareness on climate change.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To fulfil the commitment stated in the government program of Michelle Bachelet, the Ministry of Environment’s Climate Change Department, in close coordination with other relevant ministries and institutions, including the specialized academy, the private sector and citizens, at national, regional and local levels, elaborated between 2014 and 2016 years, the draft of a new National Action Plan for Climate Change 2017-2022 (PANCC-II), which also included a process of citizen participation and public consultation. The overall objective of PANCC-II 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</p>
---	--

	<p>thematic work streams are: 1) Adaptation, 2) Mitigation, 3) Means of implementation and 4) Climate Change Management in the Territory.</p> <p>Finally, in November 2016 Chile submitted its Third National Communication which presents the progress of the country on adaptation and mitigation between 2011 and 2016. In addition, the Second Biennial Update Report was submitted with a GHG inventory time series 1990-2013. The fourth national GHG Inventory presented by Chile was elaborated following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and includes emissions and removals of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFC) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). The Third National Communication presents the vulnerability of the country and the adaptation measures that are being adopted. The adaptation strategy is implemented through nine sectoral adaptation plans and is 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 sectorial approach. All sectors identified in the national GHG inventory are prioritized to perform mitigation actions. A series of actions designed for sectoral purposes, have had an impact on GHG emissions, which are described in the Third National Communication.</p> <p>The 4NC and 3BUR project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work. The main gaps faced by the country are the lack of adequate institutions and a financing strategy. Currently, both issues are approached by virtue of the sectors intentions by means of inefficient processes wearing down the human resources available. The need to have a permanent legal framework that establishes responsibilities and competences by the players involved has been detected for the optimal development of the country on climate change issues, allowing to comply with the commitments undertaken in its INDC. Through the institutional frameworks, technical coordinators and professionals who would work in each project outcome those gaps will be partly cover.</p>
<p><b>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES</b> (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</p>	<p>This enabling activity project aims to assist Chile in meeting reporting requirements under the UNFCCC Convention in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 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 NC and Third BUR to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The project is prepared in line with the GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3: fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. Program 5 of this objective aims to mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process and to help countries mainstream mitigation action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs.</p> <p><b>The project expected outcomes are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports.</li> <li>• National GHG Inventory updated up to 2015 (period of 1990-2015) for the Third BUR and up to 2017 for the Fourth NC (1990-2017).</li> <li>• Strengthen Chile's capacity to adapt to climate change by deepening the knowledge of the impacts and vulnerability, and planning of actions to minimize negative effects and take advantage of positive effects.</li> <li>• To create the enabling conditions for the implementation, compliance and follow-up of GHG emission reduction goals, and to contribute consistently to</li> </ul>

<p>dimensions are considered in project design and implementation):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a low carbon economy.</li> <li>• Update of the domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification system.</li> <li>• Constraints and gaps related to institutional strengthening, technology transfer, capacity building and technical assistance, and financing are identified and reduced.</li> <li>• Generation of relevant information regarding the principles of Doha Work Programme including education, public awareness, gender roles and knowledge management.</li> <li>• Third BUR and Fourth NC compiled and submitted to UNFCCC</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Stakeholders Involvement:</u></b></p> <p>Stakeholder 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 NC and BUR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder’s participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Chile. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="461 842 1393 1892"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="461 842 773 877">Stakeholder</th> <th data-bbox="773 842 1393 877">Role</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="461 877 773 1094">Ministry of Environment</td> <td data-bbox="773 877 1393 1094">Implementing agency and overall coordination SNICHILE coordination GHG inventory lead for Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan of Biodiversity National Adaptation Plan lead</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="461 1094 773 1150">Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td> <td data-bbox="773 1094 1393 1150">National Focal Point to the UNFCCC</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="461 1150 773 1339">Ministry of Agriculture</td> <td data-bbox="773 1150 1393 1339">GHG inventory lead for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Mitigation lead of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan on Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="461 1339 773 1493">Ministry of Energy</td> <td data-bbox="773 1339 1393 1493">GHG inventory lead for Energy Mitigation lead for the Sectorial Mitigation Plan on Energy Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan on Energy</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="461 1493 773 1528">Ministry of Transport</td> <td data-bbox="773 1493 1393 1528">Activity Data (AD) and mitigation actions on transport</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="461 1528 773 1619">Ministry of Housing and Urbanism</td> <td data-bbox="773 1528 1393 1619">Mitigation lead for the National Strategy of Sustainable Building and the Sustainable Building Code for Housing</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="461 1619 773 1801">Ministry of Economy</td> <td data-bbox="773 1619 1393 1801">Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan of Fishing and Aquaculture Promotion of voluntary agreements between private companies in an industrial sector, public institutions and communities, to design and implement sustainable production techniques.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="461 1801 773 1837">Ministry of Education</td> <td data-bbox="773 1801 1393 1837">Work on education and dissemination of results</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="461 1837 773 1892">Ministry of Women and Gender Equity</td> <td data-bbox="773 1837 1393 1892">Lead on gender equity in adaptation and mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Stakeholder	Role	Ministry of Environment	Implementing agency and overall coordination SNICHILE coordination GHG inventory lead for Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan of Biodiversity National Adaptation Plan lead	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 Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan on Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry	Ministry of Energy	GHG inventory lead for Energy Mitigation lead for the Sectorial Mitigation Plan on Energy Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan on Energy	Ministry of Transport	Activity Data (AD) and mitigation actions on transport	Ministry of Housing and Urbanism	Mitigation lead for the National Strategy of Sustainable Building and the Sustainable Building Code for Housing	Ministry of Economy	Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan of Fishing and Aquaculture Promotion of voluntary agreements between private companies in an industrial sector, public institutions and communities, to design and implement sustainable production techniques.	Ministry of Education	Work on education and dissemination of results	Ministry of Women and Gender Equity	Lead on gender equity in adaptation and mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge.
Stakeholder	Role																				
Ministry of Environment	Implementing agency and overall coordination SNICHILE coordination GHG inventory lead for Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan of Biodiversity National Adaptation Plan lead																				
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 Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan on Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry																				
Ministry of Energy	GHG inventory lead for Energy Mitigation lead for the Sectorial Mitigation Plan on Energy Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan on Energy																				
Ministry of Transport	Activity Data (AD) and mitigation actions on transport																				
Ministry of Housing and Urbanism	Mitigation lead for the National Strategy of Sustainable Building and the Sustainable Building Code for Housing																				
Ministry of Economy	Adaptation lead for the Sectorial Adaptation Plan of Fishing and Aquaculture Promotion of voluntary agreements between private companies in an industrial sector, public institutions and communities, to design and implement sustainable production techniques.																				
Ministry of Education	Work on education and dissemination of results																				
Ministry of Women and Gender Equity	Lead on gender equity in adaptation and mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge.																				

	<p>Meteorological Direction of Chile, the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Organization of Chile, the General Directorate of Water</p>	<p>Monitoring of significant variables for climate research such as meteorological and oceanographic data from different latitudes and geography of the country.</p>
	<p>Ministry of Social Development</p>	<p>Identification and evaluation of disaster risks in public investment projects. Carbon price in socio-economic evaluation in public investment projects.</p>
	<p>National Emergency Office of the Ministry of Interior and Public Safety</p>	<p>Policy and Management of Disaster Risk</p>
	<p>Chilean Network of Municipalities for Climate Change</p>	<p>Platform for municipalities to integrate climate change in their management and planning, and to promote in their territories mitigation, adaptation and sustainability</p>
<p><b>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b> (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p><b><u>Gender dimensions:</u></b> The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, will be applied.</p> <p>A gender disaggregated analysis approach will be implemented and gender-sensitive stakeholders and partners' involvement plan will be adopted. Understanding how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected differently by climate change will improve actions taken to adapt and to mitigate climate change. In this sense, the update of the national circumstances chapter will consider gender dimension to better understand how the different roles of men and women in social and economic circumstances may affect Chile's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p> <p>The project will perform a study, analyzing the role of gender in adaptation and mitigation activities, policy formulation and knowledge. The expected findings will build recommendations for most of the project outcomes (National Circumstances, V&amp;A, Mitigation). In addition, efforts will also be made to have acceptable gender representation in project management structures and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops). The institution that will lead the study and analysis will be the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p><b><u>Institutional Framework:</u></b> 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 Department of the Ministry of Environment. The role of the General Coordinator is to provide strategic guidance, and consistent general coordination during the NC and BUR processes. The General Project Coordinator will nominate two Technical Coordinator, members of the Climate Change Department. One of them will subrogate the General Coordinator and will coordinate NC elaboration, during all project. The second one will be in charge of the BUR elaboration during the first 2 years. 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 Coordinators with the project administration and technical inputs for the project. This Executive Coordinator will be contracted following UNDP procedures as part of the project Team, under Project Management Costs.</p> <p>The general oversight of the NC and BUR processes will be based on existing</p>	

institutional arrangements such as the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and the Inter-Ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change. The Council of Ministers for Sustainability will be 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 instance of technical inter-ministerial coordination will be the Inter-Ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change.

Each chapter of the NC and BUR will have 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. Some of those chapter coordinators nominated will be professionals of the Climate Change Department. Thus, each chapter will have a working group that will assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BUR in a timely manner: (i) National Circumstances, (ii) National Greenhouse Inventory, (iii) Vulnerability and Adaptation, (iv) Mitigation, (v) Other Relevant Information, (VI) Gaps and Needs.

Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the Project Team. The Government will provide support to the project using equipment and premises for conference and meetings. UNDP will act as GEF Implementing Agency and will monitor and support 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 administrative, finance and management requirements.

#### **Narrative Description of Project Activities:**

##### **Mitigation and MRV**

This component has two project outcomes: 1.1. National GHG Inventory and 1.2. Implementation, compliance and follow-up of GHG emission reduction goals

##### **National GHG Inventory:**

For compliance with Chile's reporting commitments, since 2012, the Ministry of Environment's Climate Change Department implements and coordinates the Chilean National GHG Inventory System 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 Chilean National GHG Inventory System consists in a decentralized organic structure, where the national inventory is the result of the collective and permanent effort of various public services that make up the National Technical Team of GHG Inventories, among them the Ministries of Agriculture, Energy and Environment.

The Fourth NC will build on previous work. The following activities will be undertaken:

- GHG inventory for the period of 1990-2016 (up to 2015 Third BUR and up to 2016 Fourth NC) calculated for the categories: Energy; Industrial Processes; Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use; Waste, per the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- Formal agreements between relevant ministries to achieve periodical reporting, thus strengthening the preparation of GHG inventory: The institutional framework is adequate as there is a technical coordination with other ministries. Nonetheless, the institutional model is fragile as it is implemented on a voluntary basis among the ministries. Therefore, formal agreements are needed between ministries in order to formalize the work plan.
- Set-up of the GHG emission data collection to regionalize the inventory: Per the National Technical Team of GHG Inventories, the different sectors have

requested the disaggregation of data by region, to enhance and promote mitigation at a territorial level. The latest Energy Balance provided information by region. This needs to be replicated in the other sectors.

- Outreach of GHG inventory to inform sectorial public policy and economic development planning: The Ministry of Energy is using the inventory data as input for the design of carbon pricing and the Ministry of Agriculture is using the AFOLU data for REDD+ initiatives. However, there are other sector that could use the inventory data such as development planning, waste sector, agriculture, and transport, among other more specific economic sectors in the country.

#### 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 to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30% (with the exception of 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 sufficient international assistance.

As stated in the Environmental Performance Assessment by OECD in 2016, *“The overall challenge is to adopt an emissions path consistent with the limitation of global temperature increase to less than 2 ° C in accordance with the Paris Agreement of 2015. This would require Chile to formulate measures to reach the peak of emissions as soon as possible and reduce them more drastically thereafter.”*

According the Third NC 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 emission collect the adequate information in order to allow a correct follow-up. On the other hand, it is 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. And also were identified some specific activities like updated permanently the mitigation scenarios.

The Third BUR and Fourth NC will build on previous NC/BUR work. The following activities will be undertaken:

- Assessment of progress of mitigation policies and actions from all sectors (energy, transport, among others) from 2007 to 2017, at national level.
- Prospective analysis in all categories, considering the inputs and learnings of MAPS Project.
- Analysis of gaps in regards to domestic MRV system
- Strengthen of current institutional capacities for MRV Policies and actions to be reported
- Support institutional arrangement to gather the information periodically

#### Vulnerability and Adaptation:

In previous processes, it has been possible to determine that Chile is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, due to its geography and its socioeconomic characteristics. The extreme events occurred in 2015 are proof of this. Climate change is projected to not only increase the risk of flooding, but also extreme heat events. In addition to the variation of extreme situations, Chile will be affected by a long-term trend towards the reduction of water availability. The adaptation policy began with the adoption of the National Adaptation Plan in 2014. This plan includes institutional frameworks to improve the horizontal and vertical coordination, and the development of the empirical

basis of the adaptation process. Chile is formulating sectoral adaptation plans for the implementation of the National Plan, and biodiversity, agricultural & forestry, and fishing & aquaculture have already been completed. As stated in the Environmental Performance Assessment by OECD in 2016, “*For Chile, it would be beneficial to carry out a national assessment of the risks of climate change and the opportunities it offers, as well as inter-sectoral interdependencies. This should be complemented by greater efforts to integrate climate change into budget allocations, project evaluations and strategic environmental assessments*”.

The Fourth NC will build on previous V&A work. The following activities will be undertaken:

- Generation, updating and analysis of climate and vulnerability information, to determine the vulnerability of the human and natural systems of the country: This activity seeks to have complete information, updated and disaggregated by sex, on the impacts of climate change and the vulnerability of the socioecological systems of the country. This requires reviewing existing information, generating and / or updating missing information and systematizing it, in order to determine the critical areas where adaptation measures should be implemented. Specific activities may include: update reference climate scenarios at the national level; consolidate and maintain a national monitoring network for meteorological variables; maintain a registry of information available in the country, on vulnerability and adaptation, and information gaps; generate and update maps of vulnerability in the national territory, allowing prioritization of critical areas and sectors.
- Generation of information on extreme hydro meteorological events and assessment of disasters for risk management: The objective is to generate specific and updated information on the characteristics of the threat of hydro meteorological extreme events and their relationship with the population exposed to such event. Specific activities may include: Assessing the risks of different sectors to the impacts of climate change; Strengthen information on extreme hydro meteorological events for disasters risk management; Capacity-building in disaster risk management for adaptation to climate change.
- Reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity of the socio-ecological systems of the country, by the design and implementation of sectorial adaptation plans: The objective is to follow adaptation actions in the short and medium term, to reduce the vulnerability of the human and natural systems of the country, by the design and implementation of sectorial adaptation plans. Specific activities may include: Develop a set of indicators, which account for the effectiveness of adaptation processes in Chile; Develop methodology for the incorporation of climate change in the system of social evaluation of projects and public investment; Integrate the gender approach and the traditional knowledge forms of Chile into the different instruments for adapting to climate change; Development, implementation and updating, as appropriate, of sectorial plans: Agricultural & Forestry, Biodiversity, Fishing & Aquaculture, Health, Infrastructure, Cities, Water Resources, Energy and Tourism.

### **Capacity Building**

The Third NC addresses the country's efforts in technology, research, education and national capacity-building related to climate change. These efforts demonstrate that climate change is part of the national agenda and is being faced with concrete actions by the Chilean society. There is progress regarding technology transfer; systematic observation of climate change; information on climate change research programs; education, training and public awareness on climate change; building national and local

	<p>capacities on climate change; and the inclusion of climate change in other management instruments or other public policies in the country. The Fourth NC will build on previous work. The following activities will be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports</li> <li>• A Technological Needs Assessment conducted, and a compilation of the most effective/new technology solutions for relevant mitigation sectors (e.g. energy and AFOLU), and adaptation sectors/resources (e.g. water, agriculture and cities).</li> <li>• Capacity building and technical assistance needs assessed.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Conduct a study on different gender roles in adaptation and mitigation interventions at the community level, policy formulation and decision-making process.</li> <li>• Design a knowledge management strategy to gather national, subnational and local actions on climate change, and to disseminate relevant information.</li> </ul>
<p><b>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</b></p>	<p>Project will identify synergies with other on-going projects, initiatives and laws to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels. This may include but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Emission Capacity Building Project (LECB-Chile) led by the Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• Huella-Chile Programme led by the Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• Partnership for Market Readiness led by the Ministry of Energy</li> <li>• Energy initiatives under the NAMA Facility</li> <li>• Energy Policy 2050 led by the Ministry of Energy</li> <li>• Agricultural projects under the Adaptation Fund led by the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Forestry initiatives under UN REDD led by the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Forestry Policy 2015-2035 led by the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Sustainable Agriculture Protocol led by the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Energy, Forestry and Fishing and Aquaculture projects under the GEF</li> <li>• Initiatives lead by the new Agency on Climate Change and Sustainability</li> <li>• Co-financing instruments by the Corporation for the Promotion of Production</li> <li>• Green Growth Strategy led by the Ministry of Finance</li> <li>• Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme led by the Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• National Plan on Sustainable Development of Tourism led by the Ministry of Economy</li> <li>• Atmospheric Decontamination Plans, Strategy 2014-2018 led by the Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• Framework Law for Waste Management, Extended Responsibility of Producer and Promotion to Recycling led by the Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&amp;E PLAN:</b></p>	<p>The project will be monitored through the following M&amp; E activities.</p> <p><b>Project start:</b> A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country</p>

	<p>office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first-year annual work plan. An Inception workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.</p> <p>After the Project Inception Workshop, the Project Team will design a detailed planning of the NC and BUR processes resulting in the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The Annual Work Plan will include quarterly meetings per each project component, led by the coordinator of each chapter and shaped by the collaborators of each chapter including public officials from diverse ministries and public institutions, and members from different research institutions. This will allow periodic communication between ministries and compilation of information and drafting of texts by chapter in a timely manner.</p> <p><b>Quarterly:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS.</li> <li>• Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.</li> <li>• Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor lessons learned, among others. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.</li> </ul> <p><b>Bi-annual progress:</b></p> <p>Twice a year, status survey questionnaires will be carried out to assess progress, identify bottlenecks and technical support needs.</p> <p><i>Day to day monitoring of implementation progress</i> will be the responsibility of the Project Team based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.</p> <p><b>End of Project:</b></p> <p>During the last three months, the project team will prepare a brief terminal report. This brief report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved.</p> <p><b>Learning and knowledge sharing:</b></p> <p>Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention through existing information sharing networks and forums.</p>
<p><b>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

**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):** (Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Mr. Miguel Stutzin Schottlander	Chief of Staff of the Ministry of Environment Political Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	04/12/2017

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION**

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCCD	11/11/1997	Mr. Wilfredo Alfaro National Forestry Commission Ministry of Agriculture	
UNCBD	09/09/1994	Mr. Waldemar Coutts Director Directorate of Environment and Maritime Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
UNFCCC	12/22/1994	Mr. Waldemar Coutts Director Directorate of Environment and Maritime Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	01/20/2005	Ms. Cecilia Andrea Aburto Schweitzer Bureau of Waste and Environmental Risk Ministry of Environment	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013	-	-

**C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>4</sup> and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		May, 11, 2017	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Programme Manager, UNDP (Green- LECRDs)	+1-212- 906-6659	yamil.bon duki@un dp.org

---

<sup>4</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF