



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework			
Country(ies):	Chile	GEF Project ID: ¹	9835
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	01589
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment	Resubmission Date:	March 1, 2018
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	117,040

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	CBIT	CBIT	1,232,000	870,000
Total project costs			1,232,000	870,000

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Strengthen and improve transparency mechanisms of Chilean national institutions for domestic and UN conventions reporting						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1: Strengthening of Chile's Transparency framework for mitigation and adaptation actions	TA	1.1. Climate data and analysis is integrated into policy making and international reporting	1.1.1 Centralized National Climate information platform established 1.1.2 Training to data suppliers and platform users is delivered 1.1.3 General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors are developed	CBIT	500,000	350,000

¹ Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			1.1.4 Training to public servants to use this information on decision-making			
	TA	1.2. Chile's NDC is being tracked and evaluated	1.2.1 System for the evaluation and tracking of the NDC established 1.2.2 Metrics and indicators, methodologies for tracking adaptation developed 1.2.3 Capacities on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures strengthened in at least one sector	CBIT	500,000	350,000
2: Institutionalization of the public climate expenditures	TA	2.1 Public institutions report their climate expenditures and support received	2.1.1: Methodology to account for support and link with financing strategy developed 2.1.2 Training plan for public institutions on reporting climate finance delivered 2.1.3: Expense Report Form improved 2.1.4: Guide for Reporting Public Expenditures published	CBIT	120,000	70,000
Subtotal					1,120,000	770,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				CBIT	112,000	100,000
Total project costs					1,232,000	870,000

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	In-kind	120,000
Recipient Government	Climate Change and Sustainability Agency (ASSC)	In-kind	750,000

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Total Co-financing			870,000
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D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee ^(*) (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNEP	CBIT	Chile	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,232,000	117,040	1,349,040
Total Grant Resources					1,232,000	117,040	1,349,040

E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁵

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both Direct and Consequential)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries: 1</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

⁵ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A.0. Describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF

No significant changes in the project design have been made as compared to the original PIF, except duration which is 36 months, instead of the original 42 months planned, in order to better adapt the project to national and international timeline regarding reporting on climate change.

A change has been introduced in Component 2 to reflect technical assessments, consultations as well as expert advice received during the preparation phase of the project. A new Output titled "2.1.1 Methodology to account for support and link with financing strategy developed" has been included. Indeed, the Ministry of Finance (National Designated Authority (NDA) of the Green Climate Fund) is currently working on a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) finance strategy. Amongst the ministries and agencies working on climate change, the new Ministry of Science and Technology, formerly National Council for Science and Technology (CONICYT), notably expressed interest to receive help in reporting the climate finance received.

Further, a slight increase in scope of Output 1.2.2 (adaptation indicators and transparency reporting) has been introduced to reflect expert advice received during the preparation phase of the project. These changes are further detailed in section A.1.3) Proposed alternative scenario description.

A.1. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The Paris Agreement (PA) calls for a robust system of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) to provide information on the measures taken and the support received, provided or accounted for the NDC or internationally transferred. Article 4th of the Paris Agreement (PA) requests for full, exhaustive, comparative and robust accountability of the measures and action, for the Convention to be able to clearly assess the progressions and achievements made.

In particular, climate change is an increasingly important issue for Chile, since the country is vulnerable to diverse impacts, due to its geography and socio-economic characteristics. The Global Climate Risk Index by Germanwatch (2016) ranks Chile as number 10 on the most affected countries in 2015⁶. For that reason, the government is putting in place many of the elements required for an effective policy response to climate change.

Chile has maintained a progressive vision on climate action transparency. For instance, it was the first Latin-American country to submit a Biennial Update Report (BUR) in 2014, while its second BUR was submitted in 2016 (Conference of the Parties (COP) 22). In that sense and although the orientations, modalities, procedures and guidelines for implementing the Enhanced Transparency framework (ETF) are still under revision of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA), Chile is already adapting its own framework, considering its own necessities and priorities as established in its NDC.

⁶ <https://germanwatch.org/en/download/16411.pdf>
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Key points to adapt Chile's framework include approaches to plan mitigation strategies to ensure the NDC target is achieved cost-effectively. Mitigation planning may require updates and increasing levels of ambition in order to achieve the NDC target (eventually, mitigation actions may not be as effective as initially planned). Tracking progress made can be facilitated by breaking the NDC target for 2030 into a number of intermediate and closer targets. Planning towards cost-effective mitigation trajectories and avoiding technology lock-in can best be done based on a long-term mitigation target and a long-term mitigation strategy. However, due to delays in reporting and the long-term timeframe required for planning and implementing mitigation actions, tracking ex-post progress based on Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventory data (currently available with a delay of 3 years) and intermediate targets, leads to inadequate responses; mitigation planning would be updated too late to be useful.

Alternatively, emission projections including the expected GHG reductions through implemented and planned mitigation measures could regularly be compiled, updating them as necessary, and compared to intermediate targets, thus providing ex-ante information on progress. This can be used to adjust mitigation planning early on.

The CBIT support solicited will help Chile becoming a benchmark for the region in terms of the ETF, allowing it to implement and test systems related to transparency which have not been implemented in developing countries ever before. The implementation of these approaches would not only be of great benefit for Chile, but also for the rest of the region, and for developing countries worldwide.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

The Government of Chile is coordinating, at national level, different initiatives to reduce GHG emissions, and to develop adaptation plans to shift towards a sustainable, resilient and low carbon development.

Transparency Framework

A key milestone in this path was the voluntary commitment made in Copenhagen (COP15), which indicated Chile would perform Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) to achieve a deviation of 20% below the increasing trajectory of the 'business-as-usual' (BAU) emissions by 2020, forecasted since 2007. Still, Chile counts with no robust information regarding the progress of this commitment, mainly due to a lack of definition of the official BAU baseline and despite being a national goal to assess this effort as soon as possible.

After the Copenhagen commitment, the climate agenda in the country has gained strength. The National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022 (PANCC II) included in its strategic pillars both issues of Adaptation and Mitigation. The objectives of these pillars are focused on the implementation of actions and the development of key elements to help Chile comply with the international commitments, including transparent reporting, and designing a long-term climate strategy.

One of the first steps to assess Chilean performance and to achieve proper and transparent reporting was the improvement of the National GHG inventory (NGHGI), which has been systematically enhanced to provide the best information available about emission features, sinks and trends. The NGHGI is periodically updated to comply with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) requirements.

However, the inventory is not enough developed in order to evaluate the actions taken to reduce the climate change impacts of Chile's development. A broader analysis of the mitigation initiatives and a robust system to gather information about the implementation of the NDC is needed. This would be useful not only to transparently inform the efforts taken by the country but also to enhance the planning of Chile's future climate pledges.

After the public announcement of the first iNDC and the adoption of the PA, MRV initiatives were assessed in order to identify the level of improvement and strengthening needed to serve as the basis for a new national tracking system under the ETF. This also included the challenge of measuring the progress not only for mitigation but also for adaptation actions as well. In that sense, Chile recognized the lack of metrics for tracking adaptation.

So far, almost all advances, in terms of transparency and MRV, have been undertaken with international support received in the last years. The projects indicated below and developed in Chile had the design, direct execution and leadership of professionals from the Climate Change Division, being a basis for the creation of this team's capabilities.

This GEF CBIT project will be coordinated and developed in part by this same Division, which allows avoiding duplication of efforts and aligning the contents of all these initiatives with CBIT.

Table 1. Main projects related with ETF which received international support and its sources

Project Name	Description	Donors
1. Mitigation Options to Face Climate Change (MAPS, 2014-2015).	Facilitating decision-making over possible mitigation actions at national level. The project forecasts scenarios and mitigation options in the long run, through a technical participative and multispectral process. Mitigation Action plans and Scenarios project (MAPS) outcomes constitute an essential input for the design of the mitigation component of the iNDC.	The Children's Invest Fund Foundation, Swiss Confederation, (US\$1,290,378)
2. Low Emission Capacity Building - Chile (LECB) (2012 - 2016)	Fostering and creating capacities in the public and private sectors for mitigation and measurement of GHG emissions. Studies like "Design of accountability rules for Chile", and Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review Methodology (CPEIR) where supported under this project.	European Commission, Federal Republic of Germany, Australia (US\$1,584,000)
3. Support Activities to prepare the Third National Communication (TCN) of Chile to UNFCCC (2012-2017)	Strengthening and consolidating the management of Climate Change in Chile, to comply with the transparency related commitments established in the UNFCCC. Several activities for improving adaptive capacities were developed, including vulnerability studies which considered the development of workshops in the regions to collect different perceptions regarding climate change impacts	GEF (US\$480,000)
4. Biennial Update Report Project (2015-2017)	Preparation of the BUR to be presented to the UNFCCC, updating information on GHG emission inventory, mitigation actions, financial support, needs and gaps.	GEF (US\$352,000)
5. Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR, 2011-2017)	Generating technical capacities for evaluating, designing and implementing Market-based Instruments (MBI). Assessment of feasibility of one or several carbon-price fixing instruments in the energy sector. Design and implement an MRV framework and a registry system. Communication strategy and stakeholder engagement.	World Bank (US\$3,000,000)

6. Enhancing resilience to climate change of the small agriculture of O'Higgins Region (2016-2019)	Increase resilience capacity in rural communities in the coastal and arid Region of O'Higgins. Designing and implementing measures to reduce vulnerability of small-scale farmers facing changes in the agricultural production, ecosystems services and biodiversity.	Adaptation Fund (US\$ 9,600,000)
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Table 2. Projects focused on capacity building (funding not necessarily provided to the government)

Project Name	Description	Donors
Information Matters, GiZ (2013-2016)	Supporting institutions of UNFCCC parties to assess their monitoring and communicational processes and diminishing gaps. Enhancement of those processes in the light of what required by international standards and the UNFCCC itself. The information generated under this project corresponds to input for the development of the activities proposed in this CBIT project.	Federal Republic of Germany
EUROCLIMA	Facilitating the integration of local and sub-national strategies of adaptation measures for coping with climate change within public policies and development plans. Regional cooperation program between the European Union and Latin America. The competitive projects of Euroclima have more specific objectives, called vertical components. On the other hand, there are horizontal components with general objectives, which will be contained in the activities to be developed under this CBIT project.	European Commission
International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV (IPMM), renamed as Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA)	Supporting a practical exchange of activities related to GHG mitigation actions, with the goal of helping to close the gaps of the global ambition. This alliance focuses principally on collaborating in the design of low-emission development strategies (LEDS), NAMAS and MRV systems. At this moment, there are no activities in implementation in Chile financed by PATPA. The contents of PATPA and those of the present project will be aligned, so that the objectives proposed in PATPA should be considered in the activities and products to be implemented under this CBIT project.	Federal Republic of Germany Republic of South Africa Republic of Korea
MRV Framework	Improving the coordination of the MRV of NAMAs in Chile, which allows increasing the public knowledge about these actions and the trust in the estimated benefits related to GHG reduction and other non-GHG approaches. This MRV project is finished and has enabled MRV guidelines for NAMAS. This product is an input for the development of the activities proposed in this CBIT project.	Foreign and Common Affairs of the British Council
Carbon-Budget Framework for Chile	Allowing the Chilean Government to track progress towards its GHG emissions reduction targets and to take appropriate action if progress is not sufficient. This project had generated antecedents that are the base for the development of the proposed activities to be supported by this CBIT project.	Foreign and Common Affairs of the British Council
NDC partnership	Ensuring countries receive the technical and financial support they	World Resources institute

<p>need to achieve ambitious climate and sustainable development targets as fast and effectively as possible. At this moment, there are no activities in implementation in Chile financed by the NDC Partnership. In the same way, the objectives indicated in the NDC Partnership will be considered for the activities and products to be developed under this CBIT project.</p>	
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Chile is also a member of the Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) and therefore committed to actions on nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, methane, and non-methane volatile organic compound (COVNM) in its NDC. A cooperation with Canada (2017 - 2021) will help develop metrics for black carbon and other pollutants, black carbon inventories, and how to include short-lived climate pollutants. Through the CCAC Coalition Chile recently endorsed the BreatheLife campaign, an innovative global initiative led by the World Health Organization and United Nations Environment to encourage cities around the world to make transformative changes to improve air quality and public health. The Chilean capital of Santiago joined BreatheLife in 2016, the cities of Talca, Concepción, Hualqui and Chiguayante joined as well in 2017.

Despite the improvements achieved through the capacity building projects and initiatives mentioned above – such as the improvement of international reporting, the enhancement of data quality and public engagement – a number of gaps remain to be addressed before Chile can successfully comply with the ETF of the PA.

In 2014, Chile submitted its first BUR and went through the International Consultation and Analyses process (ICA) in 2015. Key capacity building needs were identified, firstly, the importance of ensuring a sufficient number of qualified technical staff in government institutions (e.g. in *the Sistema Nacional de Inventarios de Gases de Efecto Invernadero de Chile* (SNICHILE), where Industrial Processes and Product Use and Waste sectors are measured by consultants). Secondly, the necessity of the systematic collection of data and information for preparing BURs and for implementing MRV systems for planned mitigation actions. The gaps identified in the BUR (2016) on projections and models are the absence of allocated resources for non-energy sectoral projections elaboration and for the updating of the analysis made by MAPS-Chile regarding scenarios and potential mitigation measures.

In the first round of the facilitative sharing of views organized by the UNFCCC Secretariat in May 2016, Chile emphasized its advances on: national GHG inventory; the current system of institutional arrangements; and the evaluation of a national and integrated MRV system. Many of the inquiries received were focus on the MRV system and how Chile is addressing the task of estimating the impact of policies and measures in terms of emission reductions.

The emergence of the MRV-Framework exposed to the Ministry of Environment (MMA) demonstrated the low awareness of the frameworks existence. Developers of mitigation actions for example are not using the framework as much as necessary in the early design of these actions. This situation makes the reporting process extremely difficult, while simplifying it is a priority for complying with the ETF.

This could be achieved by developing an integrated platform for climate change information. In this way, all institutions involved directly or indirectly in the promotion of emission reduction actions, will easily identify these actions, quantify and report them to the MMA in a systematic way. Such a platform would also allow better management of the reported data under the NDC tracking system. This would further need to be aligned in order to integrate the data flows as foreseen under the MBI (a green-tax) developed by the PMR project.

Regarding adaptation, there is a clear necessity to develop indicators to measure the effectiveness of the plans to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity, as well as monitor the progress of the country. Indicators must be developed for the National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change (NAP) and for the priority sectors mentioned above.

As for the actual procedure to report NAP advances there is a necessity to build capacities for the focal points of the Interministerial technical team on Climate Change (ETICC) and other professionals in those institutions. The procedures by which the information is collected and processed within their own institutions should be improved and facilitated, including new technologies. MMA and the sectoral ministries have limited capacity to collect and process information -particularly regarding disbursements-; involuntary mistakes occur when completing worksheets and a lot of raw information has to be clarified and processed to have a robust report. The NAP 2016 report only included information regarding the level of implementation and expenditures. No indicators have been developed to measure the effectiveness of the actions that were included in the NAP and the sectoral plans and only few of those actions have quantifiable goals.

In addition to the previous needs, certain gaps have been identified by the EUROCLIMA project implemented together with UN Environment, about adaptation measures and institutional design at the regional and local level. The gaps identified by this project indirectly affect the transparency of the information received among different administration levels (national and sub-national). Lack of capacities and knowledge at the local level related to climate change, and specifically to adaptation measures, and poor coordination among institutions affect the tracking of the progress of national and sectoral plans. The National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022 addresses those gaps through the action 3.4.” Management of climate change at the regional and city level”⁷.

Long term monitoring of the NDC in mitigation.

Chile’s initial work on domestic MRV was not developed in a coordinated manner. Specifically, the first set of sectorial MRV systems designed were not comparable with each other. To help sectors tackle this issue, in 2014 the MMA developed a National MRV Framework to set basic standards and procedures for MRV systems across the broad range of mitigation actions. Besides the need to ensure consistency and comparability across actions, this innovative MRV approach evolved as a proactive response to a perceived lack of international guidance in the field.

Along the same line, in 2016 and also with the support of the Low Emission Capacity Building project (LECB project), Chile defined the basic accountability rules for mitigation actions and identified the essential components of a centralized MRV platform. This project analyzed the importance of the NGHGI data and its links with MRV for mitigation actions. The Ministry of Energy (whose sector is responsible for 75% of the total national emissions) is currently committed to apply the centralized MRV outcomes and principles for its own MRV. This will be done in a coordinated way with the Ministry of Environment. Institutional arrangements have been put in place to allow this (A formal agreement was signed between both Ministries on that regard).

Currently and in parallel to the negotiation of how to operationalize the ETF, Chile is striving to analyze different options for the designing of the planning and implementation of its NDC. To do so, a nationally adapted carbon budget approach is being considered. This approach considers key elements such as the regular updated GHG Inventory, GHG projections and scenario-evaluation, in the development of a national transparency system for the NDC.

Regarding modeling and projections: the projections work done under MAPS (Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios) project evidenced a very clear gap remaining: the capacities created regarding projections and modeling of GHG

⁷ “3.4.1 Fortalecer la institucionalidad de cambio climático a nivel regional y comunal”

“3.4.2 Desarrollar las capacidades en los gobiernos regionales y municipales”

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emissions were not kept within the government and its civil servants, but within the academia. Due to this situation, no systematical updates of the projections developed took place after the conclusion of the project.

This turnover of capacity building was not only observed in MAPS, but also in the Carbon-Budget Framework. As robust projections are needed to be able to measure progress towards mitigation targets, this gap poses a significant risk with regards to transparent reporting as well as compliance with the mitigation target under the NDC. Likewise, Carbon-Budget Framework project highlighted the lack of a long-term vision for mitigation in Chile. This lack is also a barrier for a robust planning of mitigation actions towards achieving the NDC. Such a statement is supported by the Environmental Performance Review of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2016 for Chile which recommends evaluating the carbon neutrality for the second half of the century.

The LECB-Chile focused on four mitigation-related components: (i) implementation of a national GHG inventory system (SNICHILE); (ii) creation of a carbon management program (“*HuellaChile*” Program); (iii) support for the creation of systems of MRV for NAMAs and (iv) design of a national strategy of low emission development strategy (LEDS) that incorporates the results of the first three components.

The continuous work with academia is necessary in order to incorporate its knowledge and lesson learned into the system for tracking the NDC, especially in the areas of modelling and projections, not only for emissions but for policy analysis as well. Work is also necessary with the sectoral ministries (Energy, Agriculture, Transport, Economy and Finance) who are also engaged in sectoral foresight or forecasting and to identify the branching points (data needed, common or divergent assumptions, results generated) with low carbon development scenarios.

Monitoring of the NDC in adaptation

As mentioned, Chile’s NDC includes an adaptation component that also needs to be tracked which is challenging due to the current lack of metrics for tracking adaptation.

Based on the PANCC II, the NDC sets that by the year 2018 Chile shall have sectoral Adaptation Plans for Farming, Biodiversity, Fishing and Aquaculture, Health, Infrastructure, Cities, Water Resources, Energy and Tourism sectors.

Furthermore, the NDC commits Chile to update these plans every five years.

To correctly and transparently report the progress of these plans, and the valuable information gathered through their activities, the development of metrics was included in the NDC. For the interest of CBIT in convergence around best practice, this kind of effort could be replicable in the region and worldwide, where indicators to measure the progress of adaptation were not yet developed.

On 2014, Chile enacted its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in line with the PANCC II. Annual reports of the progress of the NAP and the sectoral adaptation plans under implementation are being submitted domestically by the Ministry of Environment to Chile’s Council of Ministers for Sustainability. The first one, corresponding to the execution of the first year, 2015, was issued on September 2016.

One of the goals established in the NAP is the construction of indicators to measure the effectiveness of adaptation actions and the reduction of vulnerability (in line with article 13.5 of the PA). A first study was carried out last year, to review comparative indicators used in different countries and selected a set of ones for Chile. It is required to continue with this work by making a finer selection and by considering the participation of the different organisms that generate related information as well as the users of this information.

Institutionalization of the public climate expenditures

Through its NDC, Chile is committed to develop a National Financial Strategy for Climate Change (NFS). This strategy is going to be coordinated by the Ministry of Finance, who will receive inputs from the public expenditures reporting strengthened through CBIT. Considering those inputs, the Ministry of Finance is committed to produce a periodical Climate Change public spending analysis, both direct and indirect, which will be updated annually after 2020.

This initiative is extremely relevant, not only to achieve a transparent accountability framework, but also to increase efficiency in public climate expenditure.

During 2015 and 2016, as a part of LECB and the technical support of UN ECLAC, a first pilot of the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review Methodology (CPEIR) was launched. Four ministries are actively participating (Environment, Energy, Agriculture, Public Works), with a common objective of contributing to a future process of a systematization of the reporting of climatic public expenditure.

In addition, the CPEIR project has contributed to the generation of inter-ministerial groups for discussing, technically and strategically, the scope of climate expenditure. Both groups meet four times a year. The technical and strategic discussions in both groups have helped to establish the relevance of accounting for climate expenditure. Also, they have contributed to the construction of the first definition of climate expenditure and the institutional arrangements for organizing the discussions within each ministry.

Related to adaptation, as mentioned, for the procedure to report NAP advances, there is a necessity to build capacities for the focal points of the ETICC and other professionals in those institutions. The CPEIR project has identified some gaps to be addressed in order to institutionalize the NAP report and the outreach of the information gathered through it. Those gaps could be summarised in: 1) The need to strengthening the current sectoral capacities, enhancing their scope and involving other ministries (e.g. Housing, Economy and Interior) and continuing their capacity building; 2) The need to improving the instruments elaborated to registering the expenditures through guidelines and pilots. These gaps also are applicable for the reporting of mitigation measures.

The Ministry of Finance is working on a climate finance strategy. A National Finance Strategy (NFS) aims to empower countries to define their overall climate-resilient development objectives and set out potential means to finance them. The focus is on how international and national public finance can be deployed alongside policy initiatives to maximise the ‘crowding-in’ of private capital to deliver climate-resilient development goals.

3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a description of the objective, components, expected outcomes, outputs and activities of the project

This proposal aims to address the needs of Chile on building capacities in advanced planning tools, improving and enhancing the institutional arrangements in place for international reporting, improving the data management for a cost-efficient and reliable evaluation of mitigation and adaptation actions, informing political decision-making as well as tracking climate-related public expenditure.

The project will be focused on two main components: Component 1: Strengthening of Chile’s Transparency Framework for mitigation and adaptation actions and Component 2: Institutionalization of the public climate expenditures.

Under Component 1, the project will achieve two main Outcomes as described below.

Outcome 1.1 Climate data and analysis is integrated into policy making and international reporting

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..
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Output 1.1.1 Centralized National Climate information platform established

Chile's second BUR stated the need of a centralized platform of climate information, to improve data management, facilitate coordination and systematic data sharing with different ministries. Such platform should be composed by different modules, including a web-based inventory platform, allowing easy public access and the analyses of GHG inventory data. Such modules will be organized according to the different climate change sectors (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, support). It will also provide a transparent system to inform the general public about climate change within the country in line to the Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, key to apply in the process of implementation of the PA.

A good knowledge and capacities related to climate change in subnational levels is critical to mainstream issues of adaptation and mitigation in the every-day agenda. In that sense, coordination among administration levels is key to share information and support in the development and assessment of climate related activities developed locally

This platform will be updated permanently and its key objectives will be:

- Centralize information of GHG emission levels and GHG emission reductions.
- Integrate information of the GHG inventory and sectoral progress indicators of policies and actions (based on the MRV framework)
- Provide an efficient manner for sharing information among sectors related to vulnerability and adaptation.
- Create an interactive web-page to disseminate climate information within different actors and audiences.
- Enable the reporting of emissions and progress from Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) and Climate & Clean Air Coalition commitments.

Such an approach will not only improve access to an overview of data provided by sectors involved (allowing a more holistic evaluation of developments over time), but also, it will enable further improvements in data quality over time through common quality requirements.

The key activities of this output are:

- **1.1.1.1:** Provide an analysis of existing climate-related information platforms in place and their structure

This first activity will consist in a review of existing platforms by various national organization regarding the type of information but also on the (Information Technology) IT architecture. The consultant and team will liaise with the technical unit from MMA.

- **1.1.1.2:** Design platform and proposal of content, including mitigation actions and policies registry, information exchange interphase and interactive tools

Based on best practices already identified, the design will enable to have some restricted sections to enter sectorial data related to progress on the implementation of adaptation plans and mitigation actions and policies. The steps for the implementation of a mitigation actions and policies registry will be defined through the LECB phase 2 project and will contribute to the in-kind co-financing. This activity will also comprise the design of an information exchange interphase to share data among sectors.

The platform will complete existing functionalities of SNICHILE and enable users to report data for the inventory and help facilitate the production of the information needed for the BUR and national communication. Users will have access to information at a sectoral level.

Data management system will also be developed, enabling industrial operators to submit their monitoring plans and verified annual emission reports, in line with the regulatory framework

- **1.1.1.3:** Incorporate interactive tools to address different types of audiences,

The platform will incorporate some interactive tools such as the tool created following the example of the DECC 2050 calculator. This tool will enable to look at the implication of low carbon pathways depending on progress in activities in 1.1.3 and 1.2.

Output 1.1.2 Training to data suppliers and platform users is delivered

To ensure the relevance and reliability of the information in the platform, data suppliers need to have the capacities to insert accurate data to the platform. In addition, this platform will be only useful if the Ministries and sectoral institutions actually consult the platform in a regular basis. Therefore, technical representatives from the Ministries and other institutions will be trained to the use of the platform on how to insert data or how to access the platform according to their roles. The trainings will be complemented by guidelines promoting the effective use of the centralized national climate information platform.

The key activities of this output are:

- **1.1.2.1:** Produce guidelines documents

This activity will help relevant stakeholders from different sectors and local authorities to follow developments in the area of carbon accounting and reporting. The activities will build on the capacities created via the LECB-Chile, MRV for NAMAs or LEDS related activities and will expand the scope and audience. Consistence with best standards and practices at international and regional level will benefit of the active role of Chile in the Latin American Network on National GHG Inventories (RedINGEI).

- **1.1.2.2:** Train data suppliers and platform users

Data suppliers will be trained on data generation including on Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC). Part of the training will also focus on the data requirements of different accounting tools: consumption based accounting, carbon footprint of products and organisations, etc.

Training will also address companies who submit monitoring plans and annual emissions reports and develop necessary skills to complete such plans and reports in collaboration with business associations, like the Group of Enterprise Leaders against Climate Change (CLG-Chile) (*Grupo de Líderes Empresariales contra el Cambio Climático* located at the Economic and Business Faculty of University of Chile).

The main deliverables of this output will be the Guidelines documents.

Output 1.1.3 General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors are developed

The lack of long-term climate strategy in Chile has been highlighted as a barrier to elaborate efficient policy planning tools. This issue is explicitly mentioned in Article 4.19 of the PA, which calls parties to formulate and communicate Low Emission Development Strategies. CBIT activities will help to build the capacities and create awareness at the decision-making level and help put in place advanced tools to set potential long-term goals. Additionally, Chile is striving to analyze the best possible option to have a robust and transparent tracking for its own type of NDC (carbon-intensity target).

The NGHGI can provide information on the development of historical GHG emissions, whether they have gone up or down and to which extent. This can give a first indication of how the country is progressing towards its mitigation

target. However, this analysis could be considerably strengthened by comparing the emissions against interim milestones that describe a trajectory to the 2030 target. Indeed, this was one of the recommendations from the OECD's 2016 Environmental Performance Review for Chile. Where the interim milestones are compared to projections, however, progress assessments can take place ex-ante instead of ex-post, thus enabling early policy decision making on adjusting or enhancing mitigation actions when required.

This consideration is strongly related to the increasing in the level of ambition of the NDC in the future, under the PA implementation.

Setting long-term mitigation objectives beyond 2030 can help Chile to better prepare itself for the requirements of the updating of the NDCs and the revision of its mitigation ambition, as explicitly mandated in the PA (Articles 4.9, 4.11). Having a long-term goal could guide decisions on ambition in earlier years.

There is, therefore, scope for Chile to provide leadership to other countries by adopting a longer-term approach now and using this to inform decisions on NDC updates over the intervening years.

To do this, Chile would first set the level of ambition for 2050 and then carry-out modeling of cost effective pathways to that goal, to consider what an appropriate level of ambition would be needed in the years between now and 2050. CBIT activities would help to build the capacities for doing so.

Options for implementing a system of carbon-budgets in Chile were assessed in detail under the Carbon-Budget Framework project. This project included the question on how the country could benefit from having interim intensity or absolute emission milestones to systematically evaluate the progress of the implementation of the NDC. A definition of intermediate GHG intensity milestones and an assessment process for measuring compliance will be made. This will assist with the planning process, since Chile will see not only what the end goal is, but also what needs to be achieved in intervening years. For transparency purposes, this approach is also aimed to enhance the current framework since regular reporting against the milestones would help Chile understand the progress being made. This applies both to the national as well as the international level.

Key activities included under this output are:

- **1.1.3.1:** Define what type of capacities in sectoral ministries and Regional Committees on Climate Change (CORECC) are required (including understanding and use of models).

A consultant technical expert and support located at MMA will be in charge to consult and establish a needs assessment and training plan. Training for technical members of the national institutions which should be involved in the National GHG Prospective System will be provided.

- **1.1.3.2:** Improve the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) modeling and improve waste modeling and link with circular economy options

This activity will be conducted in collaboration with international experts and universities.

- **1.1.3.3:** Develop a roadmap to create a National GHG Prospective System

This activity seeks to define the steps for the operationalization of a National GHG Prospective System. It also needs to evaluate the legal requirement and draft the decree if appropriate.

- **1.1.3.4:** Issue a preliminary study on the implication for the different sectors of a potential national long-term mitigation target (2050)

The sectors have different dynamics. The activity will gather roundtable of Civil Society Organizations (CSO), industry representative and local authorities to express visions and modelling exercises.

- **1.1.3.5:** Develop pathways to the long-term target with a participatory approach (partnership with universities and think tanks)

This activity will be conducted with universities and synergies will be sought with other existing initiatives.

- **1.1.3.6:** Identify gaps and needs for new data informing potential low carbon scenarios (new surveys on EE in residential areas, etc.)

The quality of the projections deeply depends on the quality of information. This activity will identify the needs for new surveys such as energy consumption trends in households (heating, air conditioning) or use of energy in agriculture.

- **1.1.3.7:** Conduct studies to explore sectoral pathways in collaboration with public, private and academic partners
- This activity will be conducted in collaboration with universities, think tanks and experts to build on their expertise. The choice of the sectors will be done with the project manager, the ministry and private partner collaboration (such as energy intensive industries like papermaking or cement industries) will be prioritized.

Output 1.1.4 Training to public servants to use this information on decision-making

The purpose of the platform should go beyond gathering information, and for this a special emphasis will be done on the use of the platform by policy makers to make informed decisions. The project will promote this use of the platform by delivering trainings to decision makers and by facilitating the exchange of information between experts and policy makers.

The key activities of this output are:

- **1.1.4.1:** Train public servants on how to use the platform information on decision-making
- **1.1.4.2:** Produce summaries and documents alike for policy makers in a clear and straightforward language
- **1.1.4.3:** Host a yearly National Event

This yearly event will be organized jointly with at least 3 different institutions (Climate Change and Sustainability Agency, MINENERGIA, MMA), inviting civil society and academic presentations.

- **1.1.4.4:** Identify and attend international training

Staff from the Ministry and other key actors will attend international trainings dedicated to low carbon sectoral foresight, as well as dedicated training provided by UNFCCC or regional networks (LEDS-LAC, RedINGEI, etc.).

- **1.1.4.5:** Publish a guide related to the training

A document related to the training and capacity building activities will be published to allow civil servants and stakeholders to understand the rationales and methods for low carbon foresight. Proceedings of the yearly event will be included in this document.

Outcome 1.1 is directly related to the Proposed Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06):

- Activities to provide relevant tools, (d) Access to tools and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies and database system tools for implementing ET activities

- Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time, (j) Capacity needs assessment for transparency to assess institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis and reporting

Outcome 1.2 Chile's NDC is being tracked and evaluated

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Output 1.2.1 System for the evaluation and tracking of the NDC established

To analyze the best options for the tracking system for the Chilean NDC, CBIT activities will help to create capacities and to establish a technical working group which will define and seek the approval of the approaches proposed for the tracking system and for planning with key policy stakeholders. This permanent inter-sectoral technical group should consist of actors from the public sectors but also from academia.

There is a need to develop GHG projections in a continuous basis to properly evaluate the progress against intermediate targets, and to assess whether the current mitigation efforts are sufficient to meet the set of targets. This project will aim to enhance capacities on GHG projections.

Currently the only ministry with the capacity to regularly develop sectoral GHG projections is the Ministry of Energy. There is a clear need to create such capacities for other sectors as well as to enable the development of GHG projections for non-energy sectors. The base information for the projections is provided by Chile's National GHG Inventory, updated every two years.

The key activities of this output are to:

- **1.2.1.1:** Establish the inter-sectoral working group

The project will define the members, roles and responsibilities for the inter-sectoral working group building on the ETICC as well as the procedures of approval for recommendations related to the design and implementation of the NDC tracking system

- **1.2.1.2:** Identify the kind of milestones (carbon budget, intensity targets, etc.) and assess and define the milestones until 2030 (NDC scope)

- **1.2.1.3:** Identify the information needed, and design the procedures and the frequency for the projections and how this will integrate the NDC tracking system in a continuous basis.

- **1.2.1.4:** Deliver training on projections and systematic elaboration of Waste and IPPU

Training on projections will be delivered to the institutions involved in the elaboration of the GHG emission inventory. In addition, the project will provide technical support (adaptation of exiting specific tools) to the SNICHILE for the systematic elaboration of Waste and IPPU sectors.

- **1.2.1.5:** Develop a QA/QC plan for the national transparency system, day-to-day QA/QC activities and coordinate the development and develop of annual analyses of Chile's climate effort (NDC stock take).

The main deliverable of this output will be a report containing recommendations to establish a NDC tracking mechanism.

Output 1.2.2 Metrics and indicators, methodologies for tracking adaptation developed

The purpose of this output is to provide technical support to develop indicators of adaptation for the National Adaptation Plan and sectoral plans and an Adaptation Monitoring and Report System. In the case of adaptation, it is needed to incentivize the development of metrics and progress indicators helping to comply with the adaptation targets in the NDC ("metrics preparation" and "concrete action with a decentralized perspective") and to obtain a better flow and understanding of bottom-up data when exposed in the local and regional plans, generating important information to

be used in output 1.1.1. Lessons learned from the development of procedures in the MRV framework for mitigation actions – as far as transferrable - would be applied.

Appropriate metrics depend on the M&E purpose, e.g.:

- Tracking achievement of project objectives
- Assessing performance of a climate portfolio
- Learning why adaptation went well (or not)

Metrics should be:

- Relevant to stakeholders
- Easy to measure and compare (Unit and value of the unit)
- Objective
- Transparent
- Independently verifiable
- Stable but flexible over the long-term
- Appropriate for global, regional and national level planning and comparison

The key activities of this output are to:

- **1.2.2.1:** Identify the practical indicators in the 9 national sectors

This activity will provide input for Item 4 under Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA), and further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement. Indeed, under the Paris Agreement Article 7, Parties agreed to establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal. This activity will be done with support from adaptation experts bearing in mind the future requirements of Adaptation Communications under Article 7.

- **1.2.2.2:** Generate guidelines for applying indicators at a decentralised level
- **1.2.2.3:** Provide training and guidance on how to translate the knowledge produced to policymakers
- **1.2.2.4:** Provide training on best practices of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at sectoral level and community based adaptation projects
- **1.2.2.5:** Host a workshop on best practices (including linking adaptation and mitigation) and publication of the report

The main deliverables of this output will be a set of guidelines for applying indicators at decentralised level.

Output 1.2.3 Capacities on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures strengthened in at least one sector

Based on the elements developed under Output 1.2.2, the reporting process capacity building activities such as training and workshops to explain how to use indicators and measure the progress on adaptation plans and measures will be organized in at least one sector and in some specific regions if relevant.

The key activities of this output are to:

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- **1.2.3.1:** Identify the sector/region where activities will be conducted

The testing of indicators will take benefit of existing activities such as the project to enhance Resilience of Climate Change of the Small Agriculture in Chilean Region of O'Higgins (co-funded through the Adaptation Fund) or other projects.

- **1.2.3.2:** Provide training on subnational metrics with a gender approach

The training will enable to understand how gender and adaptive capacity affect resilience. The audience would be directed to CORECC members of one or several regions and include participation of academics, students and stakeholders from the relevant community based adaptation projects.

- **1.2.3.3:** Provide technical support to CORECC hosted by MMA

A consultant located at MMA will assist cities and CORECC on elaborating and testing adaptation indicators.

- **1.2.3.4:** Report to the ETICC working group

The current ETICC membership will need to be enlarged to incorporate other decision makers from ministries who need to mainstream adaptation measures in the sectors. Specific ways to share knowledge and engage those members will be designed, including an executive report to ETICC on issues related to monitoring and evaluation of adaptation

- **1.2.3.5:** Issue a call for projects to apply indicators on 3-5 adaptation and community based adaptation projects

A call for project will be launched in collaboration with universities and research centers such as the Centerr of Climate Science and Resilience CR2, *Centro de Ciencia del Clima y Resiliencia*) in order to test the indicators on different projects.

The main deliverables of this output are reports from the sectors and case studies and the executive report to ETICC working group.

Outcome 1.2 is directly related to the Proposed Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06):

- Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities, (a), Support to national institutions to coordinate strategies and programs - Activities to provide relevant tools, training and assistance, (e) Country-specific training on tracking NDCs, (g), Assistance in quantifying and reporting impact of policy measures and (h), Clarifying key NDC information, like reporting progress towards achieving their NDCs,

- Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time, (j), Capacity needs assessment to support mapping of current baseline and planned reporting and related activities, (k), Support to introduce and maintain progress tracking tools for transparency –related actions and progress towards targets/goals.

Component 2: Institutionalization of the public climate expenditures

Outcome 2.1 Public institutions report their climate expenditures and support

Output 2.1.1: Methodology to account for support and link with financing strategy developed

This output was added to reflect technical assessments, consultations as well as expert advice received during the preparation phase of the project. Chile's Second BUR accounts for support received, but consultations during the preparation phase confirmed that progress and systematisation is sought.

The Ministry of Finance ("*Ministerio de Hacienda*"), the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), is currently designing the GCF country strategic program. A National Finance Strategy (NFS) is also envisaged as it aims to empower countries to define their overall climate-resilient development objectives and set out potential means to finance them.

The NDC also states that "in 2018, Chile will report a cross-sectional National Finance Strategy for Climate Change which will include at least a periodical Climate Change public spending analysis, both direct and indirect, which will be updated annually after 2020". In line with the NDC, this Output will seek to identify and structure the financial flows according to their origin, differentiating between national vs. international and public vs. private spending; and eventually according to its performance.

The key activities of this output are:

- **2.1.1.1:** Conduct interviews with donor parties/agencies to assess the current situation

These interviews aim to understand what type of this information they have and how it can be of use for the reporting/quality control.

- **2.1.1.2:** Systematise the reporting of climate finance received and delivered across the ministries

This activity may include some recommendations to perform an assessment of the best use of finance received. This activity will be conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Finance Recommendations will also enable to comply with new rules of MRV of support.

Output 2.1.2: Training plan for public institutions on reporting climate finance delivered

Although some progress has been made in terms of climate expenditure, further training of the public sector is required, extending the lessons learned and agreements reached to functionaries that have not participated in this project, including also the civil society. A training plan is required to progressively integrate the ministries and stakeholders that have not participated yet. This includes the scope and objectives associated with reporting climate expenditure and piloting the instruments designed to report information. As a result, we expect to have a broad group of professionals trained in the reporting of climate expenditure.

The key activities of this output are to:

- **2.1.2.1:** Identify training needs in sectors

- **2.1.2.2:** Provide training on reporting climate finance and tracking at subnational level

Vertical integration between local, national and international policies and initiatives, as well as horizontal integration across industry, finance, transport and mobility, energy and other sectors is a critical element for a successful implementation and delivery of the Paris Agreement and SDGs Goals. Various institutions are promoting and providing trainings such as the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA), ODI, etc.

- **2.1.2.3:** Coordinate with the expert team on climate finance in various ministries (MMA, MDS, Finance, etc.) and support them to fill in to report climate finance and expenditures.

- **2.1.2.4:** Attend and share knowledge gained at workshops and activities on Results Based Finance, Climate Finance Effectiveness and Transparency

Output 2.1.3: Expense Report Form improved

From the draft form of report of the public climatic expenditure it is necessary to elaborate an improved version. The institution on charge of the form will be the Ministry of Environment. This version must be associated to the generation of information that clearly identifies:

- Who reports
- Institution
- Type of expenditure (current or capital)
- Classification (mitigation, adaptation and others)
- Direct or indirect expenditures
- Others

Also, it is highly relevant that this form is merged and complemented with the environmental protection expenditure form. The objective is to make a single request to the associated services and generate synergies in the process.

The key activities of this output are to:

- **2.1.3.1:** Consult with ministries on the definitions (typologies and classifications)
- **2.1.3.2:** Test the expense form in 4 ministries and lessons learnt

Preliminary activities in recent years have focused on pilot ministries and the test will focus on ministries willing to report, including Ministry of Transport and Public Infrastructures. The new Ministry of Science & Technology (ex-CONICYT) is also interested.

- **2.1.3.3:** Support the other Ministries to fill in the form (in house training)

The key deliverable will consist in expenditures reports form aligned with the current environmental protection form.

Output 2.1.4: Guide for Reporting Public Expenditures published

The key activity of this output is to:

- **2.1.4.1:** Develop and publish the guidelines for the use of the expenditures reporting form.

With the objective of contributing to the institutionalization of the form of report of climate and environmental protection expenditure, it is necessary to elaborate a guide (or protocol) to complete and to report the information. This will contribute to the installation of capacities within the institution and not only for the individuals who integrate it.

The guide will contain:

- Definitions (typologies and classifications)
- Step-by-step guides to complete the form.
- Information reporting process.
- Information validation process.

- 4) [Incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#)

The CBIT programme is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such this project is financed on full agreed cost basis. In the case of this programme, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06).

The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions and are summarized briefly again below. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project, however since Chile climate change reporting is being mainstreamed into the country national planning work there is a foundation of activities on which this project will build. These activities are considered co-financing and have been included in table C.

The efforts made by Chile toward an ETF have been long demonstrated by the commitments taken to comply with the requirements of reporting under the UNFCCC. The new elements contained by the ETF of the PA to measure the progress of NDCs, are motivating Chile to proactively start the preparation of the broader scope for the current national reporting framework. Since this, it is understood that the NDC not only presents challenges on the ambition of mitigation actions, but on the transparency and the clarity of the information provided about GHG emissions and the progress of implementation.

This proposal aims to clarify the current landscape existing in Chile regarding transparency and the gaps that should be closed with this CBIT project, specifically in the field of capacity building, coordination, information and data management and tool development on policy planning.

- 5) [Global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF)

The global environmental impacts generated by this project are directly related to the implementation of the commitments made by Chile's NDC, and have important benefits in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, capacity building and finance. The design of a tracking system for the NDC and the innovative elements contained, are thought not only to be coherent with the Article 13 of the PA related to transparency, but also with the NDC implementation and its evaluation describe in article 4.

The purpose of having metrics for adaptation actions and the coordination-enhancing activities among different government levels, will improve the ability to incorporate climate change into the everyday agenda. Also, the advanced tools on GHG emission-projections and the capacity building on impacts assessment will enable Chile to improve its policy planning, enabling decision makers to have better information about climate-related policies. This will be crucial when the country decides to increase its level of ambition to collaborate with the global warming goal.

The project will report against Indicator 3 of the GEF CBIT Tracking Tool regarding MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data, of the CBIT results framework. The quality of MRV systems tracking results related to low-GHG development and GHG emissions mitigation is essential for ensuring transparency, accuracy and comparability of information with regard to climate change. This CBIT project will monitor an additional indicator regarding institutional capacities for transparency-related activities, Indicator 5 of the GEF CBIT Tracking tool "Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities". The baseline and the targets are indicated in Annex J.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness

The project aims to develop structures, processes, as well as the necessary capacities with regard to a real and clear need: enabling compliance with the NDC. The results of these CBIT activities will therefore be used in the long-term simply to satisfy the need of enabling compliance with the NDC. The transparency framework will enable the collection and assessment of relevant data as well as the communication processes and the necessary understanding of the results by policy-makers, thus enabling well-informed policy decision making. In turn, this means that not only can compliance be achieved more easily, but also more cost-effectively. The processes and tools designed under this project will be innovative in the region and will help to set the position of Chile in the negotiations regarding transparency.

The transparency elements to be developed will be integrated with already operational elements like the GHG National Inventory and the MRV framework for NAMAs. The requirement to at least biennially report under the ETF means the elements developed with the support of CBIT have to be swiftly implemented and continuously operated, as well as improved over time, based on the lessons learned.

Chile has provided much evidence of its keen interest to comply with UNFCCC-MRV requirements and with the improvement of relevant systems over time by submitting comprehensive BURs early on, and considering any comments for implementing changes where possible.

Sustainability

In March 2017 a new Division of Climate Change was created to replace the former Department of Climate Change, in order to increase the importance of this issue into the national agenda and strength the institutional capacities. This will lead in better commitments and involvement from different sectors which can assure the sustainability of this project, since the outputs are design to help Chile in the upcoming process of implement its NDC under the Paris Agreement.

The sustainability of the funds provided under CBIT will largely hinge on two elements: (I) available national funding; and (II) the retention of capacities created by the project.

As to the available national funding, Chile has committed itself nationally and internationally to decarbonizing its economy and doing so transparently. This commitment facilitates earmarking national budget to climate change-oriented initiatives. Moreover, the development of a legal mandate is expected as a consequence of other transparency initiatives and Chile's commitment.

Potential for scaling up

The aspects addressed with this proposal have a great potential of replicability since this kind of preparation and analysis should be carried out by every country in the next years. the Knowledge Platform will be scaled-up after initial tests and provide information on all sectors. Sharing experience with regard to the data generation and processing and data-driven policy making efforts supported by CBIT are of high interest to Chile.

Chile forms part of diverse international platforms which, directly or indirectly, have certain climate transparency components such as the mitigation momentum project or LEDS-LAC. Therefore, the CBIT project can be showcased to other states in the region and globally, providing an innovative benchmark. Moreover, Chile has recently adhered to the NDC Partnership, a fact that could also serve as the proper platform to share these best practices to be created.

Finally, Chile joined the 2050 Pathway Platform launched at COP22 and the activities carried out by this CBIT project will enable the country to participate in this forum and share views on possible low carbon pathways.

A.2. *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.
Not applicable.

A.3. *Stakeholders.* Identify the key stakeholders and elaborate on how their engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Mention whether they include [civil society organizations](#) and [indigenous peoples](#).

The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and preparation is provided in the Table below

Name of stakeholders	Responsibility / expertise	Role in the project
The Permanent Presidential Advisory Commission on Climate Change.	It is multisectorial integrated by more than 30 members composed by experts from civil society (public and private sector), authorities and representatives of organizations. Its mission is to advise the Presidency of the Republic in everything related to the identification and formulation of policies, plans, programs, measures and other activities related to climate change, as well as compliance with Chile's international commitments, in particular, the Paris Climate Agreement, and in the elaboration and proposal of a national climate policy.	It will be a common work space, with a long-term, intergenerational, cross-sectoral and multisectoral approach that contributes to the development of this subject.
Division of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment (DCC)	The Division of Climate Change is the main coordinator of climate activities in Chile on behalf of the Ministry of Environment. In charge of the elaboration of National Action Plans, Adaptation National Plans, National GHG Inventories, MRV guidelines and the reports for the UNFCCC	The role of the Division of Climate Change will be the overall coordination of the activities defined by the project. DCC will ensure the efficient communication with the other stakeholders
Division of information and environmental economics, Ministry of Environment	Department in charge of designing the MRV system of the MBI (CO ₂ Tax), also the coordinator of the Chilean Environmental status report.	They will make part of the coordination system for public institutions that will be established under Outcome 1.1. They will be trained on how to insert and how to use data in the platform.
Division of Sustainability	Department in charge of the mitigation	Since the Energy sector is the main emitter in

and Climate Change, Ministry of Energy	action plan of the Energy sector, and also focal point of the PMR project.	the country, the Ministry of Energy has lead a sectorial mitigation plan to comply with the NDC. The role in the project will be part of the coordination system for public institution and they will be trained in the use of tools for evaluate mitigation impacts and adaptation metrics among others.
Division of Prospective and Energy Policies, Ministry of Energy	Division in charge of National Energy Balance elaboration and Energy sector of the National Inventory. It is also Is the division which produces energy projections	They will be a key part of the NDC monitoring systems, since they provide information on projections related to energy demand. They are also part of the National GHG Inventory System in charge of the Energy GHG Inventory so they will be an active member in Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2.
ETICC	Inter-ministerial team comprising the focal points in major ministries.	The team will be capacitated and technical sub working groups will be created.
ODEPA, Ministry of Agriculture	Ministerial focal point on issues related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in charge of the coordination of all institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture.	They will make part of the coordination system for public institutions that will be established under Outcome 1.1. They will be trained on how to insert and how to use data in the platform. As well they will be an active part in the work on adaptation metrics since they are responsible for the agricultural adaptation plan.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	UNFCCC national focal point and the institution in charge of leading international relation. Division of Environment (DIMA) participates directly in the Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) group.	They will make part of the coordination system for public institutions that will be established under Outcome 1.1. They will be a key member in the group which defined the monitoring system for the NDC and will ensure the coherence with the Paris agreement.
Ministry of Finance	Focal point of the Green Climate Fund and institution in charge of the elaboration of the National Finance Strategy for Climate Change	They will participate as a part of the working group on Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2, and they will be a relevant stakeholder in component 2 of the project, since they will validate the information gathered from other ministers and will use the analysis of the public expenditure as an input in the construction of the National Finance strategy.
Climate Change and Sustainability Agency (ASSC)	Recently created (incorporating previous activities of CPL, Center for the promotion of cleaner production), also the CTCN	They will also help the Ministry of Environment in the local implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures.

	NDE, will be the institution on charge of keeping clean production agreements and engage the private sector in climate activities.	They are an institution in charge of application of activities and coordination with private sector, their scope is to help with the compliance of the NDC, their role will be to participate in Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 giving relevant information on implementation, participate in the trainings and be part of the working group for defining the system of NDC tracking.
Ministry of Science and Technology	Ex CONICYT	Ministry is interested to participate specifically in component 2 on reporting climate finance received.
CORECC	Regional Committees on Climate Change	CORECC will collaborate on a voluntary basis and will receive support from the project on elaborating and testing adaptation indicators under Activity 1.2.3.3.
Members of the academia	The different academic centers, such as CR2 and <i>Centro de Cambio Global</i> , generate important information on climate change. Academia members are considered as members of the regional councils on Climate Change (CORECC) defined in the National Adaptation Plan	They will provide important information and experience related to mitigation scenarios, since they were involved in the MAPS project. They will be invited to participate in training, workshop and meeting in order to have an efficient exchange of knowledge and best practices. Some members may be invited to be part of an independent advisory group on low carbon pathways if created.
Business NGOs, like CLG-Chile,	Grupo de Líderes Empresariales contra el Cambio Climático	The private sector and its representatives (among them, the CLG) will be invited to participate in the discussion and development process of the "long-term low emission development strategy (LT-LEDS)" or a similar instrument that will be agreed to generate for strengthen long-term climate planning and guide the design of the next NDCs.
UN Environment ROLAC	Regional office of UN Environment for Latin America and the Caribbean	ROLAC will provide execution support to the Ministry of Environment (MMA) which is the Executing Agency.

In addition to these main institutions, it is considered that other ministries members of the Council of Ministries for Sustainability and Climate Change will be participating in the activities designed specifically for each output.

The participation of the private sector and non-state actors in the development and subsequent operation of the proposal focuses on the activities of two components of the project: (a) the climate information platform and (b) the prospective and monitoring system for implementation of the NDC.

Regarding the climate information platform, the objective is to know and consolidate information on mitigation actions developed by different actors. The mechanisms of interaction with the actors will be defined together with the development of the proposal. For the moment, the Ministry of the Environment count on the "Huella Chile" program, which objectives are to promote the quantification, reporting and management of GHG emissions from private as well as public organizations, thus keeping a record of companies that implement climate measures, which must be consolidated. On the participation of the private sector in the definition of upcoming NDCs and in the follow-up to the implementation of the commitments, this will be expressed through participatory processes and public consultation to obtain feedback and support from the different economic sectors.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

Although it does not currently have specific national guidelines to mainstreaming gender equality within policies associated with climate change, Chile will integrate this perspective following the statement made by The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in its session's conclusion on March 2011. In this occasion, a resolution was adopted for the "Incorporation of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Policies and Strategies for Climate Change". Therefore, considering part of the results of this project seek to give the country the central elements of a long-term climate change strategy, it will be very important for materializing this policy. The project will therefore seek to build on the past efforts of linking gender issues to climate change. Reference shall be made to the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) and GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming to ensure that gender perspectives are introduced into MRV as well as facilitate the involvement of gender actors. This Policy prompts new projects to conduct a gender analysis and to develop gender responsive results-based frameworks. In this regard, gender-disaggregation principle will be adhered to during data collection, analysis and reporting. Following recent publication by SEI in 2016, the project will select and apply guidance for mainstreaming gender and social equity issues into modelling studies to support policy-making and planning.

Efforts will also be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops). In specific, this project will organize a gender workshop on a topic that was agreed upon during the PPG stage. The topic of the workshop would be a training on metrics of sub national adaptation with a focus on gender. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: Ministries in charge of gender, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

The LECB phase 2 (2017 - 2022) part on capacity building for civil servants also has the Output 3) looking at "Incorporation of gender approach into the NDC implementation process".

This activity will also reinforce the participation of Chile in the Gender Action Plan within the UNFCCC following Decision 21/CP.22 on Gender and climate change which extends the Lima work plan on gender (LWPG) with a review in 2019.

A.5 *Risk*. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Risk description		Category	Impact severity	Likelihood	Risk management Strategy & safeguards
1	Duplication of activities	Coordination	Low	Low	The platform to be created and coordination systems will avoid overlapping
2	Lack of political willingness to implement NDC and transparency requirements	Political	High	Low	One of the outputs of Component 2 is focused on creating awareness of high level decision makers. National ministries have been invited to the national project steering committee to provide guidance and strategic direction to the project.
3	Professional and staff turn over	HR	Medium	Medium	Periodic training and capacity building activities to broader groups of professionals. Elaboration of guidelines and manual about the use of technical tools.
4	Slow or inexistent coordination amongst institutions	coordination	Medium	Low	There is currently high level of communication among the stakeholders. In order to keep this situation, the activities will be communicated and in case needed agreements between institutions will be elaborated.
5	Insufficient participation of key institutions	Coordination	Medium	Low	Sectoral institutions are mobilized by the National Action Plan on Climate Change (2017-2022). The activities tending to build more capacities among public institutions are also thought to create awareness about the importance of transparency, good data and information sharing.

A.6. *Institutional Arrangement and Coordination*. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Executing Agency is the Ministry of Environment who will receive support from the UN Environment Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) for the execution of the project as per the letter from the GEF Operational Focal Point (see annex K). ROLAC will receive and manage the funds (this included being in charge of procurement and hiring processes) following the instructions from the Ministry of Environment. The Implementing GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

GEF Agency will be UN Environment. The project will establish a Steering Committee that will meet twice a year to among other things ensure the coordination across initiatives. The initiative will follow the institutional structure described in Annex H. Project Implementation Arrangements.

The relevant projects which should be aligned and coordinated with the CBIT are outlined in the baseline scenario. Since the MMA is participating in all the projects as coordinator or counterpart, there will be a constant check of the activities and the synergies that can be created among initiatives. Moreover, since MMA is participating in different international platforms such as the Mitigation and MRV Partnership, or the NDC Partnership, there is a great potential to outreach the result and share the lessons learned with other developing countries.

Some of the projects which are strongly related with the objectives of this proposal are:

- 1) LECB- Chile: Phase 2 of this project will help to create capacities in projections and modelling, it will also support activities related to generate information to be placed in the Climate Platform. LECB-Chile also supports the implementation of HuellaChile program, which aims to encourage the private sector to develop and report mitigation actions.
- 2) Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR): funded by the World Bank, the PMR project is supporting the development of the MRV system for the Carbon Tax in Chile, the coordination with this initiative will be in the sense of integrating this information in the climate platform in a coherent manner
- 3) Adaptation Fund: This initiative is working on a specific region of Chile where they are developing some metrics to evaluate adaptation and vulnerability variables. This experience will be helpful in the development of Output 2.2.

Finally, at an international level, this project will be totally aligned with the GEF CBIT programming directions as well as the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework and will contribute with the Global Coordination Platform and will look for synergies with the Sustainable Development Goals.

CBIT Programming Directions

As part of the Paris Agreement, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have agreed to establish a Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). The CBIT aims to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement, leading up to 2020 and beyond. The Paris Agreement requested the GEF to support the establishment of the CBIT through voluntary contributions during GEF-6 and future replenishment cycles. The CBIT programming directions provide the overall implementation guidelines for national projects and the indicators that will be applied in the mid-term and terminal evaluation.

UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework

Transparency of action and support is crucial to the effectiveness of the Paris Agreement. However, the Agreement leaves many key questions to further negotiations, including how to put “built-in flexibility” into practice, how to transition from existing reporting and review systems, and how the Agreement’s transparency framework relates to the global stock take and the implementation and compliance mechanism. To support the countries, it was decided to develop a “rulebook” during the Marrakech Climate Change Conference that will govern the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including its enhanced transparency framework. The "rulebook" will once published provide more specific guidelines on how to comply with the UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework and therefore also guide implementation of the CBIT project in Chile.

CBIT Global Coordination Platform

The CBIT Global Coordination Platform is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and co-organized by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment and UNEP DTU Partnership, with the support of the Global Support Programme for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (GSP). This new platform will facilitate knowledge exchange from CBIT projects among countries, maximize learning opportunities, and enhance coordination among transparency practitioners. Chile will participate in the CBIT global coordination platform sharing national CBIT information and updating the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of Chile's CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

Sustainable Development Goals

Chile is extremely committed to the 2030 Agenda and also presented its voluntary review to the High Level Political Forum in New York in 2017 to review progress on SDGs. The CBIT project will seek to coordinate tracking of SDG progress in particular related to climate change (SDG 13) and Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (SDG 4).

This project will also support Chile to contribute and be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, by updating and exchanging information through the global platform as well as actively participating at the workshops.

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project supports enhanced reporting and assessments in the areas of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, GHG mitigation, and adaptation to climate impacts leading to data collection for in-depth assessment of existing climate actions and policies and development of new climate policy instruments.

The activities in component 1.2 notably will inform and guide the formulation of cost-effective policies in the areas of GHG mitigation and climate change adaptation in relation to the implementation of the NDC. These initiatives will be in line with the convention obligation, national sustainable development needs and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts.

The project is also associated with global benefits through capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories and emission reductions. In the absence of this project, there will be an uncoordinated approach in data collection and analysis, which will prevent effective implementation of the NDC.

ETICC and MMA activities during the project will document transformational change potential of a low carbon economy as well as a system assessing sustainable development impacts of actions and policies and hence take this aspect into account when evaluating existing and future climate initiatives

A.8 Knowledge Management. Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

As stated in the baseline, Chile is already using the approach of public consultation to elaborate different policy elements related to climate change (NDC, Adaptation plans, National Action Plans, etc.). The project is thought to use this experience and enhance it. Moreover, the output 1.1 related to a National Climate Platform aims to improve the knowledge management related to climate change including elements of data sharing/gathering and communication approaches. The previous MAPS modeling exercise has shown the interest and importance of participatory training.

The activities within CBIT intend to train and reinforce the regional committee on climate change (CORECC) located in each region of Chile.

The consideration of the expertise of different stakeholders is also included especially in the creation of a technical working group to define the best tracking option for the NDC.

As mentioned above, Chile aims to be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, exchanging lessons learnt with other countries. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of Chile's CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

The CBIT activities will also feed in the participation to the 2050 Pathway platform, launched at COP22.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Consistency with National Priorities. Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

Proposed actions to be funded by CBIT are in line with national strategies and plans, specifically its national development strategy.

- NAPs: The proposed components are linked to the Chile's NAP, approved in 2014. Among many other issues, the NAP states that it urges to create a platform to collect and report information in an efficient manner, among sectors related to vulnerability and adaptation initiatives, and to share it with the general public. The plan indicates that it is crucial to develop metrics and indicators to monitor the NAP processes in the country and to identify whether the measures proposed are helping to reduce vulnerability and to adapt. The NAP also has a focus on the incorporation of adaptation processes into regional and local policy plans and planning instruments, and it includes among its measures the creation of regional committees for climate change.

- BUR and NCs: This proposal is aligned with the national priorities and needs explained in the second BUR and the Third National Communication (TNC). Moreover, the capacity building needs identified in the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process of the first BUR were also taken into consideration to be addressed in the different component of this project.

- NDC: One of the main objectives of this proposal is to help Chile with the challenges of updating and tracking NDCs. For that reason, the outputs are thought to create the basic elements to assess the ambition, the progress of implementation, the reporting, and the elements of the policy planning, which will help Chile with compliance with its NDC.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Chile (UNDAF) summarizes the joint strategic programming of the agencies, funds and programs of the system for the period 2015-2018. Through this programming exercise four core areas in which the United Nations in Chile focus their cooperation is defined. These areas are identified based on a joint assessment of the situation, the comparative advantages of the system according to their mandates and technical resources and national priorities set out in the Government Program. For the period 2015-2018, one of these areas is Environmental sustainability and risk management.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION PLAN:

The project will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Review (PIR). Its purpose is to assess project performance, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. It is the responsibility of the UN Environment Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

In-line with UN Environment Evaluation Policy and the GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation commissioned by the Evaluation Office.

The Evaluation Office (EO) of UN Environment will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UN Environment Task Manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes:

- (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
- (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment and executing partners.

The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The Terminal Evaluation will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the operational completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal. Terminal Evaluations must be initiated no later than six months after operational completion.

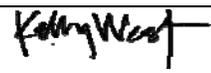
The draft Terminal Evaluation report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised and further reviewed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office upon submission. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and may be followed by a recommendation compliance process.

A summary of M&E activities envisaged is provided in Annex G. The GEF contribution for M&E activities, including the Inception Workshop is USD 48,000.

PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)

GEF Agency(ies) certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁹ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Kelly West, Senior Program		March 1, 2018	Ruth Coutto Climate Change	+33 1 44 37 16 34	Ruth.coutto@unep.org

⁹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT
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Manager & Global Environment Facility Coordinator Corporate Services Division			Mitigation Portfolio Manager		
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ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project objective: Strengthening of Chile’s Transparency framework for mitigation and adaptation actions					
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets at the end of the project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project objective: Strengthening Chile’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework	A/ Number of policy decision makers that are familiar and have access to reliable climate information (disaggregated by gender)	0	3 officers per institutions using the platform (at least 25% of female)	Survey with National Institutions	Low risk level of decreasing interest in ambitious climate policy. since Chile has expressed commitments in various arenas and civil servants are motivated.
Outcome 1.1: Climate data and analysis is integrated into policy making and international reporting <i>Outputs: 1.1.1 Centralized National Climate information platform established 1.1.2 Training to data suppliers and platform users is delivered 1.1.3 General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors are developed 1.1.4 Training to public servants to use this information on decision-making</i>	B/ Fully functional knowledge sharing platform C/ Number of national institutions using climate analysis, projections or tools for decision making	Zero Zero	One information platform 6	Number of visits per weeks and months. QA/QC mechanisms in place Sectoral strategies by ministries (short term and medium term 2030) Survey with National Institutions	Low risk level of delays in the definition and implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Chile has expressed interest in a climate target by midcentury and wants to assess the feasibility and build expertise.

<p>1.2. Chile's NDC is being tracked and evaluated</p> <p><i>Outputs: 1.2.1 System for the evaluation and tracking of the NDC established</i> <i>1.2.2 Metrics and indicators, methodologies for tracking adaptation developed</i> <i>1.2.3 Capacities on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures strengthened in at least one sector</i></p>	<p>D/ Number of sectoral reports against the NDC targets</p>	<p>zero</p>	<p>Three</p>	<p>Publication of the reports and interim calculation presented at the yearly event organized</p>	<p>Medium risk level of Delays in the implementation of sectoral strategies (mitigation and adaptation)</p>
<p>Project outcome 2.1: Public institutions report their climate expenditures and support received</p> <p><i>Outputs: 2.1.2 Methodology to account for support and link with financing strategy developed</i> <i>2.1.2 Training plan for public institutions on reporting climate finance delivered</i> <i>2.1.3: Expense Report Form improved</i> <i>2.1.4: Guide for Reporting Public Expenditures published</i></p>	<p>E/ No of institutional sources (ministries, agencies) from which climate finance data is being checked in a systematized way</p>	<p>Zero</p>	<p>Six</p>	<p>MoUs developed Online reports</p>	<p>Low risk level of non-delivery. Preliminary activities on CPEIR have been conducted in Chile and there is interest from various ministries.</p>

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

No comments at the PIF stage to be addressed.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS¹⁰

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 30,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEFTF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Consultant UDP	24,000	26,517	1,012 ¹¹
Mission to Chile (17 - 22nd July 2017)	6,000	2,471	0
Total	30,000	28,988	1,012

¹⁰ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

¹¹ The USD 1,012 balance is committed to the organization a stock taking meeting with all representatives from government and key stakeholders involved in the project, during the first months of the project.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Not Applicable

KEY PERSONNEL # 1101

Project: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Post title: Project Manager

Duration: Three years (full-time)

Date Required: Jan 2018

Duty station: Chile

Background:

The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties. GEF-CBIT will reinforce inter-ministerial structures across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements.

CBIT's most important contribution will occur through the creation of capacities at an inter-sectoral level to track and evaluate Chile's NDC implementation both for mitigation and adaptation component. This cross-sectorial and sub-regional work is fundamental for Chile due to the economy-wide nature of its' NDC target and reflections on possible low carbon pathways. CBIT project will also help the MRV of support and the link with the financing strategy of the NDC.

Detailed activities:

- Take responsibility for day to day oversight of project execution;
- Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes;
- Prepare annual work plans in consultation with project partners
- Manage and coordinate the day-to-day activities
- Provide technical input to the implementation of the activities
- Participate in the preparation of TORs for consultants and participate in the process of interviewing the candidates
- Prepare Project Steering Committee meetings
- Prepare progress reports
- Ensure coordination with relevant national institutions and government ministries to ensure that project activities are distinct and fully complementary to other national initiatives
- Define the procedures of approval for recommendations related to the design and implementation of the NDC tracking system
- Develop policy impact forecasts and substantive policy options for the improvement of climate change policymaking across sectors
- Be responsible for the QA/QC activities and coordination of experts
- Take responsibility for day to day project financial operations;
- Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments;
- Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions;
- Attend inception workshops and national steering committee meetings;
- Monitor risk management plan;
- Periodic reporting to UN Environment and the PSC for allocation of the GEF grant according to the quarterly and annual work plans and budgets in coordination with UN Environment and NPD;

- Notify UN Environment and the PSC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval;
- Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Executing Agency;
- Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the Executing Agency;
- Provide accurate and up-to-date technical advice and guidance on issues related to the implementation of the project activities;
- Day-to-day project operations
- Liaison with national stakeholders
- National insights for all experts involved
- Co-drafting of all products assigned to local experts
- Local insights provision to international experts
- Engagement with local climate change involved entities

Reporting structure:

The Project Manager and will report to the head of the Directorate of Climate Change under the Ministry of Environment in Chile.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change, environment and national development
- Excellent understanding of global climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV as well as Chile's climate targets in the NDC.
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in managing projects in the areas of climate change mitigation or adaptation.
- Language(s): Spanish and English

KEY PERSONNEL # 1201

Project: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Post title: IT expert and coordinator of the knowledge platform

Duration: two years (part-time)

Date Required: Jan 2018

Duty station: Santiago de Chile

Background:

The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties.

GEF-CBIT will reinforce inter-ministerial structures across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements.

CBIT's most important contribution will occur through the creation of capacities at an inter-sectoral level to track and evaluate Chile's NDC implementation both for mitigation and adaptation component. This cross-sectorial and sub-regional work is fundamental for Chile due to the economy-wide nature of its' NDC target and reflections on possible low carbon pathways. CBIT project will also help the MRV of support and the link with the financing strategy of the NDC.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Analysis of existing climate-related information Platforms in place and their structure
- Design of an information exchange interphase to share data among sectors
- Design platform and proposal of content of the Transparency Knowledge Platform website
- Incorporation of interactive tools to address different types of audiences,
- Provide technical support to maintain and update the platform one year after the completion of the website.
- Implementation of a mitigation actions and policies registry

Reporting structure:

The IT expert and coordinator of the knowledge platform will be under the overall guidance of the Project Manager and report to the head of the Directorate of Climate Change under the Ministry of Environment. The Consultant will work from the Ministry of Environment.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to information systems applied to climate change, environmental reporting, programming and website design
- Good understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience in IT platforms and knowledge sharing
- Language(s): Spanish and English

KEY PERSONNEL # 1202

Project: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Post title: GhG and mitigation expert

Duration: Three years (full-time)

Date Required: Jan 2018

Duty station: Santiago de Chile

Background:

The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties. GEF-CBIT will reinforce inter-ministerial structures across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements.

CBIT's most important contribution will occur through the creation of capacities at an inter-sectoral level to track and evaluate Chile's NDC implementation both for mitigation and adaptation component. This cross-sectorial and sub-regional work is fundamental for Chile due to the economy-wide nature of its' NDC target and reflections on possible low carbon pathways. CBIT project will also help the MRV of support and the link with the financing strategy of the NDC.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Develop MoUs for institutionalized and consistent data management (QA/QC) in close collaboration with sectors and SNICHILE. MoUs and other legal agreements for QA/QC responsibility should cover all source categories included in the inventory

- Coordinate and support the implementation of the day-to-day QA/QC activities
- Develop a QA/QC plan for the national transparency system
- Coordinate the development and develop of annual analyses of Chile's climate effort (NDC stock take).
- Design a costed road map to integrate the QA/QC system as a part of SNICHILE (including capacity needs assessment and training modules) leading to the application of the system when reporting to UNFCCC
- Provide technical support and oversee all aspects of the establishment of regional/city level inventory and regional low carbon scenarios
- Coordinate fundraising to expand opportunities and support the development of the GhG reporting activities at sub national level

Reporting structure:

The GhG and mitigation expert will be under the overall guidance of the Project Manager and report to the head of the Directorate of Climate Change under the Ministry of Environment. The GhG and mitigation Expert will work in the Ministry of Environment from where he/she will support sectors.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change, environment and national development
- Good understanding of global and national climate change issues in particular related to transparency and MRV. Experience with GhG accounting (national or regional inventory, company level, project (CDM) level...)
- A minimum of 7 years of professional experience
- Language(s): Spanish and English

KEY PERSONNEL # 1203

Project: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Post title: Adaptation expert support to CORECC

Duration: three years (part-time)

Date Required: Jan 2018

Duty station: Santiago de Chile

Background:

The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties. GEF-CBIT will reinforce inter-ministerial structures across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements.

CBIT's most important contribution will occur through the creation of capacities at an inter-sectoral level to track and evaluate Chile's NDC implementation both for mitigation and adaptation component. This cross-sectorial and sub-regional work is fundamental for Chile due to the economy-wide nature of its' NDC target and reflections on possible low carbon pathways. CBIT project will also help the MRV of support and the link with the financing strategy of the NDC.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Coordinate and support the implementation of the day-to-day activities related to the monitoring of adaptation at national and sectoral level.
- Contribute to the documentation of the practical indicators in the 9 national sectors with support from adaptation experts bearing in mind the future requirements of Adaptation Communications under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and national priorities
- Organize and supervise the execution of the call for projects to apply indicators on 3-5 adaptation and community based adaptation projects in liaison with CR2 center and other identified research centers
- Provide technical support to day-to-day activities related to the CORECC

Reporting structure:

The Adaptation expert will be under the overall guidance of the Project Manager and report to the head of the Directorate of Climate Change under the Ministry of Environment. The Consultant will initially work from the Ministry of Environment.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to adaptation to climate change,
- Good understanding of Chile's vulnerability to climate change.
- A minimum of 10 years professional experience in areas related to adaptation to climate change.
- Language(s): Spanish and English

KEY PERSONNEL # 1204

Project: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Post title: Climate expenditures expert to mainstream data collection and coordinate the training

Duration: three years (part time)

Date Required: Jan 2018

Duty station: Santiago de Chile

Background:

The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties. GEF-CBIT will reinforce inter-ministerial structures across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements.

CBIT's most important contribution will occur through the creation of capacities at an inter-sectoral level to track and evaluate Chile's NDC implementation both for mitigation and adaptation component. This cross-sectoral and sub-regional work is fundamental for Chile due to the economy-wide nature of its' NDC target and reflections on possible low carbon pathways. CBIT project will also help the MRV of support and the link with the financing strategy of the NDC.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Systematisation of the reporting of climate finance received across the ministries
- Recommendations to perform an assessment of the best use of finance received
- Recommendations to comply with new rules of MRV of support
- Organise and supervise training plan for public institutions on reporting climate finance delivered, including Training on reporting climate finance and tracking at subnational level
- Improve the Expense Report Form and publish Guide for Reporting Climate Public Expenditures

Reporting structure:

The Climate expenditures expert will be under the overall guidance of the Project Manager and report to the head of the Directorate of Climate Change under the Ministry of Environment.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree in areas relevant to public finance
- Good understanding of global and national climate change issues
- A minimum of 10 years of professional experience in public and local finance.
- Language(s): Spanish and English

KEY PERSONNEL # 1281

Project: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Post title: QA/QC and transparency expert

Duration: Three years (part-time)

Date Required: Jan 2018

Duty station: home based, preferably within the region of Latin America

Background:

The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties. GEF-CBIT will reinforce inter-ministerial structures across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements.

CBIT's most important contribution will occur through the creation of capacities at an inter-sectoral level to track and evaluate Chile's NDC implementation both for mitigation and adaptation component. This cross-sectorial and sub-regional work is fundamental for Chile due to the economy-wide nature of its' NDC target and reflections on possible low carbon pathways. CBIT project will also help the MRV of support and the link with the financing strategy of the NDC.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Provide technical support to the GhG expert and project coordinator
- Develop guidance material to staff in key sectors on how to apply the QA/QC procedures
- Develop QA/QC training modules and help build capacity of key stakeholders
- Ad hoc screening of peer-to-peer learning opportunities in the region regarding QA/QC

Reporting structure:

The QA/QC international expert will be under the overall guidance of and will report to the Project Manager. The expert will be home based with three missions to Santiago de Chile.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change,
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change transparency and MRV issues
- Work experience with BuR and National Communications an advantage
- A minimum of 10 years of professional experience in relevant areas.
- Language(s): Spanish and English

KEY PERSONNEL # 1282

Project: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Post title: IPPU, waste sector modeling and low carbon sectoral potential pathways expert

Duration: 42 days

Date Required: April 2018

Duty station: Home based with 3 missions to Chile, preferably within the region of Latin America

Background:

The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties. GEF-CBIT will reinforce inter-ministerial structures across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements.

CBIT's most important contribution will occur through the creation of capacities at an inter-sectoral level to track and evaluate Chile's NDC implementation both for mitigation and adaptation component. This cross-sectorial and sub-regional work is fundamental for Chile due to the economy-wide nature of its' NDC target and reflections on possible low carbon pathways. CBIT project will also help the MRV of support and the link with the financing strategy of the NDC.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Improve the IPPU modelling
- Improve waste modelling and link with circular economy options
- Lead studies to explore sectoral pathways in collaboration with public, private and academic partners

Reporting structure:

The international expert will be under the overall guidance of and will report to the Project Manager. The Consultant will be home based.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change
- Excellent understanding of global and national climate change policy making

- A minimum of 15 years of work experience in areas related to climate policies and policy impact forecasting
- Language(s): Spanish and English

KEY PERSONNEL # 1283

Project: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Post title: M&E of adaptation and co-benefits of climate policies expert

Duration: three years (part-time)

Date Required: Jan 2018

Duty station: home based, preferably within the region of Latin America

Background:

The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties. GEF-CBIT will reinforce inter-ministerial structures across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements.

CBIT's most important contribution will occur through the creation of capacities at an inter-sectoral level to track and evaluate Chile's NDC implementation both for mitigation and adaptation component. This cross-sectorial and sub-regional work is fundamental for Chile due to the economy-wide nature of its' NDC target and reflections on possible low carbon pathways. CBIT project will also help the MRV of support and the link with the financing strategy of the NDC.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Identify the practical indicators in the 9 national sectors with support from adaptation experts bearing in mind the future requirements of Adaptation Communications under Article 7
- Guidelines for applying indicators at a decentralised level
- Training and guidance on how to translate the knowledge produced to policymakers
- Training on best practices of M&E at sectoral level and community based adaptation projects
- Host a workshop on best practices (including linking adaptation and mitigation) and publication of the report
- Training on subnational metrics with a gender approach (year 2 or 3)
- Training on best ways to report the co benefits of climate change policies (energy poverty indicators, job creation, health impacts...)

Reporting structure:

The adaptation international expert will be under the overall guidance of and will report to the Project Manager. The Consultant will work from home with three missions to Chile.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change
- Excellent understanding of global and regional MRV and transparency
- A minimum of 15 years of work experience in areas related to climate change, especially adaptation
- Language(s): Spanish and English

KEY PERSONNEL # 1284

Project: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Post title: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency expert

Duration: three years (part-time)

Date Required: Jan 2018

Duty station: Panama

Background:

The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties. GEF-CBIT will reinforce inter-ministerial structures across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements.

CBIT's most important contribution will occur through the creation of capacities at an inter-sectoral level to track and evaluate Chile's NDC implementation both for mitigation and adaptation component. This cross-sectorial and sub-regional work is fundamental for Chile due to the economy-wide nature of its' NDC target and reflections on possible low carbon pathways. CBIT project will also help the MRV of support and the link with the financing strategy of the NDC.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- MRV and climate transparency strategic execution support
- Identify similar activities from other Latin American countries in order to foster peer-to-peer regional exchange, creating economies of scale when feasible and maximizing human and financial resources;
- Ensure alignment of all activities with the global strategy of UN Environment to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement under the Enhanced Transparency Framework;
- Assure fast and effective access for peer-to-peer exchange through the Global Coordination Platform of CBIT and the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and other relevant initiatives;
- Liaison with regional and international partners
- Provision of international MRV insights for all experts involved
- Technical revision of all products done by local experts
- Overall responsibility for the activities performed by international experts
- Catalyze project outcomes and leverage country vision regarding climate action transparency before the Regional Platform of Climate Change of the Forum of Ministers and the Global Coordination Platform of CBIT;

Reporting structure:

The CBIT international expert will be under the overall guidance of and will report to the Project Manager. The Consultant will work from home with at least three missions to Chile.

Qualifications:

- Advanced degree or higher (Master's or higher) in areas relevant to climate change
- Excellent understanding of global and regional MRV and transparency
- A minimum of 15 years of work experience in areas related to climate change, especially adaptation
- Language(s): Spanish and English

KEY PERSONNEL # 1301

Project: Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework

Post title: Administrative Assistant

Duration: 3 years

Date Required: Jan 2018

Duty station: Panama

Background:

The UNFCCC enhanced transparency framework demands substantial and immediate progress in the countries' domestic Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and strategic de-carbonization planning. The success of the Paris Agreement hinges on enhanced transparency of action and support, as a critical foundation to making its bottom-up, country-led approach work, as well as building mutual trust and confidence amongst Parties. GEF-CBIT will reinforce inter-ministerial structures across all sectors that will ensure high quality in its transparency instruments; and create the capacities to respond to UNFCCC's reporting requirements.

CBIT's most important contribution will occur through the creation of capacities at an inter-sectoral level to track and evaluate Chile's NDC implementation both for mitigation and adaptation component. This cross-sectorial and sub-regional work is fundamental for Chile due to the economy-wide nature of its' NDC target and reflections on possible low carbon pathways. CBIT project will also help the MRV of support and the link with the financing strategy of the NDC.

Detailed consultancy activities:

- Support the Project Manager to deliver day-to-day activities
- Support the Project Manager regarding general managerial duties
- Financial administration of the project
- Procurement duties for all project activities

Reporting structure:

The Administrative Assistant will report to the Project Manager. The expert will work from the UN Environment Regional Office for the Latin America and the Caribbean.

Qualifications:

- Degree in financial administration or equivalent
- A minimum of 5 years professional experience with financial project administration
- Language(s): Spanish and English

ANNEX F1: DETAILED GEF BUDGET (GEF FUNDS ONLY, US\$)

Project title:		Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework									
Project number:		1589									
Project executing partner:		Ministry of Environment									
Project implementation period:		Expenditure by project component/activity (provide description)									
From:	janv-18	Add additional components/activities as required						*Insert actual year			
To:	déc-20	Add additional years as required						Expenditure by calendar year			
UNEP Budget Line		Component 1	Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Total	2018	2019	2020	Total	
		Outcome 1.1 Outcome 1.2	Total								
		Climate data and analysis is integrated into policy making and international reporting	Chile's NDC is being tracked and evaluated	Public institutions report their climate expenditures and support received	Project Management Cost						
			Sub total								
10	PER	INEL COMPONENT									
1100		Project personnel									
1101		Project Manager	11 500	44 500	56 000		47 000	47 000	47 000	141 000	
1199		Sub-total	11 500	44 500	56 000	-	85 000	141 000	47 000	141 000	
1200		Consultants									
1201		IT expert and coordinator of the knowledge platform (local)	24 000		24 000		24 000	12 000	12 000	24 000	
1202		GhG and mitigation expert	92 000		92 000		92 000	30 667	30 667	92 000	
1203		Adaptation expert support to CORECC		60 000	60 000		60 000	24 000	24 000	60 000	
1204		Climate expenditures expert to mainstream data collection and coordinate the training			-	88 000	88 000	29 333	29 333	88 000	
1281		QA/QC and transparency expert	22 000	29 000	51 000	4 000	55 000	20 000	15 000	55 000	
1282		IPPU, waste sector modeling and low carbon sectoral potential pathways expert	40 000		40 000		40 000	13 000	13 500	40 000	
1283		M&E of adaptation and cobenefits of climate policies expert		40 000	40 000		40 000	13 333	13 333	40 000	
1284		Capacity Building Initiatives for Transparency expert		57 000	57 000		57 000	19 000	19 000	57 000	
1299		Sub-total	178 000	186 000	364 000	92 000	456 000	161 333	156 833	456 000	
1300		Administrative Support			-		-			-	
1301		Administrative Assistant (ROLAC)			-		27 000	9 000	9 000	27 000	
1399		Sub-total	-	-	-	-	27 000	9 000	9 000	27 000	
1600		Travel on official business			-		-			-	
1601		Travel for workshops and meetings (unfccc, LEDES LAC etc)		15 000	15 000		15 000	5 000	5 000	15 000	
1681		Travel for international consultants	7 500	7 500	15 000		15 000	5 000	5 000	15 000	
1699		Sub-total	7 500	22 500	30 000	-	30 000	10 000	10 000	30 000	
1999		Component total	197 000	253 000	450 000	92 000	654 000	227 333	222 833	203 833	
20		SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT									
2100		Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for cooperating agencies)									
2101											
2199		Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2200		Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for supporting organizations)									
2201											
2299		Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2300		Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)									
2301		Domain host	2 000		2 000		2 000	667	667	2 000	
2302		Consultancy for the design of the platform and creation of the registry and interactive tools	138 000		138 000		138 000	60 000	60 000	138 000	
2303		Preliminary study on the implication for the different sectors of a potential long term mitigation target (2050)	20 000		20 000		20 000	20 000		20 000	
2304		Identify the kind of milestones (carbon budget, intensity targets, etc) and assess and define the milestones until 2030 (NDC scope)		40 000	40 000		40 000	20 000	20 000	40 000	
2305		Develop pathways to the long term target with a participatory approach	50 000		50 000		50 000		50 000	50 000	
2306		Provide informative projections to the institutions involved in the implementation of the NDC		75 000	75 000		75 000		35 000	75 000	
2307		Provide technical tools to systematize the elaboration of such projections (licence)		10 000	10 000		10 000	3 000	2 000	10 000	
2308		Study on the legal binding instruments to enforce the obligations to the competent ministries to track NDC		30 000	30 000		30 000		30 000	30 000	
2309		Testing to apply indicators to 3-5 community based adaptation projects		40 000	40 000		40 000		20 000	40 000	
2399		Sub-total	210 000	195 000	405 000	-	405 000	103 667	217 667	405 000	
2999		Component total	210 000	195 000	405 000	-	405 000	103 667	217 667	405 000	

Project title:		Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework									
Project number:		1589									
Project executing partner:		Ministry of Environment									
Project implementation period:		Expenditure by project component/activity (provide description)					*Insert actual year				
From:		Add additional components/activities as required					Add additional years as required				
To:		Component 1					Expenditure by calendar year				
UNEP Budget Line		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Total	2018	2019	2020	Total
		Climate data and analysis is integrated into policy making and international reporting	Chile's NDC is being tracked and evaluated	Sub total	Public institutions report their climate expenditures and support received	Project Management Cost					
30	TRAINING COMPONENT										-
3200	Group training										-
3201	Train data suppliers (cf 1.1.2)	20 000		20 000			20 000	10 000	5 000	5 000	20 000
3202	Training to integrate sectoral models to national modelling platform (Ministeries of Energy and MMA)	10 000		10 000			10 000	5 000	5 000		10 000
3203	Identify and attend training dedicated to low carbon sectoral foresight	20 000		20 000			20 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	20 000
3204	Trainings and guidance on how to translate the knowledge products to policy makers and on best practices of M&E at sectoral level and community based adaptation projects		20 000	20 000			20 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	20 000
3285	Training on subnational metrics with a gender approach		5 000	5 000			5 000		5 000		5 000
3286	Training on reporting climate finance and tracking at subnational level			-	5 000		5 000		5 000		5 000
3299	Sub-total	50 000	25 000	75 000	5 000	-	80 000	25 000	35 000	20 000	80 000
3300	Meetings/Conferences										-
3301	Project Inception workshop	1 000		1 000	2 000		3 000	1 000		2 000	3 000
3302	Host a yearly National Event jointly with at least 3 different institutions (Agencia Sust & CC, Min Energie, Medioambiente), inviting civil society and academic presentations	15 000		15 000	2 000		17 000	5 000	5 000	7 000	17 000
3303	Final project workshop				2 000		2 000			2 000	2 000
3399	Sub-total	16 000	-	16 000	6 000	-	22 000	6 000	5 000	11 000	22 000
3999	Component total	66 000	25 000	91 000	11 000	-	102 000	31 000	40 000	31 000	102 000
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT										-
4100	Expendable equipment										-
4101											-
4199	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4200	Non-expendable equipment										-
4201	Server and 2 computers to archive data	6 000		6 000			6 000	6 000			6 000
4202	Miscellaneous		2 000	2 000	2 000		4 000	2 000	2 000		4 000
4299	Sub-total	6 000	2 000	8 000	2 000	-	10 000	8 000	2 000	-	10 000
4999	Component total	6 000	2 000	8 000	2 000	-	10 000	8 000	2 000	-	10 000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										-
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment										-
5101											-
5199	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5200	Reporting costs										-
5201	Communications and Publishing	4 000	7 000	11 000			11 000	3 000	5 000	3 000	11 000
5299	Sub-total	4 000	7 000	11 000	-	-	11 000	3 000	5 000	3 000	11 000
5300	Sundry										-
5301	Translation	2 000	3 000	5 000			5 000	2 000		3 000	5 000
5399	Sub-total	2 000	3 000	5 000	-	-	5 000	2 000	-	3 000	5 000
5400	Hospitality and entertainment										-
5401											-
5499	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5500	Evaluation										-
5581	Terminal evaluation	15 000	15 000	30 000	15 000		45 000			45 000	45 000
5599	Sub-total	15 000	15 000	30 000	15 000	-	45 000	-	-	45 000	45 000
5999	Component total	21 000	25 000	46 000	15 000	-	61 000	5 000	5 000	51 000	61 000
99	GRAND TOTAL	500 000	500 000	1 000 000	120 000	112 000	1 232 000	375 000	487 500	369 500	1 232 000

ANNEX F2: DETAILED COFINANCE BUDGET (US\$)

Project title:		Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework								
Project number:		1589								
Project executing partner:		Ministry of Environment								
Project implementation period:		If more than 4 sources of co-finance								
From:		GEF	Ministry of Environment		Climate Change and Sustainability Agency		Total			
To:	janv-18 déc-20	Cash A	Cash B	In-kind C	Cash D	In-kind E	Cash A+B+D	In-kind C+E		
UNEP Budget Line										
10 PERSONNEL COMPONENT										
1100	Project personnel									
1101	Project Manager	141 000					141 000	-		
1121	Ministry of Environment National Director			15 000				15 000		
1122	Ministry of Environment staff			45 000				45 000		
1123	Agency staff					390 000		-	390 000	
1199	Sub-total	141 000	-	60 000	-	390 000	141 000	450 000		
1200	Consultants									
1201	IT expert and coordinator of the knowledge platform (local)	24 000		20 000			24 000	20 000		
1202	GhG and mitigation expert	92 000					92 000	-		
1203	Adaptation expert support to CORECC	60 000					60 000	-		
1204	Climate expenditures expert to mainstream data collection and coordinate the training	88 000					88 000	-		
1281	QA/QC and transparency expert	55 000					55 000	-		
1282	IPPU, waste sector modeling and low carbon sectoral potential pathways expert	40 000					40 000	-		
1283	M&E of adaptation and cobenefits of climate policies expert	40 000					40 000	-		
1284	Capacity Building Initiatives for Transparency expert	57 000					57 000	-		
1299	Sub-total	456 000	-	20 000	-	-	456 000	20 000		
1300	Administrative support									
1301	Administrative Assistant (ROLAC)	27 000					27 000	-		
1399	Sub-total	27 000	-	-	-	-	27 000	-		
1600	Travel on official business									
1601	Travel for workshops and meetings (unfccc, LEDS LAC etc)	15 000				30 000	15 000	30 000		
1681	Travel for international consultants	15 000					15 000	-		
1699	Sub-total	30 000	-	-	-	30 000	30 000	30 000		
1999	Component total	654 000	-	80 000	-	420 000	654 000	500 000		
20 SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT										
2100	Sub-contracts (for cooperating agencies)									
2101										
2199	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2200	Sub-contracts (for supporting organizations)									
2201										
2299	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2300	Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)									
2301	Domain host	2 000					2 000	-		
2302	Consultancy for the design of the platform and creation of the registry and interactive tools	138 000				90 000	138 000	90 000		
2303	Preliminary study on the implication for the different sectors of a potential long term mitigation target (2050)	20 000					20 000	-		
2304	Identify the kind of milestones (carbon budget, intensity targets, etc) and assess and define the milestones until 2030 (NDC scope)	40 000					40 000	-		
2305	Develop pathways to the long term target with a participatory approach	50 000				50 000	50 000	50 000		
2306	Provide informative projections to the institutions involved in the implementation of the NDC	75 000					75 000	-		
2307	Provide technical tools to systematize the elaboration of such projections (licence)	10 000					10 000	-		
2308	Study on the legal binding instruments to enforce the obligations to the competent ministries to track NDC	30 000					30 000	-		
2309	Testing to apply indicators to 3-5 community based adaptation projects	40 000				100 000	40 000	100 000		
2399	Sub-total	405 000	-	-	-	240 000	405 000	240 000		
2999	Component total	405 000	-	-	-	240 000	405 000	240 000		

Project title:		Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework								
Project number:		1589								
Project executing partner:		Ministry of Environment								
Project implementation period:		If more than 4 sources of co-finance								
From:		GEF	Ministry of Environment		Climate Change and Sustainability Agency		Total			
To:	janv-18 déc-20	Cash A	Cash B	In-kind C	Cash D	In-kind E	Cash A+B+D	In-kind C+E		
UNEP Budget Line										
30 TRAINING COMPONENT										
3200	Group training									
	3201 Train data suppliers (cf 1.1.2)	20 000				15 000	20 000	15 000		
	3202 Training to integrate sectoral models to national modelling platform (Ministeries of Energy and MMA)	10 000				15 000	10 000	15 000		
	3203 Identify and attend training dedicated to low carbon sectoral foresight	20 000		4 000		15 000	20 000	19 000		
	3204 Trainings and guidance on how to translate the knowledge products to policy makers and on best practices of M&E at sectoral level and community based adaptation projects	20 000				15 000	20 000	15 000		
	3285 Training on subnational metrics with a gender approach	5 000				15 000	5 000	15 000		
	3286 Training on reporting climate finance and tracking at subnational level	5 000		4 000		15 000	5 000	19 000		
	3299 Sub-total	80 000	-	8 000	-	90 000	80 000	98 000		
3300	Meetings/Conferences									
	3301 Project Inception workshop	3 000					3 000	-		
	3302 Host a yearly National Event jointly with at least 3 different institutions (Agencia Sust & CC, Min Energie, Medioambiente), inviting civil society and academic presentations	17 000		18 000			17 000	18 000		
	3303 Final project workshop	2 000		4 000			2 000	4 000		
	3399 Sub-total	22 000	-	22 000	-	-	22 000	22 000		
3999	Component total	102 000	-	30 000	-	90 000	102 000	120 000		
40 EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT										
4100	Expendable equipment									
4101										
	4199 Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4200	Non-expendable equipment									
	4201 Server and 2 computers to archive data	6 000					6 000	-		
	4202 Miscellaneous	4 000					4 000	-		
	4299 Sub-total	10 000	-	-	-	-	10 000	-		
4300	Premises									
4301										
	4399 Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4999	Component total	10 000	-	-	-	-	10 000	-		
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT										
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment									
	5121 Maintenance of equipment			2 000						
	5199 Sub-total	-	-	2 000	-	-	-	2 000		
5200	Reporting costs									
	5201 Communications and Publishing	11 000					11 000	-		
	5221 Reporting			8 000			-	8 000		
	5299 Sub-total	11 000	-	8 000	-	-	11 000	8 000		
5300	Sundry									
	5301 Translation	5 000					5 000	-		
	5399 Sub-total	5 000	-	-	-	-	5 000	-		
5400	Hospitality and Entertainment									
5401										
	5499 Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5500	Evaluation									
	5581 Terminal evaluation	45 000					45 000	-		
	5599 Sub-total	45 000	-	-	-	-	45 000	-		
5999	Component total	61 000	-	10 000	-	-	61 000	10 000		
99	GRAND TOTAL	1 232 000	-	120 000	-	750 000	1 232 000	870 000		

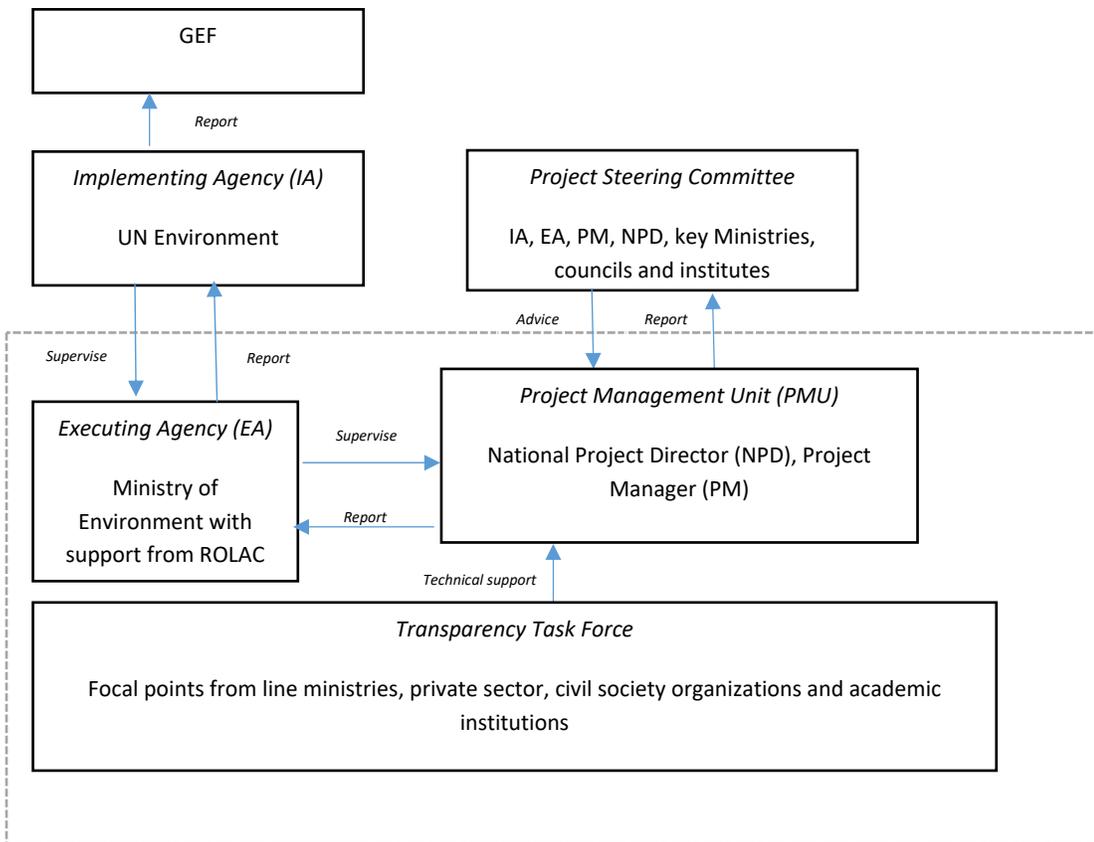
ANNEX G: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
Inception Workshop (IW) and Report	Report prepared immediately following the IW; it includes:	Execution: Project Manager	Immediately following, within 2 months of project start-up	GEF: 3,000 Cofinance: 6,000
Half-yearly progress report; Quarterly financial reports;	Part of UN Environment procedures for project monitoring. Quarterly financial: Detailed financial reports (in Excel), with justification of any change; Bi-annual progress: Analyses project performance over the reporting period UN Environment; Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons Describes Work Plan for the next period in an Annex and the detailed budget divided per output and inputs (budget lines)	Execution: Project Manager	Two (2) bi-annual reports for any given year (July 31 and January 31); Quarterly financial reports Last progress & financial Reports within 60 days of project closure of operations	Part of Project Manager tasks Co finance: 3,000
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Analyses project performance over the reporting period UN Environment; Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons Draws lessons and makes clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing the key problems in the lack of progress. The PIR is discussed at PSC meetings	Execution: Project Manager	Yearly, by 31 July latest	Part of Project Managers tasks
Final Report	The project team will draft and submit a Final Report, with other documents (such as the last PIR), at least two weeks before the PSC meeting for their review and comments; this meeting decides whether any action is needed to achieve the sustainability of project results; and draws lessons to be captured into other projects.	Execution: Project Manager	Final report at least two-three months of the project completion date;	Co finance 5,000

M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
	Comprehensive report summarizing all activities, achievements, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. Lays out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure the sustainability and replication of project activities.			
Terminal Evaluation	Looks at the impacts and sustainability of the results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.	<p>Execution: Independent consultants</p> <p>Support: UN Environment and Government counterparts</p> <p>Ensure that a TE is conducted: Task Manager</p> <p>Commission the TE: Evaluation Office</p>	Not before 6 months prior to and no later than 6 months after the project's operational completion	GEF: 45,000
TOTAL indicative COST (Excluding project team staff time and UN Environment staff and travel expenses)			GEF Grant for M&E: USD 48,000 Cofinance: 14,000	

ANNEX H: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) acting as the GEF Implementing Agency. The Ministry of Environment (MMA) is the Executing Agency with execution support from the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC), as per the request letter from the country (see Annex K). The structure is illustrated in the diagram below and roles and responsibilities of each bodies are detailed in the following table.



Project Governance Structure

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Project Director (NPD) - Project Manager (PM) - UN Environment - Ministry of Environment - Ministry of Energy - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of Public Works and Transportation - Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture - Agency of Sustainability and Climate Change - Members of the academia - NGOs acting on Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight of the project progress and implementation of Outputs; • Approve annual work plans and budget; • Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs; • Provide overall guidance and strategic direction; • Mobilize national stakeholders to support project implementation, as well as provide synergies with other complementing initiatives and ongoing projects; • Address logistical issues, e.g. through organization of meetings and provision of relevant facilities; • Provide insight on national policy barriers and proposed stages of national policy development 	Twice a year
Implementing Agency (IA)	UN Environment Climate Change Mitigation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency, based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UN Environment and GEF fiduciary standards • Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports • Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures that all UN Environment and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners; • Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables – including formal publications • Provide on-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of project manager or equivalent • Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings • Asses project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan • Regularly monitors project progress and performance and rates progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk; • Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provides prompt feedback on the contents of the report; • Promptly informs management of any significant risks or project problems and takes action and follows up on decisions made; • Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project • Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules, • Clearance of cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting found to be complete • Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer 	Periodic meetings with PMU and EA

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that GEF and UN Environment quality standards are applied consistently to all projects, including branding and safeguards • Certify project operational completion • Link the project partners to any events organized by GEF and UN Environment to disseminate information on project results and lessons • Manage relations with GEF 	
Executing Agency (EA)	Ministry of Environment (MMA) with execution support from the UN Environment Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes; • Ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the project document; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; • Ensure compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to IA; • Submit of budget revisions to IA for approval; • Address and rectifying any issues or inconsistencies raised by the IA; • Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution; • Facilitate Steering Committees and other oversight bodies of the project; • Day to day oversight of project execution; • Submit all technical reports and completion reports to IA (realized outputs, inventories, verification of co-finance, terminal reporting, etc.) • Monitoring and evaluation of the project outputs and outcomes; • Effective use of both international and national resources allocated to it; • Timely availability of financing to support project execution; • Proper coordination among all project stakeholders; in particular national parties; • Timely submission of all project reports, including work plans and financial reports. • Follow-up with, or progress, procurement, financial and audit reports. 	Internal quarterly meetings with PM and NPD
Project Management Unit (PMU)	National Project Director (NPD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be represented by an officer from the Executing Agency; • Act as member of the PSC; • Report to and receive advice from the PSC; • Identify and secure partner support for the implementation of project activities; • Advice on hiring process 	Regular meetings with PM
	Project Manager (PM)	The PM will be paid with GEF funds, will be hosted by Climate Change Directorate at MMA in Chile, and will be responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take responsibility for day-to-day project operations; • Take responsibility for the execution of the project in 	Regular meetings with NPD, the PM (at least twice per month)

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
		<p>accordance with the project objectives, activities and budget;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes; • Coordinate project execution and liaison with national counterparts (relevant ministries, electric utilities, private sector, NGOs etc.). • Undertake field visits; • Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments; • Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions; • Attend and facilitate inception workshops and national steering committee meetings; • Assess project risks in the field, monitor risk management plan; • Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; • Coordinate the project work team; • Coordinate with strategic taskforces; • Act as secretary of the PSC; • Plan and host/chair the PSC annual meetings; • Periodic reporting to UN Environment and the PSC for allocation of the GEF grant according to the quarterly and annual work plans and budgets in coordination with UN Environment and NPD; • Notify UN Environment and the PSC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval; • Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Executing Agency; • Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the Executing Agency; • Prepare, at the end of the project, the project Final Report. 	
<p>The Transparency Task Force (TTF)</p>	<p>This body will build on the existing ETICC interministerial working group which includes line ministries. In addition, focal points and experts of different themes (mitigation, adaptation, climate finance etc.) from other ministries, private sector, civil society organizations and academic institutions might be invited to participate in the transparency task force of this project. The consultants and contractors to be hired to develop specific project outputs or activities are members.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide accurate and up-to-date technical advice and guidance to the Steering Committee on issues related to the implementation of the project activities. • Function as "transparency champions" who promote transparency and build capacity in their respective areas of work • Consultants will be hired as required by the project work plan to implement specific activities and outputs; they do report to PMU; they take responsibility for the execution and ensure technical quality of the activities or outputs they conduct; and they undertake field visits (if required). 	<p>Every 2 months</p>

ANNEX I: PROJECT WORKPLAN AND DELIVERABLES

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES / DELIVERABLES (d)	PROJECT YEAR 1 - 2018												PROJECT YEAR 2 - 2019												PROJECT YEAR 3 - 2020													
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17	M18	M19	M20	M21	M22	M23	M24	M25	M26	M27	M28	M29	M30	M31	M32	M33	M34	M35	M36		
1.1 Climate data and analysis is integrated into policy making and international reporting																																							
1.1.1	Provide an analysis of existing climate-related information platforms in place and their structure	1.1.1.1	Provide an analysis of existing climate-related information platforms in place and their structure																																				
		1.1.1.2	Design platform and proposal of content, including mitigation actions and policies registry, information exchange interphase and interactive tools																																				
1.1.2	Training to data suppliers and platform users is delivered	1.1.2.1	Produce guidelines documents																																				
		1.1.2.2	Train data suppliers and platform users																																				
1.1.3	General guidelines and tools to ensure consistency and comparability of GHG emission projections among sectors are developed	1.1.3.1	Define what type of capacities in sectoral ministries and Regional Committees on Climate Change (CORECC) are required (including understanding and use of models).																																				
		1.1.3.2	Improve the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) modeling and improve waste modeling and link with circular economy options																																				
		1.1.3.3	Develop a roadmap to create a National GHG Prospective System																																				
		1.1.3.4	Issue a preliminary study on the implication for the different sectors of a potential national long-term mitigation target (2050)																																				
		1.1.3.5	Develop pathways to the long-term target with a participatory approach (partnership with universities and think tanks)																																				
		1.1.3.6	Identify gaps and needs for new data informing potential low carbon scenarios (new surveys on EE in residential areas, etc)																																				
		1.1.3.7	Conduct studies to explore sectoral pathways in collaboration with public, private and academic partners																																				
1.1.4	Train public servants on how to use the platform information on decision making	1.1.4.1	Train public servants on how to use the platform information on decision-making																																				
		1.1.4.2	Produce summaries and documents alike for policy makers in a clear and straightforward language																																				
		1.1.4.3	Host a yearly National Event																																				
		1.1.4.4	Identify and attend international training																																				
		1.1.4.5	Publish a guide related to the training																																				
1.2 Chile's NDC is being tracked and evaluated																																							
1.2.1	System for the evaluation and tracking of the NDC established	1.2.1.1	Establish the inter-sectoral working group																																				
		1.2.1.2	Identify the kind of milestones (carbon budget, intensity targets, etc) and assess and define the milestones until 2030 (NDC scenario)																																				
		1.2.1.3	Identify the information needed, and design the procedures and the frequency for the projections and how this will integrate the NDC tracking system in a continuous basis																																				
		1.2.1.4	Deliver training on projections and systematic elaboration of Waste and IPPU																																				
		1.2.1.5	Develop a QA/QC plan for the national transparency system, day-to-day QA/QC activities and coordinate the development and develop of annual analyses of Chile's climate effort (NDC stock take).																																				
1.2.2	1.2.2 Metrics and indicators, methodologies for tracking adaptation developed	1.2.2.1	Identify the practical indicators in the 9 national sectors																																				
		1.2.2.2	Generate guidelines for applying indicators at a decentralised level																																				
		1.2.2.3	Provide training and guidance on how to translate the knowledge produced to policymakers																																				
		1.2.2.4	Provide training on best practices of M&E at sectoral level and community based adaptation projects																																				
		1.2.2.5	Host a workshop on best practices (including linking adaptation and mitigation), with a gender approach and publication of the report																																				
1.2.3	Capacities on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions/measures strengthened in at least one sector	1.2.3.1	Identify the sector/region where activities will be conducted																																				
		1.2.3.2	Provide training on subnational metrics with a gender approach																																				
		1.2.3.3	Provide technical support to CORECC hosted by MMA																																				
		1.2.3.4	Report to the ETICC working group																																				
		1.2.3.5	Issue a call for projects to apply indicators on 3-5 adaptation and community based adaptation projects																																				
2.1 Public institutions report their climate expenditures and support received																																							
2.1.1	Methodology to account for support and link with financing strategy developed	2.1.1.1	Conduct interviews with donor parties/agencies to assess the current situation																																				
		2.1.1.2	Systematise the reporting of climate finance received and delivered across the ministries																																				
2.1.2	Training plan for public institutions on reporting climate finance delivered	d	Methodological guidelines																																				
		2.1.2.1	Identify training needs in sectors																																				
		2.1.2.2	Provide training on reporting climate finance and tracking at subnational level																																				
		2.1.2.3	Coordinate within and support to the expert team on climate finance in various ministries (MMA, MDS, Hacienda, etc) and support them.																																				
2.1.3	Expense Report Form improved	2.1.3.1	Attend and share knowledge gained at to workshops and activities on Results Based Finance, Climate Finance Effectiveness and Transparency																																				
		d	Training reports																																				
		2.1.3.1	Consult with ministries on the definitions (typologies and classifications)																																				
2.1.4	Guide for Reporting Public Expenditures published	2.1.4.1	Test the expense form in 4 ministries and lessons learnt																																				
		2.1.4.1	Support the other Ministries to fill in the form (in house training)																																				
2.2 Public institutions report their climate expenditures and support received																																							
2.2.1	Expense Report Form improved	d	Expense Report Form																																				
		d	Sectoral expenditures reports form aligned with the current environmental protection form																																				
2.2.2	Guide for Reporting Public Expenditures published	2.2.2.1	Develop and publish the guidelines for the use of the expenditures reporting form.																																				
		d	Guidelines for Reporting Public Expenditures published																																				

ANNEX J: TRACKING TOOL FOR GEF 6 CAPACITY-BUILDING INITIATIVE FOR TRANSPARENCY PROJECTS

Section A. General Data		At CEO Endorsement	
Project Title	Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework		
GEF ID	1589		
GEF Agency	UNEP		
Agency Project ID			
Country	Chile		
Region	LCR		
Date of Council/CEO Approval	Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 13, 2014)		
GEF Grant (US\$)	1 232 000		
Date of submission of the tracking tool	Month DD, YYYY (e.g., May 13, 2014)		
Is the project consistent with the priorities identified in National Communications, Technology Needs Assessment, or other Enabling Activities (such as Technology Action Plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) under the UNFCCC)?	1		Yes = 1, No = 0
Section B. Quantitative Outcome Indicators		Target At CEO Endorsement	
Indicator 1: Total Lifetime Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions Avoided (Tons CO2eq)	Identify Sectors, Sources and Technologies. Provide disaggregated information if possible. see Special Notes above		
Lifetime direct GHG emissions avoided			
Lifetime indirect GHG emissions avoided			
Indicator 2: Volume of investment mobilized and leveraged by GEF for low GHG development (co-financing and additional financing) of which	Expected additional resources implies resources beyond co-financing committed at CEO endorsement.		
Public			
Private			
Domestic			
External			
Section C. Qualitative Outcome Indicators			
Indicator 3: Quality of MRV Systems	Baseline Rating (1-10)	Target Rating (1-10)	Provide details of coverage of MRV systems - area, type of activity for which MRV is done, and of Reporting and Verification processes. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.
Inventory of energy related GhG emissions	6	8	See specific table in the CEO endorsement letter
Inventory of waste and IPPU related GhG emissions	5	8	See specific table in the CEO endorsement letter
M&E of adaptation measures	1	4	A set of indicators are being proposed to 9 sectors. Reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not yet there.
MRV of support	4	6	A CPEIR exercise was carried out in 4 ministries in 2016-2017. The CBIT activities will enable to finalise a new expense form to report. Analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; Verification will increase due to CBIT activities
Indicator 4: Number of countries meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions	Please specify the dates of submission for each report (for a multiple country project, please specify reports by country)		
National Communications	NC1: 8 Feb 2000 NC2 & executive summary: (English/Spanish) 24 Oct 2011 NC3 (Spanish): 16 Nov 2016		
Biennial Update Reports	BUR1: 10 Dec 2014 BUR2: 21 Apr 2017		
NDC	10-févr-17		
Other	CPEIR study in 2016-2017		
Indicator 5: Qualitative assessment of Institutional capacity for transparency-related activities	Baseline Rating (1-4)	Target Rating (1-4)	CBIT projects will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Baseline indicates current status (pre-project), Target is the rating level that is expected to be achieved due to project support. For guidance for qualitative ratings (in comment) move cursor over box or right click to show comment.
	2	4	DCC is the acting transparency institution. The number of staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement is estimated to be limited. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. CBIT activities will enable to work on the institutional arrangements.

ANNEX K: GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT LETTER AND REQUEST OF SUPPORT

Endorsement letter



CARTA N° **171631**

Santiago, **04 MAY 2017**

To: **Brennan Van Dyke, GEF Executive Coordinator**
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Subject: **Endorsement for Strengthening Chile's NDC Transparency Framework**

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Chile, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities of being resilient to climate change and to reduce the emissions of GHG in line with the Paris Agreement objective of keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius, and our commitment to the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change; and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the GEF Agency listed below. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Division of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment. I request the GEF Agency to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing from CBIT being requested for this project is US\$1,381,890, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Chile is detailed in the table below.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US\$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
CBIT	UNEP	Climate Change	30,000	1,232,000	119,890	1,381,890
Total GEF Resources			30,000	1,232,000	119,890	1,381,890

Ministerio del Medio Ambiente | Gobierno de Chile



We confirm our understanding that this project is not financed from STAR financing

Sincerely,

MIGUEL STUTZIN SCHOTTLANDER
Gef Operational Focal Point
Ministry of Environment

c.c. William Ehlers GEFSEC
División Cambio climático MMA
Oficina de Asuntos internacionales MMA,

Execution support request to the UN Environment Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean



Santiago de Chile, November 24th, 2017

Ms. Kelly West,
GEF Executive Coordinator
Deputy Director, Office for Operations
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi 00100
Kenya

Ref: GEF project "Strengthening
Chile's Nationally Determined
Contribution (NDC) Transparency
Framework"

Dear Ms. West,

I am writing to you regarding a PIF approved project (PIF approval attached) named: **Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework**.

With regards to this project, we propose that UN Environment, through the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) administers the funds of the project acting as the implementing agency. UN Environment will manage the funds, and will do the procurements, hire in consultation with the Ministry of Environment of Chile, and pay for the consultancies, as per the UN rules and regulations.

The Ministry of Environment of Chile, through its Climate Change Division, will be the executive partner of the project and will not receive any disbursements.

This request comes in addition to the letter I sent to you the 10th of November of 2017 requesting the Specific Technical Support of the Transparency Centre of Excellence for activities for an amount up to USD 217,000. These two decisions have been discussed with the Head of Climate Change Division, Fernando Farias and are fully endorsed by him and his team.

Sincerely yours,


Miguel Stutzin
GEF Operational Focal Point
Ministry of Environment
Government of Chile


P. Stutzin

C.c.:
• División de Cambio Climático
• Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales

ANNEX L: CO-FINANCE LETTERS FROM PROJECT PARTNERS



CARTA N° 173553 /17

Santiago, 28 AGO 2017

Señora
Kelly West
Global Environment Facility Coordinator
Corporate Services Division
UN Environment
PRESENTE

Estimada Señora,

Junto con saludarle, me dirijo a usted para informar de la participación del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente en el proyecto GEF **"Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework"**.

Chile ha hecho esfuerzos importantes para incrementar su transparencia de acción climática, presentando en 2016 su Tercera Comunicación Nacional y su Segundo Informe Bienal de Actualización. Ambos documentos coordinados por el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente. Con respecto a los informes Bienales de Actualización, Chile ha sido uno de los pocos países no-anexo I que ha cumplido con los plazos de entrega de dichos documentos, convirtiéndose en el primer país de Latinoamérica en entregar tanto el primero en 2014, como el segundo en 2016.

En materia de mitigación y pese a que Chile no es un emisor relevante de GEI en el contexto internacional (contribuye con menos del 0,3% de las emisiones), la posición que ha tomado ha sido activa y anticipada, reconociendo los co-beneficios asociados a las políticas tendientes a la reducción de las emisiones de GEI y al incremento de las absorciones de CO₂. En 2015, Chile presentó su NDC, documento que fue ratificado en 2017 y cuyo principal compromiso es la reducción de las emisiones de GEI nacionales por unidad de PIB en un 30% al 2030, en comparación al 2007. Para iniciar las acciones destinadas a cumplir este compromiso, en 2017, Chile presentó su Plan Nacional de Acción de Cambio Climático, donde se presentan acciones preparatorias para el cumplimiento del NDC.

Actualmente, el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente está desarrollando y participando en diferentes actividades tendientes a preparar la implementación del NDC de Chile, además de la organización de un sistema robusto de MRV que permita evaluar el progreso del cumplimiento de dicho compromiso. Cabe mencionar que además de tener un pilar de mitigación, el NDC de Chile además contempla acciones en materia de adaptación; construcción y fortalecimiento de capacidades; desarrollo y transferencia de tecnologías; y financiamiento.

Para cumplir con este compromiso a nivel nacional, el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente mantiene y financia el trabajo permanente de la División de Cambio Climático. A continuación, se presenta una breve descripción de los recursos operacionales asociados a los objetivos de esta División, con objeto de que puedan ser reconocidos como contrapartidas locales del Proyecto GEF mencionado previamente:

PROGRAMA	DESCRIPCIÓN	RECURSOS ASOCIADOS
Operación anual de la División de Cambio Climático (2017)	Presupuesto para la operación de la división y los proyectos de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventario de GEI - Plan de Acción Nacional - Vulnerabilidad y Adaptación 	US\$120,000

Finalmente, le reitero nuestro rol coordinador de los esfuerzos públicos orientados a promover la transparencia en la implementación de nuestros compromisos climáticos

Sin otro particular, le saluda cordialmente



Marcelo Mena Carrasco
Ministro del Medio Ambiente

[Handwritten signature]

PIM/ABM/FFE/PHP/MSS/AGJ/kvv

C.C.:

- División de Cambio Climático
- Gabinete Ministro, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente

Translation of The Ministry of Environment's letter

Ms. Kelly West,
Corporate Services Division
UN Environment
30552-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Madam,

Together with my greetings, I would like to inform you about the participation of the Ministry of Environment in the GEF project "Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework".

Chile has made significant efforts in implementing its climate action transparency, submitting its third National Communication in 2016 and its second Biennial Report for update, being both reports coordinated with the Ministry of Environment. With regard to the Biennial Reports, Chile has been one of few non – annex 1 countries that has met their submission deadlines, becoming the first Latin American country to deliver the first document in 2014 and the second in 2016.

Regarding mitigation, and, despite of the fact that Chile is not an important emitter of GHG in the international context (contributing less than 0.3% of the emissions), its position has been active and anticipating, recognizing the co – benefits associated to GhG emissions reduction and CO2 removal policies. Chile submitted its NDC in 2015 and ratified it in 2017, being its main pledge to reduce the national GhG emissions per unit of GDP by 30% by 2030, compared to 2007. Aiming at initiating the actions needed for fulfilling this pledge, Chile submitted its National Climate Change Action Plan in 2017, which includes preparatory measures towards the compliance of the NDC.

Currently, the Ministry of Environment is developing and participating in diverse activities to prepare the implementation of the NDC in Chile, along with the preparation of a robust MRV system for evaluating the progress in meeting such pledge. It should be mentioned that in addition to include a mitigation pillar, the Chilean NDC includes adaptation actions, building and strengthening of capacities, development and technology transfer, and finance.

In order to achieve this pledge at national level, the Ministry of Environment maintains and finances the permanent work of the Climate Change Division. Here below a short description of the operational resources for the delivery of the objectives of this division is presented. The aim is that these resources can be recognized as local counterparts for the GEF project, mentioned before.

Programme	Description	Associated resources
Annual operation of the Climate Change Division (2017)	Budget for the operation of the division and the projects: GHG inventory National Action Plan Vulnerability and adaptation	120,000 USD

Finally, I would like to reiterate our coordinating role of the public efforts towards the support of transparency in the implementation of our climate commitments.

With cordial regards.

Marcelo Mena Carrasco
Ministry of Environment

cc. Division of Climate Change
Cabinet minister, Ministry of Environment

Señora
Kelly West
Global Environmental Facility Coordinator
Corporate Service Division
UN Environment

Santiago, 07 SEP 2017

Estimada Señora,

Junto con saludarle, me dirijo a usted dado que, en conjunto con otras reparticiones del Gobierno de Chile, estamos colaborando para que nuestro país cumpla con sus compromisos internacionales bajo la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas Sobre Cambio Climático y específicamente a aquellos que se desprenden de la ratificación del Acuerdo de París.

La Agencia de Sustentabilidad y Cambio Climático fue creada en 2016 con el objetivo de impulsar cambios en los sectores productivos y en los territorios con el fin de reducir sus emisiones de CO₂, aumentar la capacidad de adaptarse a los cambios ambientales, reducir la contaminación local y mejorar la eficiencia en el uso de los recursos naturales.

La Agencia está diseñada para crear la articulación entre el sector público y el sector privado con el objeto de lograr el desarrollo sustentable del país. Esto, creando espacios de dialogo y confianza entre el Estado, el sector privado y otros actores. Lo que busca la Agencia son oportunidades donde esta acción conjunta ayuden al país a cumplir con sus compromisos y objetivos contenidos en el Acuerdo de París y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sustentable.

Actualmente, la Agencia es capaz de medir, registrar y verificar los impactos de las iniciativas que está desarrollando, además apoya a la generación de capacidades en empresas y otros actores en esta materia.

Dado lo anterior, es que la Agencia apoya y participa en los esfuerzos del Gobierno para la mejora de su transparencia de acción climática, con especial interés en iniciativas que mejoren la coordinación entre instituciones, el desarrollo de plataformas de información y el diseño de un sistema robusto de seguimiento del progreso de los compromisos internacionales del país. De este modo es de nuestro interés manifestar nuestro apoyo al proyecto GEF **“Strengthening Chile’s Nationally determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework”**, y sus objetivos.

A continuación, se presenta una breve descripción de los recursos de la Agencia que se relacionan con los objetivos de este proyecto, con objeto de que puedan ser reconocidos como contrapartidas locales para efectos de la implementación de esta iniciativa.

Programa	Descripción	Recursos Asociados
Operación de la Agencia de Sustentabilidad y Cambio Climático	NAMA Acuerdos de Producción Limpia en Chile y su sistema MRV. Además, de la Plataforma para un Sistema de Gestión de la Agencia.	USD 750000

Finalmente le reitero nuestro compromiso con coordinar los esfuerzos públicos orientados a promover mejoras en la transparencia en la implementación de nuestros compromisos climáticos. Sin otro particular le saluda cordialmente



Juan Larraín de Guevara
 Director Ejecutivo
 Agencia de Sustentabilidad y Cambio Climático

PUV/puV

Carta N° 2 6 9

Translation of the letter from the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency

Ms. Kelly West,
Corporate Services Division
UN Environment
30552-00100
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Madam,

Together with my greetings, I am addressing you to inform you about our collaboration to get our country to accomplish its international pledges under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and, specifically, those drawn from the ratification of the Paris Agreement.

The Sustainability and Climate Change Agency was created in 2016, aiming at driving changes in the production sectors and the territories to reduce CO2 emissions, to increase their capacity to adapt to environmental change, to reduce local pollution and to improve the efficiency in the use of natural resources.

The Agency is designed to create a linkage between the public and the private sector, having the objective to achieve sustainability for the country. This is achieved through the creation of dialogue and trust among the State, the private sector, and other stakeholders. The Agency is looking for opportunities for collaborative that help the country to fulfill its pledges and goals included in the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Currently, the Agency is capable of measuring, registering and verifying the impacts of its initiatives during their development. Additionally, it supports the capacity building in enterprises and other stakeholders involved in this issue.

Due to this, the agency support and participate in the Government's efforts to improve the transparency of climate actions, especially regarding initiatives stressing the coordination among institutions, the development of information platforms and the design of robust monitoring system to measure the progress in the implementation of the country's pledges. For this reason, we would like to express our interest and endorsement for the project "Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework" and its objectives.

Below, we present a short description of the Agency's resources related to the objective of the mentioned project, so they can be recognized as local counterpart to be used for the implementation of this initiative.

Programme	Description	Associated resources
Operation of the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency	NAMA agreements for clean production in Chile and its MRV system. Implementation of a management system platform for the Agency	750,000 USD

Finally, I would like to reiterate our commitment of coordinating public efforts towards the support of transparency in the implementation of our climate commitments.

With cordial regards.

Juan Ladrón de Guevara
Executive Director
Sustainability and Climate Change Agency

ANNEX M: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CHECKLIST

UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review Note (ESERN)

I. Project Overview

Identification	01589
Project Title	<i>Project preparation proposal for “Strengthening Chile’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework”</i>
Managing Division	<i>Economy Division</i>
Type/Location	<i>National</i>
Region	<i>Latin America Caribbean</i>
List Countries	<i>Chile</i>
Project Description	<p><i>Chile has maintained a progressive vision on climate action transparency. For instance, it was the first Latin-American country to submit a Biennial Update Report (BUR) in 2014, while its second BUR was submitted in 2016 (Conference of the Parties (COP) 22). In that sense and although the orientations, modalities, procedures and guidelines for implementing the Enhanced Transparency framework (ETF) are still under revision of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the PA, Chile is already adapting its own framework, considering its own necessities and priorities as established in the NDC.</i></p> <p><i>Key points to adapt Chile’s framework include approaches to plan mitigation strategies to ensure the NDC target is achieved cost-effectively. Mitigation planning may require updates and increasing levels of ambition in order to achieve the NDC target (eventually, mitigation actions may not be as effective as initially planned). Tracking progress made can be facilitated by breaking the NDC target for 2030 into a number of intermediate and closer targets. Planning towards cost-effective mitigation trajectories and avoiding technology lock-in can best be done based on a long-term mitigation target and a long-term mitigation strategy.</i></p> <p><i>The CBIT support solicited will help Chile becoming a benchmark for the region in terms of the ETF, allowing it to implement and test systems related to transparency which have not been implemented in developing countries ever before. The project will address the needs of Chile on building capacities in advanced planning tools, improving and enhancing the institutional arrangements in place for international reporting and improving the data management for a cost-efficient and reliable evaluation of mitigation and adaptation actions, informing political decision-making and climate-related</i></p>

	<p><i>public expenditure to track the progress of the NDC.</i></p> <p><i>This will be achieved focused on three Outcomes: “Coordination and availability of climate change related information enhanced”, “Institutional and technical capacities for the formulation and use of low GHG emissions development strategies strengthened”, and Public institutions achieve to robustly report their climate expenditures and support received.</i></p>
Estimated duration of project:	<i>36 months.</i>
Estimated cost of the project :	<i>USD 1,232,000</i>

II. Environmental Social and Economic Screening

A. Summary of the Safeguard Risks Triggered

Safeguard Standard Triggered by the Project	Impact of Risk ¹² (1-5)	Probability of Risk (1-5)	Significance of Risk (L, M, H)
SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources	1	1	L
SS 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes	1	1	L
SS 3: Safety of Dams	1	1	L
SS 4: Involuntary resettlement	1	1	L
SS 5: Indigenous peoples	1	1	L
SS 6: Labor and working conditions	1	1	L
SS 7: Cultural Heritage	1	1	L
SS 8: Gender equity	1	1	L

¹² Refer to UNEP Environment, Social and Economic Sustainability (ESES): Implementation Guidance Note to assign values to the Impact of Risk and the Probability of Risk to determine the overall significance of Risk (Low, Moderate or High).
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

SS 9: Economic Sustainability	1	1	L
Additional Safeguard questions for projects seeking GCF-funding (Section IV)			

B. ESE Screening Decision¹³ (Refer to the UNEP ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP’s ESES Guidelines.)

Low risk Moderate risk High risk Additional information required

C. Development of ESE Review Note and Screening Decision:

Prepared by: Name: _Tania Daccarett, UN Environment consultant_ Date: 09 May 2017

Safeguard Advisor: Name: ___Yunae Yi_____ Date: 15 May 2017__

Project Manager: Name: _____ Date: _____

D. Recommended further action from the Safeguard Advisor:

I agree that it is a low safeguard risk project. However, I request that training, consultation, guidelines and information disclosure are based on adequate stakeholder mapping, including vulnerable & marginalized people and gender dimensions. PIF stated that there is high risk on “data ownership and intellectual property issues prevent certain stakeholders from participating in the project.” Inclusive process will help preventing such risk.

Data needs and collection also should be done based on the background research on the relevant variables and identify what data to collect, how to collect and how to interpret. Often, relevant socio-economic data gets omitted.

¹³ **Low risk:** Negative impacts negligible: no further study or impact management required.

Moderate risk: Potential negative impacts, but less significant; few if any impacts irreversible; impact amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a ESEMP. Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.

High risk: Potential for significant negative impacts, possibly irreversible, ESEA including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective safeguard management plan.

ANNEX N: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APA	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CCAC	Climate & Clean Air Coalition
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEPAL / ECLAC	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVNM	Non-methane volatile organic compound
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review Methodology
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DCC	Direction of Climate change
EOU	Evaluation Office of UN Environment
ETICC	Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change
ETF	Enhanced Transparency framework
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCP	Global Coordination Platform
GSP	Global Support Programme
GEAP	GEF Gender Equality Action Plan
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH</i>)
ICA	International Consultation and Analysis
INDC	Intended National Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
LECB	Low Emission Capacity Building
LEDS	Low Emissions Development Strategy
LWPG	Lima work plan on gender
MAPS	Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios
MBI	Market Based Instruments
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOPT	Ministry of Transport and Public Works
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MMA	<i>Ministerio del Medio Ambiente</i> - Ministry of Environment
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NC	National Communication
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution

NGHGI	National GHG inventory
NFS	National Finance Strategy
NIR	National Inventory Report
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PA	Paris Agreement
PANCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022
PATPA	Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement
PMR	Partnership for Market Readiness
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RedINGEI	Latin American Network on National GHG Inventories
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technologic Advice
SNICHILE	<i>Sistema Nacional de Inventarios de Gases de Efecto Invernadero de Chile</i> / National GHG inventory system
SLCP	Short-lived climate pollutants
tCO ₂ e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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