

Readiness Proposal

with FAO for Republic of Chile

03 December 2021 | Adaptation Plan Update for Biodiversity



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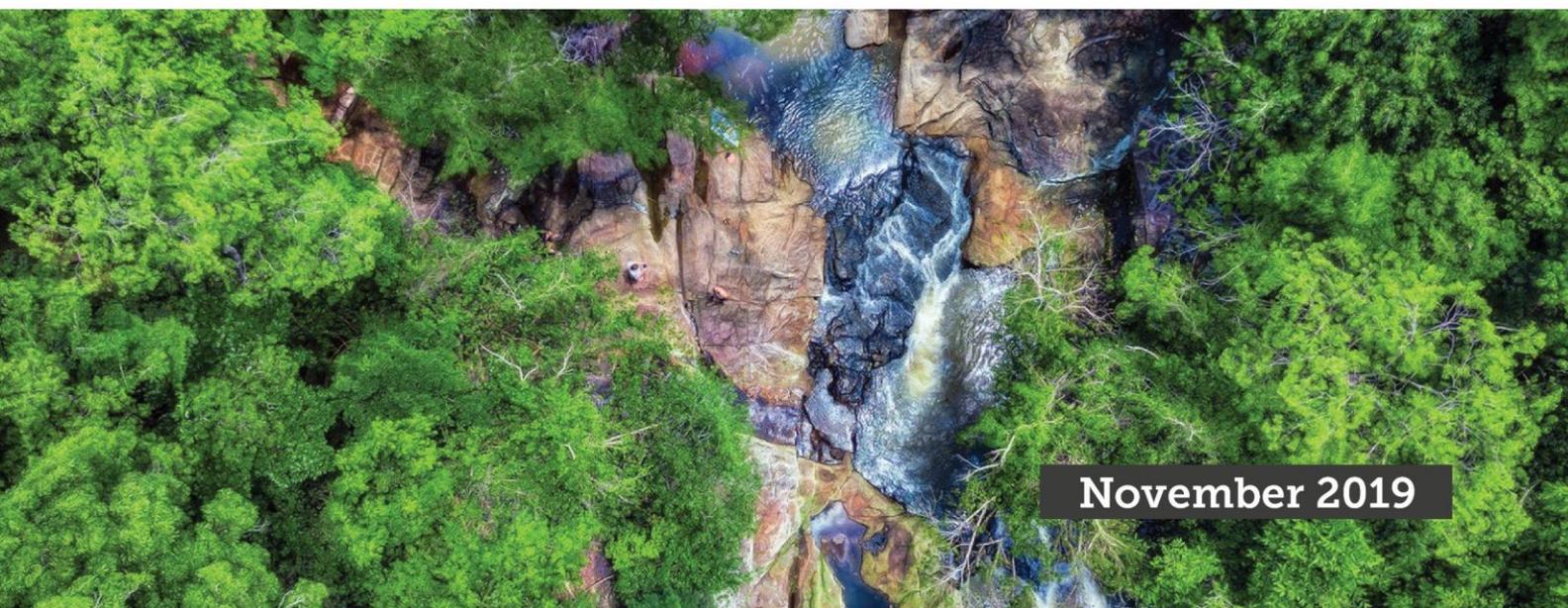
READINESS & PREPARATORY SUPPORT PROPOSAL TEMPLATE

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Proposal title:	Update of the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Biodiversity
Country:	Chile
National designated authority:	Ministry of Finance
Implementing Institution:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Date of first submission:	15 December 2020
Date of current submission / version number	12 July 2021 V.02



November 2019

How to complete this document?

This document should be completed by National Designated Authorities (NDA) or focal points with support from their Delivery Partners where relevant. Once completed, this document should be submitted to the GCF by the NDA or focal point via the [online submission system](#), accessible through the Country Portal of the GCF website.

Please be concise. If you need to include any additional information, please attach it to the proposal.

If the Delivery Partner implementing the Readiness support is not a GCF Accredited Entity for project Funding Proposals, please complete the Financial Management Capacity Assessment (FMCA) questionnaire and submit it prior to or with this Readiness proposal. The FMCA is available for download at the [Library](#) page of the GCF website.

Where to get support?

If you are not sure how to complete this document, or require support, please send an e-mail to countries@gcfund.org.

You can also complete as much of this document as you can and then send it to countries@gcfund.org, copying both the Readiness Delivery Partner and the relevant GCF Regional Desks. Please refer to the [Country Profiles](#) page of the GCF website to identify the relevant GCF Country Dialogue Specialist and Regional Advisor.

We will get back to you within five (5) working days to acknowledge receipt of your submission and discuss the way forward.

Note: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender

Throughout this document, when answering questions and providing details, please make sure to pay special attention to environmental, social and gender issues, particularly to the situation of vulnerable populations, including women and men. Please be specific about proposed actions to address these issues. Consult Annex IV of the Readiness Guidebook for more information.

1. SUMMARY

1.1 Country submitting the proposal	Country name: Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point: Name of contact person: Contact person's position: Telephone number: Email: Full office address: Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:	Chile Ministry of Finance Mr. Alejandro Weber Pérez Undersecretary +56 2 28282007 aweber@hacienda.gov.cl Teatinos 120, Santiago, Chile jguajardo@hacienda.gov.cl dalvarezl@mma.gob.cl MJadrijevic@mma.gob.cl
1.2 Date of initial submission	15 December 2020	
1.3 Last date of resubmission	12 July 2021	Version number V.02
1.4 Which institution will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project?	<input type="checkbox"/> National designated authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner Name of institution: Name of official: Position: Telephone number: Email: Full office address: Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:	<input type="checkbox"/> National designated authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Elizabeth A. Bechdol Deputy Director General +39 06 57051800 DDG-Bechdol@fao.org ; OCB-Director@fao.org Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy FAO-CHL@fao.org; Tanja.Lieuw@fao.org; Savis.Sadeghian@fao.org; MariaMercedes.Proano@fao.org; Rodrigo.vasquez@fao.org
1.5 Title of the Readiness support proposal	Update of the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Biodiversity	
1.6 Type of Readiness support sought	<input type="checkbox"/> I. Capacity building	

- II. Strategic frameworks
- III. Adaptation planning
- IV. Pipeline development
- V. Knowledge sharing and learning

1.7 Brief summary of the request

Chile's climate change strategy approaches adaptation through one transversal plan, nine sectoral plans and a series of cross-cutting and inter-sectoral measures, which are defined in the National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change of 2014 (NAP-2014) and the National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC) 2017-2022.

The Biodiversity adaptation plan (NAP Bio¹), one of the original nine sectoral plans, with an expiry date of July 2019 was designed between 2011-2013 and approved in 2014. The government identified several gaps in this NAP Bio 2014, the gaps are: the lack of appropriate implementation arrangements and governance for the execution of measures along with very weak stakeholder participation; the lack of economic assessments of the plan, measures, costs of implementation and costs of no action; lack of an investment plan and a specific strategy for the mobilization of resources, including the private sector; the lack of definition of goals, indicators and a monitoring system; the lack of integration of the first NAP Bio regarding a more strong and effective local action and intersectoral action to engage institutions from the national and regional governments and municipalities in the NAP Bio; the lack of connection between the NDC commitments for biodiversity and the NAP Bio; the lack of information from the coastal, marine and freshwater bodies, continental and island territories and species biodiversity, the loss and alteration of these ecosystems due to climate change, and measures to overcome adaptation; and the lack of private sector involvement in the first NAP Bio.

The main objective of this proposal is to strengthen the government capacities to lead the adaptation process in the biodiversity sector in Chile, and to update the NAP-Bio from 2019, taking into consideration the gaps identified by the government and of which the most important are mentioned in the previous paragraph.

This GCF Readiness proposal consists of the following outputs:

- 3.1.1. Institutional analysis and arrangements to support adaptation planning in the biodiversity sector.
- 3.1.2. Monitoring and evaluation framework developed for measuring the impact of the prioritized measures in the new NAP Bio, aligned with the M&E Systems from other NAPs, as well as capacity, strengthened to use the M&E system.
- 3.1.3. Updated NAP Bio developed, validated and presented to the Council of Ministers of Sustainability
- 3.1.4. Public consultation process to generate inputs and feedback for the drafting of the new NAP Bio is developed.
- 3.2.1. Climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity sector conducted through a gender-sensitive participatory process of local and indigenous communities.
- 3.3.1. Private sector stakeholders (including financial sector) engagement plan developed
- 3.4.1. Financing strategy for the implementation of the NAP Bio prepared.

Although the components of this proposal have been designed for the benefit of the entire population of Chile, the main beneficiary is the Ministry of the Environment and the proposal will directly benefit the most vulnerable groups which depend highly on the biodiversity in the country. These groups will be identified and prioritized in the process itself, alongside the specific groups of the population that have already been included in the proposal's activities, such as women and indigenous peoples.

¹ https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Plan_Adaptacion_CC_Biodiversidad_2.pdf

	The proposal integrates a gender and Indigenous Peoples (IP) approach throughout various activities during the updating process of the NAP Bio.		
1.8 Total requested amount and currency	USD 430,000	1.9 Implementation period	24 months
1.10 Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
1.11 Complementarity and coherence of existing readiness support	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>This NAP readiness proposal builds upon results of previous GCF Readiness as a continuous process of national capacity building in Chile. Chile has the following approved GCF Readiness Proposals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RS-001: "NDA Strengthening and Country Programming support for Chile" (2016, Chilean Development Cooperation Agency), to enhance country ownership and climate finance access during the early stages of the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund in Chile. 2. RS-003: "Strategic Frameworks and entity support for Chile" (2017, CAF), to strengthen a portfolio of prioritized projects through prefeasibility studies, financial structuring, national, social and environmental safeguards guides. 3. RS-004: "Strategic Frameworks support for Chile" (2017, CAF), to strengthen public private planning processes at the subnational level for the development of local country programs. 4. RS-005: "Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Sector" (2019-2022, FAO), to strengthen government capacity to lead the adaptation process for the Forestry, Agricultural and Livestock Sector. <p>In addition, the Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (GCF NAP), is currently under development, and will strengthen government capacities to lead the national adaptation process.</p>		

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Chile's framework for climate change policy and adaptation:

The main objective of the Chilean Government related to Climate Change is the National Neutrality Target, which seeks greenhouse gas neutrality to be achieved by 2050. This is an ambitious target in line with its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) from 2020² and is included in the Long-Term Climate Strategy³. The NDC

² <https://mma.gob.cl/primer-proceso-de-actualizacion-de-la-contribucion-determinada-a-nivel-nacional-ndc/>

³ <https://cambioclimatico.mma.gob.cl/estrategia-climatica-de-largo-plazo-2050/descripcion-del-instrumento/>

established adaptation and mitigation commitments considering biodiversity actions and nature-based solutions, especially in the integration component for forests and ocean (see annex 3 for more details related to the NDC and biodiversity commitments), and the Long-Term Climate Strategy will establish the sectoral goals for 2050, such as the biodiversity goals that should be considered for the new NAP Bio.

Moreover, climate change policy in Chile is evolving rapidly and the first Climate Change Law, which aims at a net zero carbon footprint and resilient economy by the year 2050, has been in discussion in the Senate since January 2020, after a public consultation process in 2019. This initiative is complemented with various policies, plans and strategies to address climate change. The National Action Plan on climate change (PANCC 2017-2022) is the main framework from which the different strategies (mitigation, adaptation, capacity building, and technology transfer) are derived. Specifically, the sectoral plans for adaptation to climate change, including biodiversity, are the Government’s main instrument for addressing adaptation in direct relation to the commitments made in the NDC and the Long-Term Climate Strategy; and they also serve as a bridge to sub-regional action plans. The National Climate Change Action Report (2017-2022)⁴ and its follow-up report⁵, prepared by the Ministry of the Environment and the Inter-ministerial Technical Team, aims to monitor and report on the state of progress of climate change management policies, plans, and programs. To implement and supervise the development and coordination of these initiatives, Chile has an existing governance structure at the national level, and the sub-national level, representing the organizational structure for the implementation of national policies on climate change (see annex 3 for further details).

The general structure of this management model for climate change policy can be seen in **figure 1**

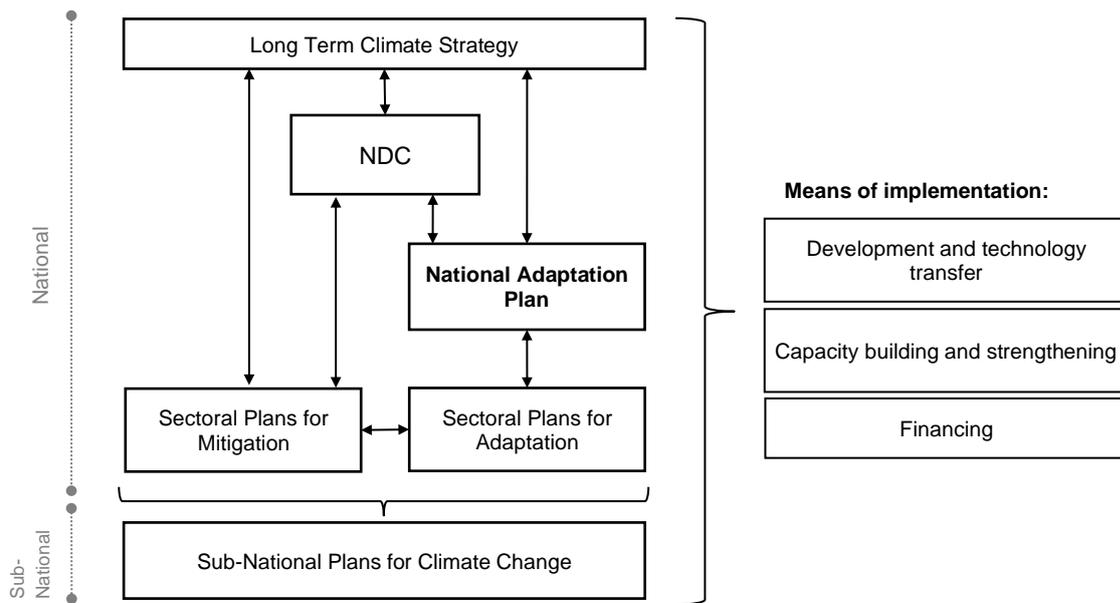


Figure 1: Summary of instrument for climate change at national and sub-national scale, and their relations.

Specifically related to adaptation in Chile, the overarching National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) of 2014, is the instrument for guiding climate change adaptation in the country, both at national and subnational level, and for all prioritized sectors and this plan will also be updated (GCF proposal under development, see also figure 2 and table 1) at the same time as the NAP Bio. It is worthy to note that the Climate Change Office of the Ministry of Environment will be responsible to lead and coordinate the processes of updating and preparing the new NAPs and simultaneously participate actively and give guidelines to the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division on the elaboration of the NAP Bio. Both plans will be supported by the ETICC. The NAP Bio proposal will build on existing institutional and scientific capacities, which have enabled the Chilean public sector to carry out its climate change policy. The groundwork for this climate change policy was first laid in 1994 when Chile joined the UNFCCC, followed by the publication of its *National Climate Change Strategy* in 2006, the first *National Climate Change Action*

⁴ https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/plan_nacional_climatico_2017_2.pdf
⁵ http://catalogador.mma.gob.cl:8080/geonetwork/srv/spa/resources.get?uuid=4fa0d372-73da-459b-8e61-c80b7f72325e&fname=Informe_PANCC_2018_CMS_FINAL.PDF&access=public

Plan 2008-2012, the first NAP (2014) and the second *National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022*. These guiding documents were accompanied during 2013-2018 by the elaboration of the first generation of seven sectoral adaptation plans for Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry; Biodiversity; Fishing and Aquaculture; Health; Infrastructure; and Cities and Energy. At the end of 2019, the adaptation plan for Tourism was finalized. Figure 2 shows in detail the NAPs and their integration for the implementation of climate actions in Chile.

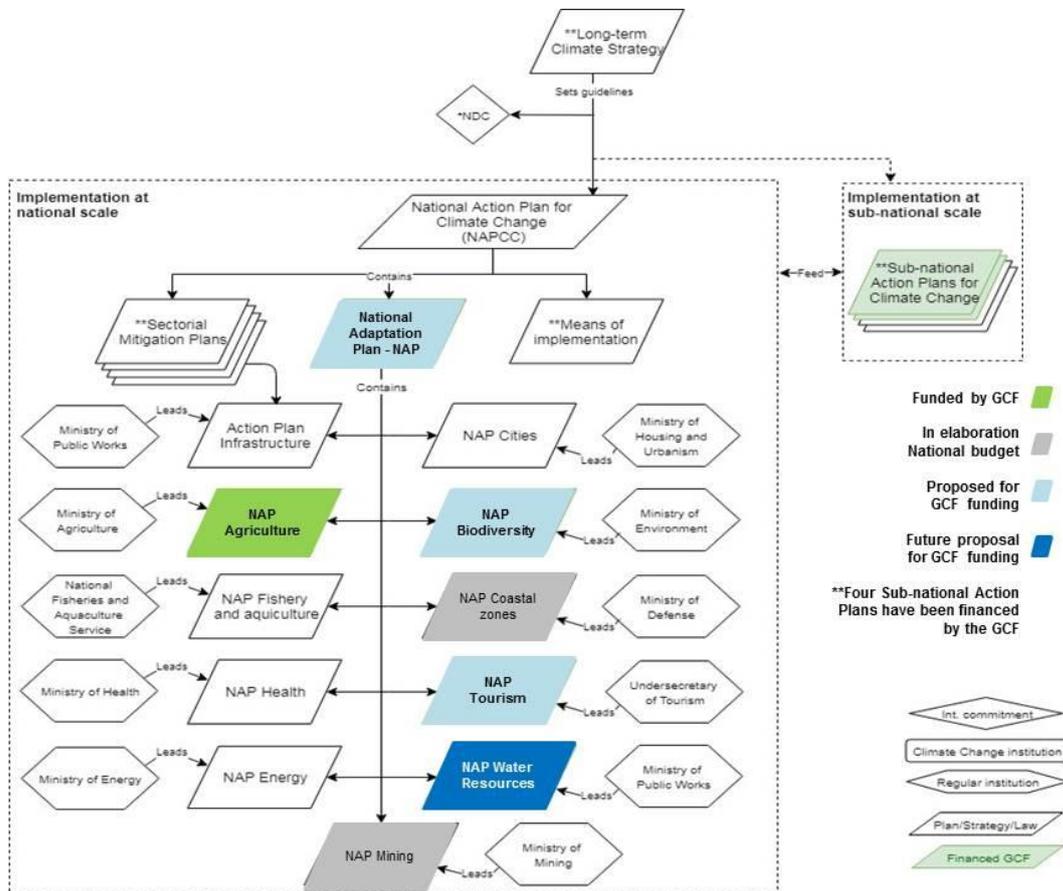


Figure 2: Scheme of components and relations for the implementation of climate actions in Chile. In green plans that are currently being proposed or implemented through the GCF.

To advance in these climate change adaptation processes a set of proposals are being developed (sectoral approach) to access to the GCF readiness funding window. The goal is to reinforce the cross-cutting vision for adaptation in the country, considering the lessons learned of the first period of the NAPs, address the identified gaps and barriers identified and enhance the country’s capacities to develop stronger and more robust adaptation strategies.

This approach will allow the country to be prepared to face the impacts of climate change and to comply with its international commitments under the Paris Agreement. These plans include, updating the NAP Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Plan (approved by the GCF in December 2019), updating the NAP Bio (this current Readiness proposal); the first elaboration of a NAP water resources (under preparation to be submitted to the GCF during the second quarter 2021); and updating the 2014 National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (already submitted to the GCF).

The new/updated plans will consider the incorporation of economic assessments of measures, vulnerability assessments to climate change, prioritization of actions, M&E framework, mechanisms for the implementation at the local level and synergies between adaptation and mitigation actions. To date, the latter was lacking in the expired NAPs (sectoral adaptation plans and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan), so the synergies between mitigation and adaptation will be one of the important points to address in the development of the new NAP and sectoral plans.

With that scope in mind, a whole of 4 projects will be submitted to the GCF Readiness Programme by the country. The specific titles, budgets and development status are shown in table 1.

Table 1. List of NAP proposals submitted and to be submitted to the GCF

Plan	Amount to request USD	Status	Implementing Entity
Forestry, Agriculture, and Livestock	500,000	Approved on December 5 th 2019, under implementation	FAO
Biodiversity	430,000	1st submission to GCF on January 26 th 2021, 2nd submission to GCF scheduled for May 2021	FAO
National Climate Change Adaptation Plan	600,000	1st submission to GCF on November 17 th 2020, 2nd submission to GCF scheduled for May 2021	FAO
Water resources	1,470,000	To be submitted on 3 rd quarter 2021	FAO
Sum	3,000,000		

It is worthy to note that the Chilean Government requested funds from the Readiness Programs of the GCF to focus on strengthening the nation and supporting the implementation of the objectives of axis 4 of the National Climate Change Plan of Action (PANCC 2017-2022). The purpose of the request was to conduct experiments on and promote the implementation of a planning methodology at sub-national level, through pilot programs in four regions, such as: Atacama, O'Higgins, Los Ríos and Los Lagos. These four sub-national action plans for climate change are being improved and are going to public hearing in June-July 2021, where they would then be made official and published in December 2021, at latest. Additionally, through the NDC, Chile committed to have 10 sub-national action plans for climate change in 2025 and 16 sub-national action plans for climate change in 2030.

One of the public policies that help to ensure sustainability to the NAPs is the Climate Change Framework Bill that is under discussion in Congress requires the preparation and implementation of all climate change adaptation plans. Once it is promulgated, the Financial Strategy against Climate Change (2019), prepared by the Ministry of Finance, will be updated to incorporate budget provisions to finance climate change actions, such as those elaborated in the NAPs. To support the government with financial figures on the costs of climate action, the logical framework of this proposal considers the output (3.4.1): a financial strategy for the implementation of the NAP Bio.

Alignment with National Biodiversity Strategy

The NAP Bio is aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategy⁶ under the specific objective "Insert biodiversity objectives in policies, plans and public and private sector programs", and with the strategic guideline for incorporation and / or implementation of biodiversity conservation objectives in the NAP Agricultural- Livestock, Fishing and Aquaculture, Energy, Water Resources, Tourism, Cities, and Infrastructure⁷.

2.2. Overview of the biodiversity sector in Chile

The NAP Bio supports a vital sector to the country – the biodiversity sector provides immense biodiversity and ecosystem services and contributes significantly to the economic development of Chile, which is based on the extraction and export of natural resources. Overall, the economic value of the native forest is around USD \$16 billion/year, including the valuation of water production services and CO2 fixation, among others. For the forestry sector, the native forest mainly provides logs, whose potential economic value is estimated at USD \$3,400 million/year⁸. The contribution of exported non-timber forest products is of the order of USD \$66 million per year⁹.

⁶ National Biodiversity Strategy (2017-2030), MMA, available in https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Estrategia_Nac_Biodiv_2017_30.pdf

⁷ https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Estrategia_Nac_Biodiv_2017_30.pdf

⁸ Navarro, C., E. Guerra, F. Celis & J. Pinares. 2010. Mercado y potencial económico: actualidad y desafíos del bosque nativo. Revista Bosque Nativo 47:18-22

⁹ Instituto Forestal (INFOR). 2016. Anuario forestal. Boletín estadístico 154. Santiago, Chile. 184p.

In the agricultural sector, studies indicate that 52 of the world's 115 most important food crops, whether fruits or seeds, depend on pollination by bees, many of which are native¹⁰. In addition, the area covered by pollinating insects is around 177,000 ha¹¹; and the production of honey generated by the domestic bee, from pollination of native forest species, is considered the main primary livestock product exported by Chile, as 90% of its production is exported. Marine biodiversity offers a variety of resources for the fishing sector, with 141 economically important marine species to date. In recent years, an average of 3.8 million tons of landings per year have been made from fishing and aquaculture¹². The tourism sector depends very heavily on biodiversity, since it provides recreation, provision, regulation and support services, which are essential for this economic activity. The areas that make up the State's National System of Protected Areas (SNASPE) received 2,408,269 visitors in 2013, generating income of approximately \$5 billion¹³, with a total number of visitors of 3.412.980 in 2018.

It is important to note that climate change is considered the third global threat to biodiversity after land and sea use change and direct exploitation of species. In Chile, although research on its effects on ecosystems and biodiversity is still scarce, especially in marine biodiversity, there is evidence that allows us to conclude that changes have already begun, and we have predictive models of the changes expected for this century. In fact, in Central Chile, dryland forest and shrubland area was reduced by 1.7% and 0.7%, respectively, between 1975 and 2008¹⁴, and shows the first signs of desertification caused by the mega-drought from 2007 to present. Moreover, this area contains some of the most severely altered ecosystems and are need of restoration as soon as possible. Likewise, scientists at COP25 recommended continuing to extend both terrestrial and marine protected areas, with the aim of protecting coastal, wetland, and other underrepresented ecosystems, including those pristine ecosystems that have large amounts of carbon accumulated in their biomass and soils. For further information and examples please see annex 2.

The Ministry of Environment utilizes the "National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030" (ENB), a public policy instrument that establishes the main strategic guidelines and national goals for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by 2030, which was approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability in 2018. It has a long term vision and mission, seven guiding principles, strategic axes and five objectives: to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity for human well-being; develop awareness, knowledge and participation of citizens in the protection of biodiversity as a source of well-being; protect and restore biodiversity and its ecosystem services; strengthen the governance; and integrate biodiversity objectives into other sectorial instruments, creating a guiding framework that articulates the main biodiversity challenges of Chile.

2.3. Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Biodiversity Sector

The first NAP Bio considered and articulated the commitments of climate instruments such as: the main NAP (2014) and the first National Climate Change Action Plan 2008-2012, as well as the National Biodiversity Strategy of the Ministry of the Environment.

The first NAP Bio¹⁵ was elaborated between 2011-2013 as a joint process of eight Ministries, coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, and was approved in July 2014 by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability. The 50 measures of the Plan corresponded to four specific objectives:

- Biodiversity research and capacity building in environmental management, information and awareness at national, regional and local levels.
- Promotion of sustainable production practices for adaptation to climate change in biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem services.
- Consideration of biodiversity objectives in urban spatial planning instruments, regional spatial planning plans (PROT), or others, as a mechanism for adaptation to climate change.

¹⁰ Rodríguez, M., M. Vargas & M. Gerding. 2013. Enfermedades en abejas: Posible efecto en la calidad de la polinización. Berries & Cherries. Revista Frutícola de Chile (19 Ed) junio-julio 2013, 31-34.

¹¹ Estay, P. 2013. Servicio de polinización con abejas (*Apis mellifera*) en frutales: Parámetros técnicos y de calidad. Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA), Revista Tierra Adentro 102, marzo – abril 2013, ISSN 0117, 11-14p.

¹² Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Regional y Administrativo (SUBDERE) y Ministerio del Medio Ambiente (MMA). 2016. Elaboración de una metodología para la integración de las áreas protegidas y áreas de soporte en los Planes Regionales de Ordenamiento Territorial (PROT). Informe final, SCT/2015/39. Elaborado por Prospectiva Local Consultores para Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Regional y Administrativo (SUBDERE) y Ministerio del Medio Ambiente (MMA). Chile. 155p

¹³ Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, 2014a. Quinto informe nacional de biodiversidad de Chile. Elaborado en el marco del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica y la aplicación del Plan Estratégico para la Diversidad Biológica 2011 – 2020. Santiago, Chile, 140p

¹⁴ Special report on climate change and land desertification, <https://www.ipcc.ch/srccel/chapter/chapter-3/>

¹⁵ <https://mma.gob.cl/cambio-climatico/plan-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-para-la-biodiversidad/>

- Strengthening of the National System of Protected Areas and implementation of measures for adaptation to climate change at the level of ecosystems and species, in both terrestrial and marine environments, coastal, inland waters and oceanic islands, in rural, urban and peri-urban spaces.

The plan expired on July 2019, and the achievement of the measures reached 74% overall ¹⁶. And there is no political or economic analysis conducted to ensure the feasibility of the NAP Bio implementation, only an external evaluation asked by the Ministry of Environment (MMA) to analyze the achievement percentage and the final report of this external evaluation was recently delivered to MMA on April 23rd, 2021, where it is still under revision by the MMA at the time of writing. The main findings of the external assessment of NAP Bio (2014) report are the following:

1. The geographical scope between the actions is heterogeneous since some are specific to some regions of the country and others have a national scope.
2. In the case of alliances, they were only established between some public institutions, not including institutions from the productive sectors, or the private sector.
3. The relevance or magnitude of the actions are varied, since some actions corresponded to National Plans or Strategies that were very relevant to be located at the lowest hierarchical level of the Plan, at the level of other simpler actions.
4. Absence of definition of parameters or indicators for monitoring the measures.
5. There is no investment or reference amounts, or that the investment involved in the actions has not been budgeted in the design phase of the NAP Bio, which may lead to prioritization errors in the implementation of the actions in the estimation. annual investment.
6. The analysis shows the importance of estimating the beneficial effects and cost of the measures for an adequate design and frequent monitoring, but in particular in this case towards the involvement of other actors such as the private and productive sectors together with the clear definition of their role.

These gaps of the NAP Bio (2014) will be addressed in the new NAP Bio, based on a comprehensive participatory process and a series of studies that will identify and determine measures and solutions and guided by this external evaluation report. .

Another gap is that NAP Bio (2014) did not consider the first NDC (2015) nor the NDC update (2020). This new NDC 2020 has specific biodiversity commitments, such as: i) to forest 70.000 hectares with native species; ii) to monitor and implement actions in five pilot sites for peatland to evaluate their capacity for climate change adaptation; iii) to incorporate 1 million hectares of landscapes through restoration; to protect at least 10% of marine eco-regions and to have management plans for 100% of the marine protected and at the same time emphasis on nature-based solutions. The commitments for biodiversity are detailed in Annex 4.

2.4. Background to update NAP Bio:

Chile has received international funding to implement projects that provide background information to incorporate in the NAP Bio, these projects are detailed below in Table 2.

Table 2. Projects to support NAP Bio

Project	Funding	Summary	Contribution to the NAP Bio outcomes
Regional climate simulations and vulnerability assessment framework ¹⁷	National	Implemented from 2017 to 2018 by the Center for Climate Science and Resilience (CR2) to generate high resolution climate projections for Chile through regional climate modeling for the vulnerability assessment. Gives valuable baseline and projected information through high-resolution climate scenarios for Chile to assess the country's vulnerability to climate change as well as the social, environmental and economic risks	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop a comprehensive climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity (outcome 3.2, output 3.2.1, activity 3.2.1a)
Climate Risk Map (ARCLIM)	GIZ	Implemented from 2019 to 2020, by the Center for Climate Science and Resilience (CR2) from Universidad de Chile and Cambio Global from	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop a comprehensive climate vulnerability

¹⁶ <http://catalogador.mma.gob.cl:8080/geonetwork/srv/spa/resources.get?uuid=be814f92-cdd9-40e3-b92d-2f2f52669534&fname=Quinto%20Reporte%20Plan%20Nacional%20de%20Adaptaci%C3%B3n%20CC%20v.pdf&access=public>

¹⁷ <http://simulaciones.cr2.cl/>

		Universidad Católica to generate risk climate maps for different sectors, among them it is the terrestrial biodiversity sector considering the temperatures and precipitation changes for the period 2035 to 2065.	assessment for the biodiversity (outcome 3.2, output 3.2.1, activity 3.2.1a).
Inaction Cost	CEPAL	Under implementation since 2020, by ECLAC and Oscar Melo, coordinator, to generate the cost of inaction to face the climate change effects for different sectors, among them the terrestrial biodiversity sector. Gives valuable information about the cost of inaction until 2100 considering the RCP8.5 climate scenario for different sectors, and relates to climate change adaptation only.	Will provide baseline information and inputs to develop an institutional analysis and arrangements to support adaptation planning in the biodiversity sector (outcome 3.1, output 3.1.3, activity 3.1.3b).
Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program ("Sustainable MED") ¹⁸	GEF	Executed, from 2015 to 2019, by UNEP to generate local capacities that allows the financing of sustainable productive activities with public and private co-financing.	Baseline information on financial data and strategies (outcome 3.4, output 3.4.1, activity 3.4.1a).
National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030	MMA, GEF and PNUD	Published on January 2018, and implemented by the Ministry of the Environment in collaboration with PNUD and GEF support, to promote the conservation of the country's biodiversity, at all levels, considering an equitable access to ecosystem goods and services for current and future generations, and to foster the country's capacities to protect, restore and sustainably use this natural heritage.	Climate change is a transversal issue in the strategy. In addition the Adaptation Plan for Biodiversity is supposed to develop the specific links and synergies between climate change and biodiversity (outcomes 3.1 and 3.2, outputs 3.1.1 and 3.2.1, activities 3.1.1a and 3.2.1a).
National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV) ¹⁹	World Bank	Published on 2016, to be executed, from 2017 to 2025, by MINAGRI, through the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) to strengthens Chile's capacity to establish new vegetational resources, helping to adapt to climate change, while supporting smallholders in the sustainable use of these resources. Information on sustainable forest management in the whole country to ensure an adapted sector to climate change. It is considered the main tool for the land use, land-use change, and forestry sector (LULUCF) to ensure compliance with Chile's NDC	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop the institutional analysis and arrangements, monitoring framework and a comprehensive climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity (outcomes 3.1 and 3.2, outputs 3.1.1 and 3.2.1, activities 3.1.1a and 3.2.1a).
National System of Information and Monitoring of Biodiversity (SIMBIO)	MMA	In implementation since 2019, by the MMA in the context of a Chilean-Mexican Project for strengthening institutional capacities on biodiversity information and monitoring. The SIMBIO is designed as an interoperable platform that links biodiversity specific platforms, and also a platform of climate change scenarios. it is expected that in the future it will allow the generation of biodiversity and climate change related indicators	Provide baseline information and inputs to develop the institutional analysis and arrangements, monitoring framework and the vulnerability assessment (outcomes 3.1 and 3.2, outputs 3.1.2 and 3.2.1, activities 3.1.2a and 3.2.1a).
Integrated National Monitoring and Assessment System on Forest Ecosystems (SIMEF) ²⁰	GEF	Executed, from 2016 to 2020, by the MINAGRI agencies: Forestry Institute (INFOR), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) and the Natural Resources Information Center (CIREN) to support Policies, Regulations and SFM Practices Incorporating REDD+ and Biodiversity Conservation in Forest Ecosystems. Developed and promoted sustainable practices in the whole country forestry activities contributing to biodiversity conservation. Also established policies and regulatory frameworks for adaptation to climate change in forestry sector and a monitoring system of the country's forest and non-forest lands	Provide baseline information and inputs to develop the institutional analysis and arrangements, monitoring framework and the vulnerability assessment (outcomes 3.1 and 3.2, outputs 3.1.2 and 3.2.1, activities 3.1.2a and 3.2.1a).
Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector ²¹	GEF	Under execution, since 2016, by the Undersecretary of Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment to reduce vulnerability to climate change in fisheries and aquaculture in Chile and increase its capacity of adaptation to climate change. Develops and promotes sustainable practices for specific regions in	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop a comprehensive climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity (outcome 3.2, output 3.2.1, activity 3.2.1a).

¹⁸ <https://www.thegef.org/project/med-mediterranean-environmental-sustainable-development-program-sustainable-med>

¹⁹ <https://www.encrv.cl/>

²⁰ <https://www.thegef.org/project/integrated-national-monitoring-and-assessment-system-forest-ecosystems-simef-support>

²¹ <https://www.thegef.org/project/strengthening-adaptive-capacity-climate-change-fisheries-and-aquaculture-sector>

		fishery and aquaculture activities to ensure adaptation to climate change. Also reinforce the governance to achieve adaptation. This is especially important because this sector generates positive or negative externalities depending on the type of practices which have a direct impact on oceanic biodiversity	
Strengthening and Development of Instruments for the Management, Prevention and Control of Beaver (Castor Canadensis), an Invasive Alien Species in the Chilean Patagonia ²²	GEF	Under execution, since 2017, by the SAG, the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) and the - NGO Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to effectively control, prevent and manage an invasive alien species in highly valuable ecosystems for biodiversity in the Region of Magallanes. Promotes sustainable practices for a specific to ensure adaptation in productive sectors and the protection of biodiversity	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop a comprehensive climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity (outcome 3.2, output 3.2.1, activity 3.2.1a).
Mainstreaming conservation and valuation of critically endangered species and ecosystems in development-frontier production landscapes in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío ²³	GEF	Under execution, since 2017, by Ministry of Environment, CONAF and SAG to integrate conservation criteria of four critically endangered species (Darwin's fox, Chilean huemul, keule and Chilean woodstar) into the management of main "development border" territories in Arica y Parinacota and Biobío regions. Develops and promotes sustainable practices for specific regions to ensure the conservation of four endangered species.	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop a comprehensive climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity (outcomes 3.1 and 3.2, outputs 3.1.1 and 3.2.1, activities 3.1.1a and 3.2.1a).
Restoration de Cayumanque Hill	National Fund for Regional Development	Executed, from 2013 to 2020, by the Biobío Regional Secretary for the Environment with resources from the National Fund for Regional Development, Biobío Region, to recovery the ecosystem Cayumanque and its ecosystem services affected by fire. The aim is to increase the resilience of this fragile ecosystem against climate change and other pressures, in the long term	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop a comprehensive climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity (outcome 3.2, output 3.2.1, activity 3.2.1a).
PRELA Environmental Programme	MMA	Under execution, from 2017, by the Biobío Regional Secretary for the Environment with resources from the National Fund for Regional Development, Biobío Region, to recovery the ecosystem services of the Ecosystems of the Province of Arauco.	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop a comprehensive climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity (outcome 3.2, output 3.2.1, activity 3.2.1a).
Economic Instrument	GEF	Will start in 2021, by the Ministry of Environment with UNDP as intermediate agency to apply economic instruments for biodiversity conservation and restoration and ecosystem services recovery on pilot territories, and to develop the conditions to their replicability in other territories.	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information for the private sector engagement and development of the financial strategy (outcomes 3.3 and 3.4, outputs 3.3.1 and 3.4.1, activities 3.3.1a and 3.4.1a).
Landscape Restoration	GEF	In formulation, it will start in 2021, by the Ministry of the Environment in collaboration with CONAF and FAO as intermediate agency to develop restoration of biodiversity and its ecosystem services at landscape scale in productive forestry, agriculture and livestock spaces and their natural environment. The project will launch, in several territories, a battery of instruments, including those related to territorial management, economic and market mechanisms, and conditions conducive to investment, to break the degradation process and guide the landscape towards a socio-economic process and resilient economy to face climate change and other degradation factors	Close coordination to avoid overlap and duplication of the different outcomes under both projects (outcomes 3.2 and 3.4, outputs 3.2.1 and 3.4.1, activities 3.2.1a and 3.4.1a).
Coastal Wetlands in the central south of Chile	GEF	Under execution since 2020, by Ministry of Environment and UNEP as intermediate agency to enable a more effective conservation and restoration management and sustainable use on coastal humid zones rich in biodiversity and vulnerable to degradation.	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop a comprehensive climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity (outcome 3.2, output 3.2.1, activity 3.2.1a).
Protecting Biological Mountain Corridors	GEF	Under execution since 2016, by Ministry of Environment and UNEP as intermediate agency to	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop a comprehensive climate vulnerability

²² <https://www.thegef.org/project/strengthening-and-development-instruments-management-prevention-and-control-beaver-castor>

²³ <https://www.thegef.org/project/mainstreaming-conservation-and-valuation-critically-endangered-species-and-ecosystems>

		enable local governments and inhabitants to better protect and manage the mountain biological corridor surrounding the Metropolitan Region and the adjacent Valparaiso Region, the most occupied and used territory of the country.	assessment for the biodiversity (outcome 3.2, output 3.2.1, activity 3.2.1a).
Chile REDD-plus results-based payments for results period 2014-2016	GCF	Under execution, from 2020, by CONAF with FAO as Accredited Entity, to deepen the implementation of the country's National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources based on the payment received by Chile for reducing a total volume of 14.53 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) in emissions from reducing deforestation, forest degradation, enhancement of forest stocks and conservation (REDD+). Through the implementation of forestation and restoration with native species, sustainable management and preventive forestry actions, increasing the area of forests by more than 25 thousand hectares, benefiting around 57 thousand people, which will contribute to the reduction of environmental, social and economic vulnerability generated by climate change	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information (outcomes 3.1., 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4, outputs 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.3.1 and 3.4.1, activities 3.1.1a, 3.2.1a,b, 3.3.1a, and 3.4.1a,b).
Gender and Climate Change Project (Luxembourg Project)	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	Under execution, from 2020, by MMA jointly with UN Chile, to generate data on vulnerability to climate change and gender gaps in that context for the adoption of mitigation and adaptation measures.	Data generated in this project will serve as baseline information to develop a comprehensive climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity (outcomes 3.1 and 3.2, outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.3, 3.1.4 and 3.2.1, activities 3.1.1a,b, 3.1.3a, 3.1.4a,b, and 3.2.1a,b).

It should be noted that at the beginning of the implementation of this project, an "Electronic File" will be created and will be available for the general public on the website of the Ministry of Environment for consultation and to track the entire process. All public documents and data of the advances in the process of the NAP updating will be posted through this digital platform and a banner for direct access will be displayed on the climate change webpage, Ministry of Environment for this purpose.

GCF support for the formulation of adaptation planning processes is helping Chile strengthen decision-making based on best available scientific data and meaningful stakeholder engagement. GCF Readiness support began with RS-001 (NDA Strengthening and Country Programming support for Chile) by building national capacity of the NDA to anchor longer-term planning and decision making at the central and subnational levels. Of particular relevance was the definition of priority areas as well as activities for private sector funding. This support was followed by RS-003 (Strategic Frameworks and entity support for Chile) that strengthened national capacity for the design of financial structuring for prioritized projects, as well as for developing Social & Environmental Safeguards (SES) applicable to Chile against international standards (i.e. International Finance Corporation). These outputs evolved (RS-004: Strategic Frameworks support for Chile) into the national capacity for development of a coherent framework that allowed for the elaboration of four regional climate change action plan: Region of Copiapó, Region of Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins, Region of Los Lagos and Region of Los Ríos. Thus, this NAP Bio proposal builds upon results of previous GCF Readiness (RS-001, RS-003 and RS-004, see table 3). The ongoing proposal RS-005 (updating the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry, Agriculture, and Livestock Sector) is linked with the NAP Bio at national governance level through the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change and at sub-national with Regional Committees on Climate Change (CORECCs), allowing to build on each other and on the lessons learned.

Finally, is important to mention that the NAP Bio will create synergies with the Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, (or main NAP, which in addition to the NAP Bio, is in pipeline) to ensure a cost-efficient use of resources by:

- The use of a web platform for all the NAPs in Chile, for monitoring and reporting (main NAP Output 3.1.3.).
- The strengthening of national and sub-national governance structures and capacity (which will be done in close coordination to avoid duplication), (main NAP Output 3.1.1).
- The development and utilization of specific materials from the main NAP; such us output 3.1.2 (deliverables 3.1.2a handbook for the formulation of regional and local climate change adaptation plans and 3.1.2b Guidebook on how to include gender considerations in adaptation), output 3.2.4 (deliverable 3.2.4.a report of vulnerability assessment to climate change of Chilean indigenous groups) and output 3.4.2 (deliverable 3.4.2 Handbook for adaptation plans' financial strategies).

Table 3 gives a summary about this explanation.

Table 3. Readiness Supports and relation with NAP Bio

Title	Delivery partner	Grant amount (USD)	Objective	Status	Results and synergies with NAP Bio readiness proposal
RS-001: NDA Strengthening and Country Programming support for Chile (2016)	Chilean Development Cooperation Agency	300,000	Enhance country ownership and climate finance access during the early stages of the operationalization of the GCF in Chile	Closed	Building national capacity of the NDA to anchor longer-term planning and strengthening NDA capacity will help NAP Bio to engage with regional, national & sub-national governments, civil society and private sector stakeholders.
RS-003: Strategic Frameworks and entity support for Chile (2017)	Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)	700,000	Support the design of financial structuring of a group of prioritized projects at national level	Closed	Strengthened portfolio of prioritized projects through prefeasibility studies, financial structuring, national, social and environmental safeguards guides, generating the enabling environment for future readiness proposals such as NAP Bio.
RS-004: Strategic Frameworks support for Chile (2017)	Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)	700,000	Strengthen public private planning processes at the subnational level for the development of local country programs	Closed	Planning methodology developed at sub-national level to allow for the elaboration of National Adaptation Plans such as NAP Bio, also reinforcing institutions such as CORECCs increase governance at sub-national level. The elaboration of four regional climate change action plan: Region of Copiapó, Region of Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins, Region of Los Lagos and Region of Los Ríos.
RS-005: Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Sector (2019-2022)	FAO	500,000	Strengthen government capacity to lead the adaptation process through the achievement of five outcomes related with the Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Sector	Under implementation	Lessons learned to be applied to the NAP Bio readiness proposal from preparation to the implementation specially in the stakeholder involvement process and the sub-national governance structure to Adaptation to climate Change
Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan or main NAP (under development)	FAO	600,000	Support the Government of Chile in strengthening its national capacity and to effectively and efficiently update and implement the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (NAP-2014)	In pipeline	Synergies in the alignment of the implementation of the GCF NAP Readiness implementation, e.g. in the strengthening of national and sub-national governance structures and capacity

2.5. Main gaps for the NAP Bio:

The main gaps, identified by the government during the first NAP-Bio on 2019, based on the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan Report [Error! Bookmark not defined.](#), the experience from the Climate Change Office and the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division from the Ministry of Environment, and which the new NAP Bio aims to fulfill are:

- Lack of appropriate implementation arrangements and governance for the execution of measures along with very weak stakeholder participation.

- Lack of economic assessments of the plan, measures, costs of implementation and costs of no action and lack of an investment plan and a specific strategy for the mobilization of resources, including the private sector.
- Lack of definition of goals, indicators and a monitoring system.
- Lack of integration of the first NAP Bio regarding stronger, more effective local action and intersectoral action to engage institutions from the national and regional governments and municipalities in the NAP Bio.
- Disconnect between the NDC commitments for biodiversity and the NAP Bio.
- Lack of information from the coastal, marine and freshwater bodies, continental and island territories and species biodiversity, the loss and alteration of these ecosystems due to climate change, and measures to overcome adaptation.
- Lack of private sector involvement in the first NAP Bio.

On the other hand, the NAP Bio has been challenging to implement due to: the lack of an established structure for its development, the lack of knowledge and integration among divisions and offices of the Ministry of Environment and lack of a monitoring system to follow-up the 50 measures. The *Contraloría General de la República* (CGR), National Institution that regulates and supervises the actions of public institutions in the country, has audited the implementation of the plan, confirming these limitations²⁴.

The first step for achieving the above is having a robust actualized version of the NAP Bio, which will draw on initial lessons learned and will be consistent with new scientific evidence of physical, economic and social vulnerability to climate change and will be elaborated in a participative process with representation of all relevant stakeholders. The combined implementation of the new NAP Bio, together with the other Sectoral Adaptation Plans will serve as a powerful tool for the Chilean government to overcome the threats and impacts of climate change and contribute to the national socio-economic development goals.

Moreover, the NAP Bio (2014) did not consider actions from the private sector, but rather focused on the public sector. One of the gaps identified in the external evaluation was the need to incorporate the private sector to increase the incidence of the Plan and achieve the plan's objectives through the inclusion of the private sector.

Some actions have been initiated in conjunction with the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency and the Valparaíso Regional Ministerial Secretariat for the Environment, to involve the private sector in a proposal for a Clean Production Agreement for the restoration of the Bosques de Casablanca Biological Corridor Landscape - Quilpué-Peñuelas²⁵, with private territorial actors from the forestry and wine production sector, and local communities, among others. This type of action can be a model to consolidate and replicate within the framework of the NAP Bio

These gaps will be addressed in the new NAP Bio.

2.6. Readiness Proposal Outcomes:

The main objective of this proposal is to strengthen the government's capacities to lead the adaptation process in the biodiversity sector in Chile and to update the NAP-Bio. As such, this readiness proposal will help to overcome the gaps identified in the previous NAP Bio through its four outcomes.

Outcome 3.1. Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened:

Includes outputs and activities that aim to overcome: the lack of appropriate implementation arrangements and governance for the execution of measures along with a very weak stakeholder's participation; the lack of economic assessments of the plan, measures, costs of implementation and costs of no action; the lack of definition of goals, indicators and a monitoring system; the lack of integration of the first NAP Bio regarding a more strong and effective local action and intersectoral action to engage institutions from the national and regional governments and municipalities; and the lack of connection between the NDC commitments for biodiversity and the NAP Bio.

²⁴ <https://www.contraloria.cl/pdfbuscador/auditoria/9a9bb5e5981d649847799d9316fe8eb9/html>

²⁵ http://catalogador.mma.gob.cl:8080/geonetwork/srv/spa/resources.get?uuid=bc3bce4e-c07d-4443-b555-2cd6f76fd188&fname=201211_INFORME%20FINAL_v2.pdf&access=public

Output 3.1.1. will develop an institutional analysis and arrangements to support adaptation planning in the biodiversity sector, allowing the articulation of biodiversity policies, strategies and plans with other climate change policies such as the updated NDC and Long-Term Strategy.

Output 3.1.2. will elaborate a monitoring and evaluation framework for measuring the impact of the prioritized measures in the new NAP Bio with a gender approach, aligned with the M&E Systems from other NAPs, as well as capacity, strengthened to use the M&E system.

Output 3.1.3. will generate, validate and present the Updated NAP Bio to the Council of Ministers of Sustainability.

Output 3.1.4. will develop a public consultation process to generate inputs and feedback for the drafting of the new NAP Bio.

Outcome 3.2. Evidence basis produced to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact:

Includes outputs and activities that aim to overcome: the very weak stakeholder's participation; the lack of integration of the first NAP Bio regarding a more strong and effective local action and intersectoral action to engage institutions from the national and regional governments and municipalities in the NAP Bio; and the lack of information from the coastal, marine and freshwater bodies, continental and island territories and species biodiversity, the loss and alteration of these ecosystems due to climate change, and measures to overcome adaptation.

Output 3.2.1. will develop a climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity sector. Considering the incorporation of new international and national scientific evidence and recommendations, from 2014 to the present day, related to the effects of climate change on the coastal, marine and freshwater bodies, continental and island territories and species biodiversity. Also, this output will include all relevant public, private and civil society stakeholders and according to the GCF environmental and social safeguard system²⁶, indigenous peoples²⁷ and gender policy²⁸.

Outcome 3.3. Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed

Includes outputs and activities that aim to overcome: the very weak stakeholder's participation; and the lack of private sector involvement.

Output 3.3.1. will develop a private sector stakeholder (including financial sector) engagement plan.

Outcome 3.4 Adaptation finance increased:

Includes outputs and activities that aim to overcome the lack of an investment plan and a specific strategy for the mobilization of resources, including the private sector.

Output 3.4.1. will prepare a financing strategy for the implementation of the NAP Bio.

2.7. Gender and Indigenous People (IP) approach:

Over the last years, Chile has made good strides in promoting gender equality. According to the ranking of the Global Gender Gap of the World Economic Forum for the year 2018, Chile has an index core of 0,717, ranking it 54 out of 149 countries²⁹. Some of those actions have meant progress in the situation or status of women, while others have revealed the persistence of discrimination and obstacles to full equal opportunity between men and women in the country. Additionally, the progress achieved often hides geographic differences in different dimensions of gender equality. For example, the access to education becomes more difficult for women living in rural areas and belonging to indigenous communities, since they must face language and cultural gaps, in addition to the geographical barriers (14.9% of indigenous women manage to complete secondary education, compared to 18.6% of nonindigenous women). It is also important to note that Chile recognizes nine indigenous ethnic groups and according to the National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey³⁰, Chile has an estimated population of 1.56 million Indigenous peoples across the country representing 9.1% of the total population. The largest ethnic groups

²⁶ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/safeguards/ess>

²⁷ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/safeguards/ip>

²⁸ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/gender-policy>

²⁹ http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2018.pdf

³⁰ http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/casen-multidimensional/casen_2013.php

correspond to Mapuche (84.4% of the total indigenous population) and Aimara (7.7% of the total indigenous population).

IP context, institutional arrangements and ongoing work:

- The preparations towards the COP25 in 2019 included substantive work regarding indigenous people and local communities, which has continued after the event. During 2020, a Forum for Indigenous people and Local Communities of Latin America was launched, with Governments, communities and experts, supported by the European Union and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of UN. It is expected that more than fifty national and sub-national round-tables with representatives from different countries and experts, take place in a virtual mode during the second half of 2020. These activities will provide further inputs regarding the best practices of working with the indigenous and local communities in virtual platforms that could represent an alternative to face to face workshops in case the COVID19 situation persists in the future. And which are aligned with the FAO and GCF Indigenous Peoples' policies
- Additionally, in 2019, the COP25 Presidency organized the Chilean Indigenous Caucus³¹, a group composed by 25 representatives of Chilean indigenous people, with leadership in matters of environment and climate change. The participants were brought together in a Declaration in which they presented their vision on climate change and the different problems and solutions considering their ancestral wisdom and practices based on nature, claiming their transcendental role in the society and adaptation and mitigation of climate change. These representatives participated in COP25 in Madrid in the Platform of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples of the UNFCCC.
- Nowadays, the participation of these representatives focuses on the activities of the Ministry of the Environment, such as the Long Term Strategy process, which has been highly valued by the communities, because they see that their participation is real, tangible and concrete, and that they can influence politics and have expectations for the future.
- Recently, the Ministry of Environment launched the "Registry of Good Practices in Climate Change of Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples of Chile"³², a public registry to make visible a compilation of good practices and highlight the contribution that indigenous peoples and local communities have had historically on the protection of our planet's biodiversity and ecosystems, based on their ancestral knowledge and experiences to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The registry provides an application form to submit information.
- The institution responsible for addressing IP issues in Chile is the Ministry of Social Development through the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI) and the Indigenous Affairs Coordination Unit (UCAI). It is important to mention that the CONADI has representation in the ETICC; and the UCAI works directly with the Ministry of Environment giving support in IP issues, such as IP participation processes. Also, the Climate Change Office from the Ministry of Environment has an Indigenous Participation and Local Communities Officer, which is in charge of the IP issues inside the Ministry.

Gender institutional arrangements and ongoing work

- The institution responsible for addressing gender issues in Chile is the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity, which is currently working with the Ministry of Environment (MMA) on the development of studies and experience exchanges.
- The ministry of Women and Gender Equity participates in the Inter-ministerial Committee for Equal Rights and Gender Equity; which is an organization whose function is to collaborate in the implementation of policies, plans, and programmes aimed at equal rights between women and men, incorporating the gender perspective into State action.
- The MMA recently launched a Gender and Climate Change checklist³³ to provide guidance to the public services that are members of the Inter-Ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change (ETICC) and/or the Gender and Climate Change Roundtable, in order to incorporate the gender perspective into public policy instruments related to climate change.

The Climate Change Office is currently working to have a more detailed approach to gender issues, which will allow to incorporate comparable metrics in all climate change instruments and to homogenize efforts and assure a gender perspective in future climate policies. The review of the previous NAP Bio did not find any gaps in terms of gender and IP consideration, except for a general observation about the weaknesses of the stakeholders' participation.

³¹ <http://www.onu.cl/es/caucus-chileno-indigena-aborda-los-desafios-y-visiones-para-afrontar-el-cambio-climatico-post-cop25/>

³² <https://cambioclimatico.mma.gob.cl/catastro-de-buenas-practicas/>

³³ <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/GENERO-3.pdf>

And there is no studies in Chile related with gender and Biodiversity, so the gender issues in biodiversity are not well understood. . The updating of the NAP Bio will pay closer attention to overcome the stakeholder engagement gaps through incorporation of the gender perspective in the participatory process, including actions to gather the opinions, visions and needs expressed by women in situation of vulnerability to climate change (representatives of women's organizations, indigenous women, small and medium-sized landowners, for example), as well as IP. Most importantly, the NAP Bio, with the contribution of the experiences of the Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock NAP and the National Adaptation Plan that will also be financed by the GCF, will provide for a sound baseline of future inclusive stakeholder engagement strategies, taking into consideration the alignment with the Gender Action Plan agreed at the COP25.

Gender and IP mainstreaming in the NAP Bio

- During the NAP Bio proposal execution, there will be involvement of the public agencies officially in charge of gender and IP. In particular, the NAP Bio will include gender and IP considerations through the execution of vulnerability studies that deliver information on this issue and allow for more specific policies and guidelines being elaborated.
- There is gender sensitivity across the ministries which can be seen in: There is a gender and climate change roundtable where there are several ministries represented including the Ministry of Women. And the Ministry of Women participates in the ETICC, and is actively involved in the design of all climate change policies such as the NAP Bio.
- The draft of the Landscape Restoration Plan was evaluated in a workshop within the framework of the Gender and Climate Change roundtable, led by the Ministry of the Environment and where various public services participated. This analysis was carried out using a Checklist aimed at integrating the gender approach in the management instruments and public policy of climate change, a mechanism developed in the context of updating the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the year 2020.
- The Ministry of Women is progressing to generate more capacity building and other ministries as well. All these ministries participate in the ETICC³⁴.
- The NAP Bio process will include the government officials in charge for gender and IP inside the Ministry of Environment including sub-regional representation in all the 16 Chilean regions through the 16 Environment Regional Ministerial Secretariats (SEREMIS).
- In addition, during the consultation process of the draft version of the NAP Bio, the readiness proposal will assure the minimum benchmark participation of 40% female participants, that was defined after the successful experience of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetational Resources (ENCCRV). In order to facilitate women participation, logistic measures will be taken, such as allowing and facilitating assistance for women caring for minors; having female facilitators for the focus groups, and when necessary, incorporating intercultural interpreters
- The UCAI from the Ministry of Social Development will help the MMA in the different parts of the participatory process through the designation of a government official in charge.
- During the participatory process and public consultation is considered the integration of gender and Indigenous Peoples approaches.

During the NAP Bio proposal execution, a gender approach will be considered within the activities with the following actions:

- Determination of principles and criteria for the integration of the gender perspective in the entire process of readiness proposal execution.
- Inclusion and incorporation of the gender perspective in the participatory process, through actions to gather the opinions, visions and needs expressed by women.
- The use of a gender checklist, made by the Ministry of Environment, will be considered during implementation, as it is a fundamental tool for reflecting within the sectors on the best way to incorporate gender analysis into instruments. It is expected that the set of criteria will contribute to leveling and deepening the declarative status of the gender approach in the instruments designed in matters of climate change.

Gender equity will be ensured in the personnel selection processes and in the work teams of the consulting firms. The vulnerability studies and the design measures for the NAP Bio consider a gender approach using the guide on how to include gender considerations in adaptation to be developed in the main NAP proposal (output 3.1.2, deliverable 3.1.2.b). Moreover, the NAP Bio proposal execution will take into account the results

³⁴ Ministries from the ETICC are Agriculture, National Defense, Social Development, Women and Gender Equality, Transportation and Telecommunications, Foreign Affairs, Economy, Energy, and Public Works.

of the Gender and Climate Change Project called the “Luxembourg Project” that has a study in order to collect and generate data to identify gaps and to establish priority lines of work across five different sector that deal with climate change issues, one of these sectors is Biodiversity. These results will be available in December 2021;

The logical framework of the readiness proposal will include studies, indicators and deliverables with gender approach with the support of Ministry of Women and the background studies available during the NAP Bio proposal execution.

3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	Chile has the first NAP Bio (2014), the National Biodiversity Strategy (2017 – 2030) and the NDC 2020 commitments that will be considered in the adaptation planning governance, while in relation to the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, the MMA has two national information systems such as Risk Climate Map (ARCLIM) and Biodiversity Platform (SIMBIO). A governance structure is lacking to help implement the NAP Bio measures. So, it is necessary to strengthen the coordination	Chile has an adaptation planning governance structure at national and subnational level which is complemented with an enhanced coordination and monitoring system for the NAP Bio implementation.	Output 3.1.1 Institutional analysis and arrangements to support adaptation planning in the biodiversity sector with a gender approach.	Activity 3.1.1 Conduct an institutional analysis for the Biodiversity sector, to improve the governance structure at national and subnational level. The following sub activities will be undertaken: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify institutional capacity gaps needed to support the adaptation planning in the biodiversity sector, including the needs in training (gender, safeguards, finance, private involvement) Based on activity 3.1.1.a, prepare a report with improved governance structure for NAP Bio that includes duties, responsibilities, roles, gender approach, private sector and a workplan that will be executed during the implementation phase of the NAP Bio. Two workshops³⁵ with the institutions responsible to execute the NAP Bio, ETICC³⁶ and CORECCs to improve and validate the proposal of the governance structure to implement the NAP Bio. The female participation in the workshops will be at least 40%. The governance structure will be established before the end of the 24-month project cycle, and it will be included in the NAP Bio for implementation. Each workshop will consider 30 representatives of public agencies, half day duration, and will be held in government facilities. However, these two workshops would be virtual among institutions, ETICC and CORECCs if the pandemic COVID 19 continues during the elaboration process of the NAP Bio. 	Deliverables 3.1.1: a. Institutional gap assessment report (including training needs). b. Governance structure report (including a workplan) c. Two workshop reports validating the governance structure (including list of participants and the results of the pre and a post survey to show the effectiveness of the workshop).
			Output 3.1.2: Monitoring and evaluation framework developed for measuring the impact of the prioritized measures in the new NAP Bio with a gender approach, aligned with the	Activity 3.1.2: a. Design a monitoring and evaluation framework for measuring the impacts of the NAP Bio. The M&E framework will serve to monitor and evaluate the NAP Bio priorities and objectives and needs to be compatible with the NDC and with existing national information systems such as SIMBIO ³⁷ , and ARCLIM ³⁸ . The NAP Bio M&E will be aligned with the main NAP M&E Framework. It should be noted that there will be an	

³⁵ The workshops could be virtual if the pandemic COVID 19 continues during the public consultation process. If the Pandemic does not continue, we will evaluate which will be virtual and face to face.

³⁶ Ministries from the ETICC are Agriculture, National Defense, Social Development, Women and Gender Equality, Transportation and Telecommunications, Foreign Affairs, Economy, Energy, and Public Works.

³⁷ Information and Monitoring System of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (SIMBIO) consists of a multi-sector network, which will generate periodic reports on the health of ecosystems and species, with pressure-state-response indicators and trends, and maps and information that can be understood by decision makers, all based on the permanent collection of data from geographic information systems and monitoring stations run by various public institutions. This platform is still underdeveloped, and it will be completed until the end of 2020.

³⁸ ARCLIM: This a Climate Risk Map that gives valuable baseline and projected information at municipality level of biodiversity vulnerability due to climate change <https://arclim.mma.gob.cl/>.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
	<p>among different levels of decision making in accordance with the needs of the update NAP Bio (see Section 2.1).</p> <p>It must be prioritized the measures to strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce the biodiversity vulnerability of the country due to climate change.</p>		<p>M&E Systems from other NAPs, as well as capacity, strengthened to use the M&E system.</p>	<p>institutional M&E framework for all adaptation plans within the National NAP monitoring, and it will be hosted on the MMA website.</p> <p>b. Conduct training sessions and develop training manuals on the use and maintenance of the new monitoring system to the personnel of the institutions that will be in charge of the monitoring. There are two halfday sessions to ensure that the people involved in the M&E can attend, where at least 15 people are considered per session. The same topics will be discussed. In total at least 30 people will participate. The training will consider 2 midday sessions that will be held virtually. The female participation of the training sessions will be at least 40%.</p> <p>As was done in the previous period, the institutions that will receive the M&E training are the public agencies, at the national and regional level, that have responsibility or participation in the implementation of the Plan's measures. This should include, among others, the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy (Undersecretary of Fisheries, Undersecretary of Tourism), Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Energy, and eventually Regional Secretariats and Services belonging to the referred Ministries. In addition to Regional Governments and sub-regional bodies that participate in the Plan. On this occasion, private actors who voluntarily decide to collaborate in certain actions of the Plan will also be included.</p>	
			<p>Output 3.1.3:</p> <p>Updated NAP Bio developed, validated and presented to the Council of Ministers of Sustainability with a gender approach.</p>	<p>Activities 3.1.3:</p> <p>a. Develop and implement a communication strategy for the new NAP (activity 3.1.3c) including a map of actors as well as for activity 3.3.1b aligned to the GCF and national guidelines related to indigenous peoples (representatives of the nine ethnic groups recognized by the State of Chile), local communities and gender.</p> <p>b. Prioritization of measures from 3.2.1 using a multi-criteria analysis proposed by the MMA and to be adjusted with expert opinion, considering existing policies such as the NDC and the Long-Term Climate Strategy, and social, environmental, economic impacts, and considering synergies and co-benefits among adaptation measures and existing instruments, policies and strategies.</p> <p>c. Determination of cost of implementation from the prioritized adaptation measures.</p> <p>d. First draft of the new NAP Bio including inputs from activities: 3.1.1., 3.1.2a, 3.1.3b,c, 3.2.1, 3.3.1 and 3.4.1. e. After stakeholder consultations have been concluded using as input activity 3.1.3b (see activity 3.1.4), a validated version of the update the NAP Bio is generated and presented for validation from the Council of Ministers of Sustainability (CMS).</p>	<p>Deliverables 3.1.3:</p> <p>a1. Communication strategy developed (gender and IP sensitive), considering the stakeholders map.</p> <p>a2. Inclusive audiovisual and written communication materials developed.</p> <p>b. Report with the prioritized measures.</p> <p>c. Report with cost of implementation from the prioritized adaptation measures</p> <p>d. First draft of the NAP Bio with the prioritized measures</p> <p>e. Final NAP Bio presented for validation by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability (CMS).</p>

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
			<p>Output 3.1.4:</p> <p>Public consultation process to generate inputs and feedback for the drafting of the new NAP Bio is developed with a gender approach.</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.4:</p> <p>a. Design a public stakeholder consultation strategy that will support the preparation of the NAP Bio draft (activity 3.1.3 d), including timelines and budget taken into consideration the GCFs Environmental and Social Safeguards³⁹ and the guidelines for Public Consultations of the Ministry of Environment of Chile and national gender and Indigenous People’s guidelines. This strategy will include the engagement with private sector as outlined in activity 3.3.1 and will include specific and relevant private sector entities, to participate in the NAP Bio, from all the relevant private sectors, such as: financial sector (development banks, Banco Estado, Central Bank), insurance sector (Superintendence of Insurance and insurance companies), productive sectors (mining, forestry, tourism, energy, fishing and aquaculture), and other sectors (housing, infrastructure), as well as productive associations, large companies and SMEs.</p> <p>b. Implement the stakeholder consultation strategy through a series of 10 consultations workshops throughout Chile to present the draft NAP Bio and to receive feedback³⁵. The number of participants will be defined as part of activity 3.4.1a. The female participation will be at least 40%.</p> <p>According to the MMA procedures for the public consultation, this process at least will consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The communication materials developed under activity 3.1.3.a - Upload the draft version of the NAP Bio on the MMA website; - Inform about the process dates and procedures on the MMA website and MMA social networks; - Make available paper participation forms (in all Regional Secretaries and Central offices of MMA) and digital participation forms upon the website; for inputs /comments from the public; - Gather, revise and answer all the written comments received during the consultation process. <p>Additionally, this activity will include the collection and management of sex-disaggregated data and information.</p>	<p>Deliverables 3.1.4:</p> <p>a. Stakeholder consultation strategy developed</p> <p>b. Report of the public consultation process, including the 10 Workshops report and inputs and recommendations considered for the new NAP, as well as collected sex-disaggregated data and information.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2:</p> <p>Evidence basis produced to design</p>	<p>There are studies related to vulnerability to climate change for the terrestrial biodiversity sector</p>	<p>Chile has developed a climate vulnerability and adaptation assessment</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1:</p> <p>Climate vulnerability and adaptation assessment for the biodiversity sector with a gender approach conducted through a gender-sensitive</p>	<p>Activities 3.2.1.</p> <p>a. Preparation of one climate change vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity sector that covers all ecoregions , specifically to update the baseline information about loss of terrestrial biodiversity, and to deliver baseline information about loss of marine and inland water biodiversity to prepare the diagnosis and measures for</p>	<p>Deliverables 3.2.1:</p> <p>a . One climate change vulnerability assessment report for the biodiversity sector.</p> <p>b. Virtual Workshop reports, including collected sex-disaggregated data and information.</p>

⁴⁰ These ecoregions are based on the paper: Pablo Sarricolea, Marijosé Herrera-Ossandon & Óliver MeseguerRuiz (2016): Climatic regionalisation of continental Chile, Journal of Maps, DOI: 10.1080/17445647.2016.1259592

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
adaptation solutions for maximum impact	<p>elaborated to the first NAP Bio (2014). The NAP Bio (2014) was not considered the vulnerability of marine and inland water biodiversity and measures for adaptation of aquatic biodiversity with a participatory process by ecoregion. Also, since 2020, Chile has a vulnerability map in loss of terrestrial biodiversity due to changes in temperature and precipitation from 2035 to 2065 in ARCLIM.</p> <p>The gaps have been identified by MMA and also by an external assessment in the Section 2.3 and Section 2.5. In particular, taking into consideration the commitments of the NDC 2020 and the future Long</p>	for the biodiversity sector in all the ecoregions of the country, based on a nationwide participatory process, including local and indigenous communities.	participatory process of local and indigenous communities.	<p>the draft NAP BIO under activity 3.1.3, integrating gender and Indigenous Peoples approaches.</p> <p>b. Conduct a series of virtual workshops: 14 marine ecoregions (including coastline), 8 terrestrial ecoregions, and 5 ecoregions linked to inland water, in total 27⁴⁰ workshops for the engagement of different stakeholder groups⁴¹ to share the information in the climate change vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity sector and to know their popular knowledge and concerns regarding how the biodiversity of their territory is being affected due to climate change, integrating gender and Indigenous Peoples approaches. (activity 3.2.1a). The number of participants for each workshop will be defined using inputs from activities 3.1.3a and 3.2.1a., but at least 20 participants are expected for each workshop. The women participation will be at least 40%. Additionally, this activity will include the collection and management of sex-disaggregated data and information.</p>	

⁴⁰ These ecoregions are based on the paper: Pablo Sarricolea, Mariajosé Herrera-Ossandon & Óliver MeseguerRuiz (2016): Climatic regionalisation of continental Chile, Journal of Maps, DOI: 10.1080/17445647.2016.1259592

⁴¹ Stakeholders from all sectors: academia, government, civil society, local communities, and private sector.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
	Term Strategy goals.				
Outcome 3.3 Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed	The NAP Bio (2014) did not include the private sector as financial sources for the implementation of adaptation priorities (See Section 2.3 and Section 2.5). So, It is necessary to identify in greater detail the private sector's needs, and whether the enabling conditions exist that allow them to contribute with actions to reduce the biodiversity effects due to climate change. There is a need to establish cooperation for future work in order to achieve an effective participation of the private sector to reduce the biodiversity vulnerability.	Increased engagement of private sector in adaptation investments in the priority areas identified in the updated NAP Bio	Output 3.3.1: Private sector stakeholders (including financial sector) capacity and awareness increased as well as public-private coordination	Activity 3.3.1: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed assessment of the current policy, legal and regulatory, instruments and mechanisms (including de-risking instruments and incentives) that would allow for private sector investment in the biodiversity sector in Chile. Conduct at least 2 national stakeholder workshops³⁵ for the identification of key private sector stakeholders, to increase awareness among the private sector of the possibilities of investment, to share and discuss the results of activity 3.3.1a, as well as to define and agree on recommendations for improving the policy, legal and regulatory framework for private sector investments in the biodiversity sector. The number of participants will be defined based on participations on the workshops from 3.2.1b., however at least 20 participants are expected to participate in the workshops. The female participation will be at least 40%. Establish a public-private platform that will continue to be operational during the implementation phase of NAP Bio. The objective of the activity is to integrate the private sector in the implementation of the NAP Bio and generate a communication channel. The platform will be hosted by the MMA. This activity involves the signing of letters of interest from stakeholders, from the private sector, to participate in the implementation of NAP Bio. 	Deliverables 3.3.1: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment report indicating the gaps, challenges and recommendations for private sector investment in the biodiversity sector Workshop reports with an agreed summary of recommendations, as well as collected sex-disaggregated data and information. Public-private sector platform established (Including list of members of the platform and letters of interest).
Outcome 3.4 Adaptation finance increased	NAP Bio 2014 did not include a financing plan with an investment plan	Having a financing strategy for future	Output 3.4.1:	Activity 3.4.1: Develop a financing strategy that will take into consideration the prioritized adaptation measures of NAP Bio and their costs including:	Deliverable 3.4.1: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Report with the analysis of potential funding sources and resource mobilization plan, with at least 3 concept notes.

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
	<p>nor a strategy for resource mobilization. So the prioritized measures in output 3.1.3 will require a financing plan and the identification of possible projects to kick off the implementation of the updated NAP Bio.</p>	<p>financing to effectively implement the prioritized measures from the NAP Bio.</p>	<p>Financing strategy for the implementation of the NAP Bio prepared.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. an analysis of potential funding sources considering private sector investment (using 3.3.1 as input), b. a plan for resource mobilization that includes a at (least 3 concept notes to be developed (using 3.3.1 as input) c. a system for tracking projects related to climate change adaptation on biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Report with the design of the tracking system.

4. THEORY OF CHANGE

The Theory of Change for the NAP (Figure 3) shows how the outcomes of the readiness proposal will address identified barriers to adaptation. It allows a shift from the previous expired NAP Bio, which has weaknesses associated to the definitions of indicators, goal and monitoring system; lack of economic assessment, financial plan and involvement of the private sector; lack of information regarding climate change and biodiversity loss; weak local and intersectoral action; unsatisfactory governance and poor stakeholders involvement; and lack of connection with the NDC.

The proposed adaptation planning process will address priorities identified in the NDC and build from previous GCF Readiness support to contribute to strengthening institutional capacities to implementation adaptation planning programmes and projects. Specifically, this logical framework will be enriched by the lessons learned from the process of updating the Sectorial NAP for agriculture, livestock and forestry, which has started in December of 2019 and will have access to the inputs generated by the process of elaboration of the Long Term Climate Strategy, which will carry out several activities at the national and subnational level, during 2020 and will finish 2021, including a technical team of biodiversity for the establishment of a long term vision and indicators. This proposal will also take into consideration the lessons learnt from assessment of the previous NAP Bio to ensure success in the framework and implementation.

The goals of this readiness proposal are to strengthen adaptation planning for investment in the Biodiversity sector enabling climate resilience across sectors, as well as strengthen impacts and catalyze the scale of public and private adaptation finance, based on strong climate rationale and active stakeholder engagement.

The barriers to be overcome are described as follows (also described in section 2), with specific reference to the outputs and outcomes:

- The lack of appropriate implementation arrangements and governance for the execution of measures along with a very weak stakeholder's participation is addressed by output 3.1.1, which will give Chile an adaptation planning governance structure at the national and subnational level; also output 3.1.4 and 3.2.1 will ensure appropriate stakeholder participation, with a focus in gender, PI and local communities, since the beginning to the end of the process. This will contribute to strengthening the governance of adaptation planning and institutional coordination (**Outcome 3.1**). Moreover, output 3.3.1 will consider a private sector stakeholders engagement plan to facilitate the inclusion of this sector; aiming to catalyze their participation and contributing directly to **Outcome 3.3**.
- The lack of economic assessments of the plan, measures, costs of implementation and costs of no action and lack of an investment plan and a specific strategy for the mobilization of resources, including the private sector is addressed by output 3.1.3. (activity 3.1.3.b), which will determine the cost of implementation by adaptation measures, additionally, the government of Chile is working in a cost of no action study to complement this gap. Also, output 3.4.1 will develop a financing strategy for the implementation of the NAP, contributing to the increase the adaptation finance (**outcome 3.4**).
- The lack of definition of goals, indicators and a monitoring system is addressed by output 3.1.2 which will develop a monitoring and evaluation framework with indicators for the NAP Bio, strengthening the adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination (**outcome 3.1**).
- The lack of integration of the first NAP Bio regarding a more strong and effective local action and intersectoral action to engage institutions from the national and regional governments and municipalities in the NAP Bio is addressed by output 3.1.1 which will give Chile an adaptation planning governance structure at the national and subnational level; which contribute to a more robust adaptation governance and better institutional coordination (**outcome 3.1**). Also output 3.2.1 will ensure that the measures taken in the NAP Bio have local relevance in the different ecoregions, giving strong evidence to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact (**outcome 3.2**).
- The lack of connection between the NDC commitments for biodiversity and the NAP Bio is addressed by output 3.1.3, which will identify synergies and co-benefits among adaptation measures and existing instruments, policies and strategies inside MMA and other institutions; contributing to a more efficient institutional coordination (**outcome 3.1**). Also as is mentioned in section 2 the new NDC has been improved, assuming specific commitments in different areas (native forestation, peatland, restoration, and ocean) and emphasizes nature-based solutions.
- The lack of information from the coastal, marine and freshwater bodies, continental and island territories and species biodiversity, the loss and alteration of these ecosystems due to climate change, and measures to overcome adaptation is addressed by output 3.2.1 which will conduct a climate vulnerability assessment for the biodiversity sector through a gender-sensitive participatory process of local and indigenous communities. This will contribute directly to the **outcome 3.2**.

- The lack of private sector involvement is addressed by output 3.3.1 which will develop an engagement plan with private sector stakeholders (including financial sector), contributing directly to the **outcome 3.3**. Moreover, the private sector will be considered an important group and will be considered in all the relevant workshops from outputs 3.1.4 and 3.2.1.

As we can see in the previous paragraphs, these outputs connect with their respective outcomes which are complementary and mutually reinforcing with the activities of the logical framework. It is a building block process in which the activities are critical interventions performed by the readiness proposal to achieve the four outcomes during its implementation and these outcomes contribute to: build a multilevel and adaptive governance for adaptation at the national and subnational levels (3.1); prioritize adaptation needs and solutions based on country and local level evidence (3.2); incorporate the private sector in the adaptation process (3.3); and develops a financial strategy (3.4). In this way Chile will be able to achieve the ultimate goal of updating the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Biodiversity sector. The Chilean new NAP Bio will contribute to reduce vulnerability and improve adaptive capacity to Climate Change in the Biodiversity sector, as well as to strengthen capacities of the various services, ensuring coherence, and governance which are aligned with those committed by Chile in its new NDC.

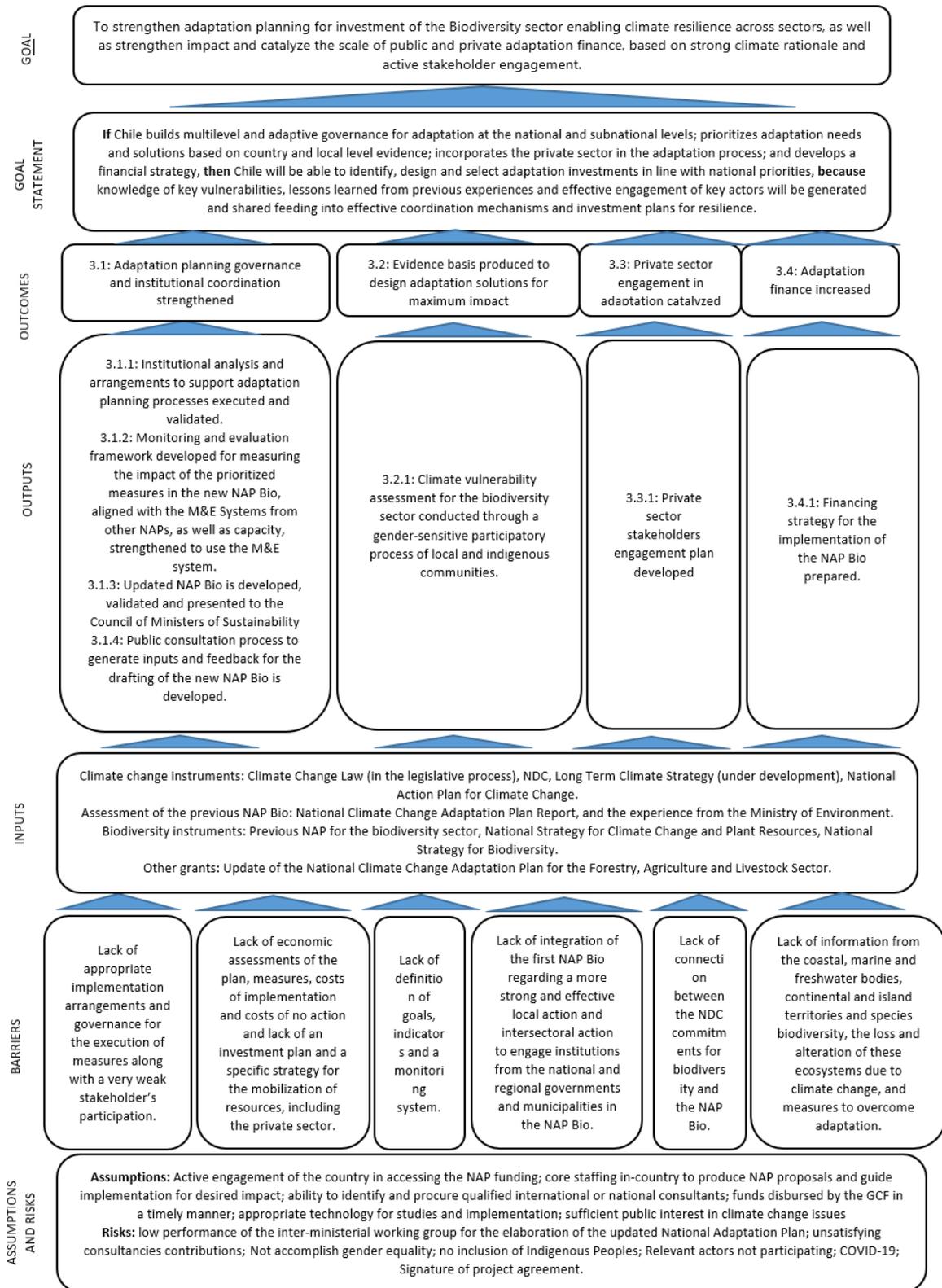


Figure 3. Theory of Change Diagram

5. BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND DISBURSEMENT PLAN

5.1 Budget plan

Budget Plan in Excel attached.

5.2 Procurement plan

Procurement Plan in Excel attached.

5.3 Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan in Excel attached.

5.4 Disbursement schedule

Readiness Proposal that falls within a Framework Agreement with the GCF

Disbursements will be made in accordance to Clause 4 “Disbursement of Grants” and Clause 5 “Use of Grant Proceeds by the Delivery Partner” of the second Amended and Restated Agreement in the respect of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO on 25 August 2020 (the “Framework Agreement”). The Delivery Partner is entitled to submit 2 requests for disbursement each year and an Interim Request for Disbursement within 30 days of approval by the GCF of a proposal, which must be in accordance with the Framework Agreement.

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Implementation arrangements

The readiness proposal will be implemented during a period of 24 months by FAO under the guidance and leadership of the Ministry of Finance (NDA) and the Ministry of Environment (MMA). FAO, as the Delivery Partner, will be responsible for implementation of the readiness support and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, monitoring and reporting activities under this proposal in compliance with FAO's policies and procedures and with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO dated 25 August 2020. Importantly, the readiness proposal will be implemented in a way to maximize the ownership and coordination role of the Ministry of Finance (NDA) and the Ministry of Environment (MMA) through various governance structures described below. It is important to notice that the technical role and leadership will fall to the MMA.

FAO will be responsible for monitoring and providing technical advice in coordination with the Ministry of Environment; which, through the Climate Change Office, will be the National NAP Coordinator for the implementation of the project, and will provide the day to day coordination of the NAP Bio process, and inter-institutional articulation. This role will be supported by a Project Executive Coordinator, a consultant who will be based in the Ministry of Environment and funded by this GCF Readiness project. The role of this position will be to ensure coordination and implementation of the NAP according to the agreed work plan.

The Ministry of Environment (MMA) is the technical focal point of the UNFCCC and the national institution in charge of developing climate change policies in coordination with other Ministries and institutions.

In that role the MMA has established the Inter- Ministerial Technical Team of Climate Change (ETICC), composed by representatives of all Ministries and Institutions related to climate change at a national level to support the climate change policy processes in the country.

The ETICC will be a crucial actor in the process: this team coordinated by the MMA and with support of the Project Coordinator will prioritize vulnerabilities and groups and find adaptation solutions to construct the new version of the NAP.

The MMA also has coordinated the conformation of the Regional Climate Change Committees (CORECC) in all the 16 administrative regions of the country. These are composed by the highest regional authority: the regional Mayor, regional representatives of Ministries and other public services in the region and other representatives from academic institutions, municipalities (local governments) and civil society in general, depending on the region. The CORECC has the role to coordinate the development and implementation of climate change policies and actions in its region.

The Regional Climate Change Committees (CORECCs) constitute the sub-national representation and will be the starting point for any subnational level consultation and request, directly collaborating with the multi-stakeholder engagement process, considering the active involvement of all sectors of society, including local governmental institutions, private sector, and civil society.

The Climate Change Office (OCC) of the MMA led the NAP 2014 formulation process and is responsible for its implementation and the coordination of the ETICC and CORECCs. This office, together with the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division (NRBD), also from the MMA, are key partners responsible for monitoring and providing technical advice during the Implementation of this project.

The National Steering Committee (NSC):

Will be established for the strategic decisions of this NAP project, which will be composed of the Ministry of Environment, FAO Representative in Chile, and the GCF Focal Point in Chile (Ministry of Finance). Its function is to guide the implementation of the project, to verify and approve the annual operational plan, to approve the financial and technical reports, and to provide strategic alignment to the other, simultaneous NAP processes (especially those who will be funded under the GCF Readiness NAP window).

Project Management Unit (PMU):

This unit will be in charge for the coordination of the readiness proposal through the effective implementation of the annual work plans, following the guidelines of the NSC. The PMU will include the Project Executive Coordinator, two professionals from the OCC and NRBD (government counterparts) and will be technically supported by FAO. The PMU will be led by the Project Executive Coordinator. The PMU will also coordinate the participation of other professionals of the OCC and NRBD working on diverse adaptation subjects, to support the readiness proposal in a timely manner. Also, the PMU will have a close coordination with the NDA through monthly meetings. As delivery partner, FAO Chile Country Office will support the PMU on operational and administrative activities which include the provision of the following services, under FAO standards procedures and regulations:

- Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions.
- Recruitment of staff, readiness proposal personnel, and consultants.
- Procurement of services and equipment, including disposal.
- Organization of training activities, conferences, and workshops, including fellowships.
- Travel authorization, visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements.
- Shipment, customs clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation, among others.

Technical Elaboration Support Team:

This group will give technical support to the NAP Bio Office and the Project Executive Coordinator, and also serves as a bridge between the NAP Bio Office and the ETICC. It will be composed by technical focal points from the MMA, the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Under-Secretariat for Fisheries, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of National Assets, among others.

Project Executive Coordinator:

This person will be based on the Ministry of Environment and funded by the GCF. The role of this position will be to ensure coordination and implementation of the NAP through the effective implementation of the work plan. In this context, the Project Executive Coordinator will be in charge of the day-to-day management of the activities and technical supervision, including (i) coordinating and closely supervising the execution of the activities in conjunction with the NAP Bio Office; (ii) the correct execution of activities relevant to the development of the NAP Bio; (iii) day-to-day management, (iv) coordination with other related initiatives; (v) ensure a high level of collaboration between participating institutions and organizations at national and subnational levels (regional and local); (vi) monitor the progress of the work and ensure timely delivery of inputs and outputs; (vii) implement and manage the monitoring plan and its communication program; (viii) organize multi-stakeholder engagement process and to monitor progress; (vii) present relevant information to the National Steering Committee and NAP Bio Office; (ix) act as representative before de GCF Focal Point.

The Project Executive Coordinator will be hired full-time for a period of 20 months to handle all technical and substantive issues of the project. This professional will follow all the process and will be in charge of developing participative process with the ETICC and CORECC and other stakeholders so as they prioritize vulnerable groups and identify adaptation solutions; will act as a counterpart along with the NAP Bio Office and in collaboration with other OCC and NRBD officials in charge of specific matters; and will prepare with the OCC and NRBD a draft document of the NAP Bio.

Finally, a Scientific Advisory Committee will be established in consultation with the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation, integrated by scientists involved in adaptation issues and biodiversity⁴², in order to assure that the design of the NAP takes into account the urgent and immediate needs of the country and is based on the best available science.

The structure and roles of all the relevant partners at the national and sub-national level whose involvement are critical to maximize the adaptation outputs are described below and summarized in figure 4, the readiness proposal implementation map is on figure 5, also table 4 gives a description of roles and table 5 gives a brief overview of the PMU.

⁴² From groups such as: IPBES National Platform (Intergovernmental Political Science Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) or the Scientific Committee on Climate Change from the Ministry of Science.

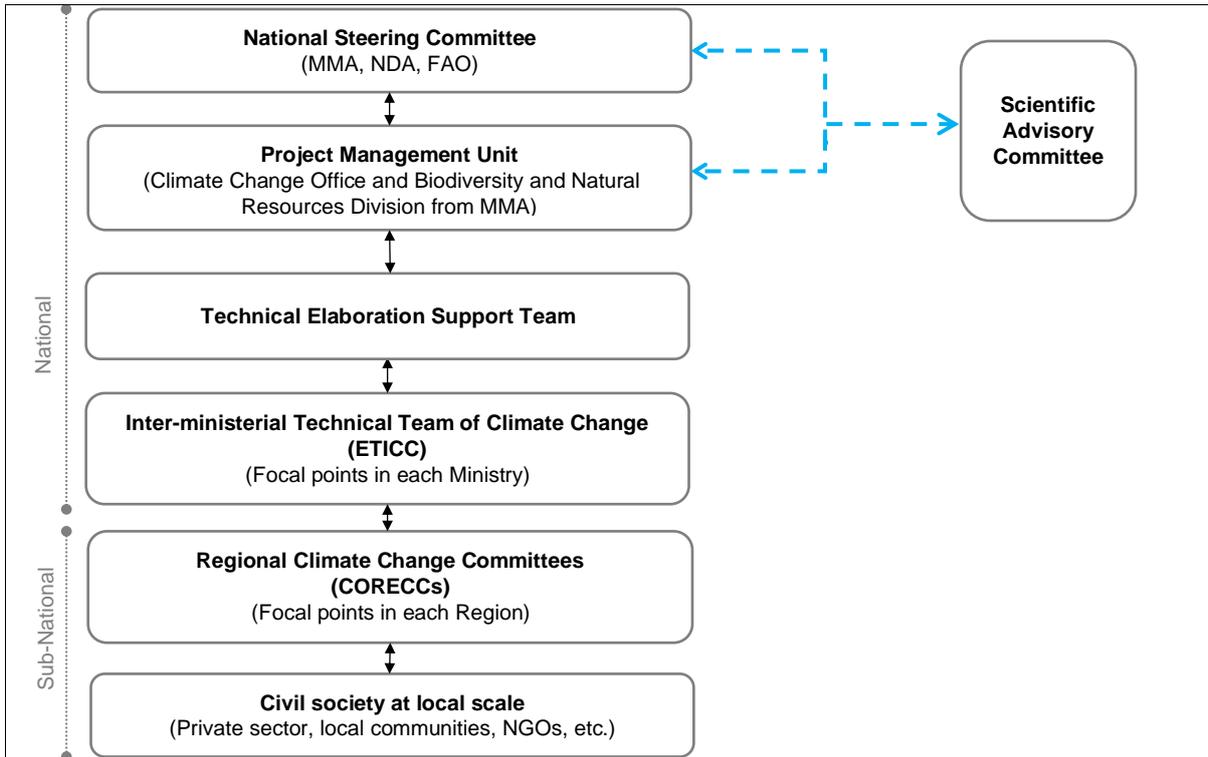


Figure 4. Organizational structure for the design of the update of the NAP Bio.

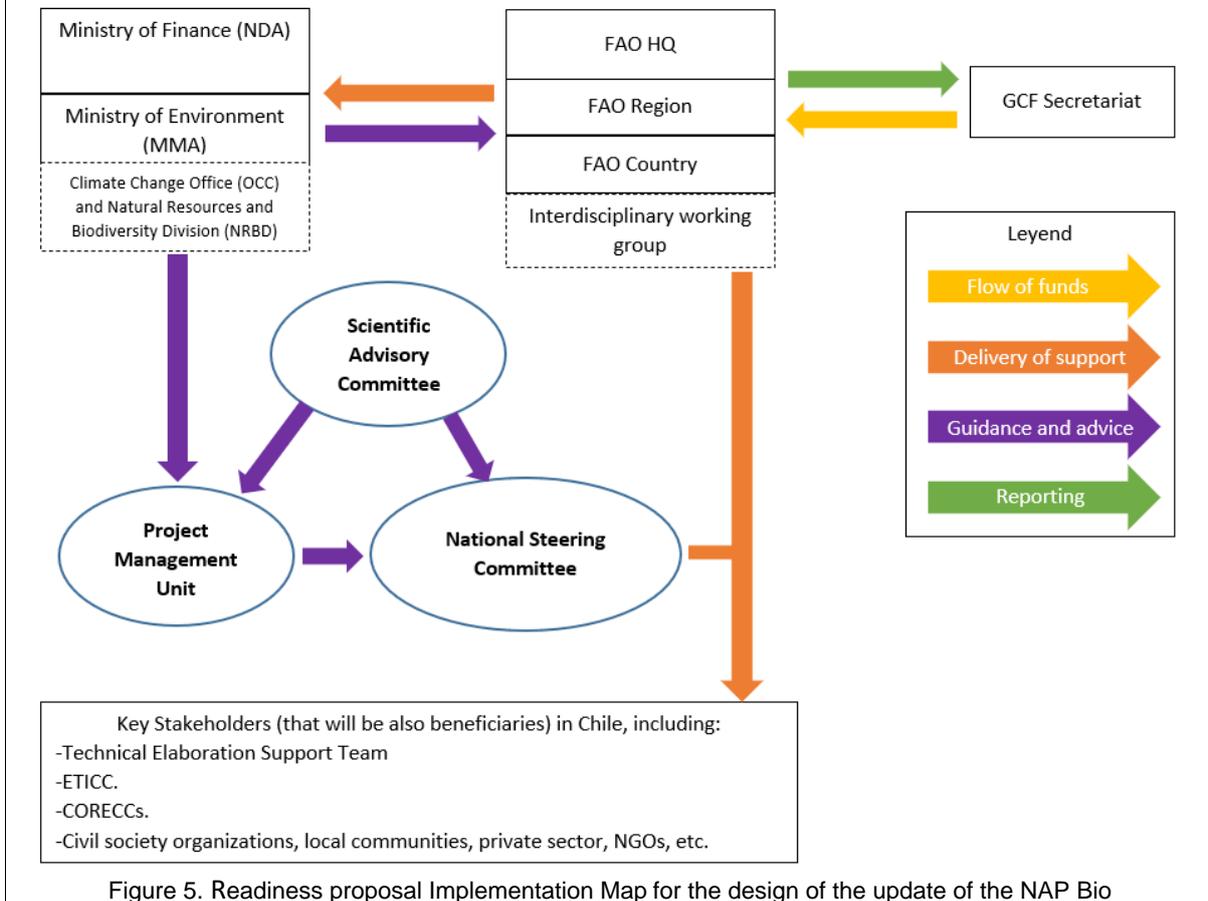


Figure 5. Readiness proposal Implementation Map for the design of the update of the NAP Bio

As per established procedures for FAO cooperation programme implementation in Chile, the government and FAO will sign a project agreement document that will serve as the legal basis for the readiness proposal implementation, monitoring and reporting.

To avoid any possible conflicts of interest deriving from the Delivery Partner's role as an Accredited Entity, the prioritization of investments and projects, including the development of any concept notes, in the context of this readiness grant, will be made through a broad consultation process with relevant stakeholders, including other potential implementing entities for Chile. The final validation of these priorities will be carried out through the countries' own relevant coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements, with the participation of other government agencies, as well as representatives from civil society and private sector as the NDA deems relevant, to ensure chosen priorities are fully aligned with national plans and strategies and adequately includes inputs from consulted stakeholders.

6.2 Implementation and execution roles and responsibilities

Agency/Key Stakeholder	Type	Role in the project
Ministry of Finance (NDA)	Government institution	GCF Focal Point/NDA. Ensures oversight and coordination of the GCF NAP grant
Ministry of Environment (MMA)	Government institution	Technical role and leadership of the design of the update of the NAP Bio. Also, ensuring adequate stakeholder engagement.
Climate Change Office (OCC) from MMA	Government institutions	This office, together with the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division provides technical advice to the project. Coordinator of the Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change
Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division from MMA	Government institutions	Together with the OCC, is the government institution responsible for monitoring and providing technical advice during the adaptation planning. Coordinator of the Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change
Technical Committee on Climate Change (ETICC)	Government institutions	This team coordinated by the MMA and with support of the Project Coordinator will prioritize vulnerabilities and groups and find adaptation solutions to construct the new version of the NAP. The Ministry of Women and Gender Equity and Ministry of Social Development are part of the ETICC.
Private Sector	Private	The private sector will play an important role in the outcomes 3.3 and 3.4. As well as part of the participatory process.
National- and local-level CSOs/non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Non-state	Will play an important role in the participatory process.
Local universities	Academic/research	Will play an important role on the participatory process and in other outputs.
FAO	Delivery Partner	FAO, as the Delivery Partner, will be responsible for implementation of the readiness support and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, monitoring and reporting activities under this proposal in compliance with FAO's policies and procedures and with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO dated 25 August 2020

Table 5. Project Management Unit human resources⁴³

Consultant	Brief TOR	Duration
National consultant A (Project Executive Coordinator)	National consultant for the coordination and administration of the project, to manage the NAP Bio updating process and support activities 3.1.1a, 3.1.1b, 3.1.3b, 3.1.3,c, 3.1.4a, and 3.1.4b. The expert will be located in the Climate Change Office of the Ministry of Environment.	400 working days
National consultant firm C	National consultant firm with expertise in monitoring and evaluation for activities 3.1.2a and 3.1.2b.	12 working months
National consultant firm D	National consultant firm with multiple expertise based in climate change, biodiversity, environmental economics, participative process, strategic planning and project for activities 3.1.3b, 3.1.3c, 3.1.4a, 3.1.4b, 3.2.1a, 3.2.1b. Additionally, the consultant firm staff must include a gender specialist.	24 working months
National consultant firm E	National consultant firm with expertise on strategic communication, climate change and biodiversity for activity 3.1.3a.	4 working months
National consultant firm H	National consultant firm with expertise in climate finance, participatory process and partnerships with private sector for activities 3.3.1a, 3.3.1b, 3.3.1c, and 3.4.1.	8 working months

FAO obligations

- FAO will be responsible for the provision, with due diligence and efficiency, of assistance as provided in the Project Document. FAO and the Government will consult closely with respect to all aspects of the Project.
- Assistance under the Project will be made available to the Government, or to such entity as provided in the Project, and will be furnished and received (i) in accordance with relevant decisions of the Governing Bodies of FAO, and with its constitutional and budgetary provisions, and (ii) subject to the receipt by FAO of the necessary contribution from the Resource Partner. FAO will disburse the funds received from the Resource Partner in accordance with its regulations, rules and policies. All financial accounts and statements will be expressed in United States Dollars and will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of FAO.
- FAO's responsibilities regarding financial management and execution of the Project will be as stipulated in the Framework Agreement and this project document.
- Assistance under the Project provided directly by FAO, including technical assistance services and/or oversight and monitoring services, will be carried out in accordance with FAO regulations, rules and policies, including on recruitment, travel, salaries, and emoluments of national and international personnel recruited by FAO, procurement of services, supplies and equipment. The candidacies of senior international technical staff for recruitment by FAO will be submitted to the Government for clearance following FAO procedures.
- Equipment procured by FAO will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the Project. The Government will provide safe custody of such equipment, which is entrusted to it prior to the end of the Project. The ultimate destination of equipment procured under this Project will be decided by FAO in consultation with the Government and the Resource Partner.

Gender equality

Gender dimensions will be integrated throughout the project, to ensure that gender issues of climate change are reflected in the knowledge products, as well as to ensure that diverse viewpoints are reflected and different types of actors' capacity is strengthened. In particular, by using a human rights-based approach, both duty-bearers and right-holders will be identified, and their capacities developed. Within this approach, duty-bearers will be ready to mainstream gender and to support all, and right-holders will be ready to practice their rights. By taking gender issues into account in all activities, the readiness proposal is more likely to meet its objectives and reach its full potential, as the knowledge products and related planning processes will more accurately reflect the existing socio-economic dynamics that shape women's and men's adaptive capacity. In addition, the

⁴³ In order to facilitate the process of the different contracts (C, D, E, H), it will be considered to group them in a single tender.

readiness proposal will avoid reinforcing existing inequalities *vis a vis* access to knowledge and training by encouraging the participation and engagement of diverse stakeholders. The readiness proposal will target at least 40% participation of women in all the events organized and ensure that the deliverables are gender-sensitive and that the interests of both men and women are considered and represented throughout the readiness proposal implementation. Also, in the Terms of References for the consultancies related to stakeholder engagements, it will consider a minimum percentage of women participation to be defined with the MMA and the NDA.

FAO will ensure effective gender and social inclusion mainstreaming in line with the FAO Policy on gender equality, the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines, and the GCF standards on gender equality and social inclusion.

Starting date

The start date for implementation will be as outlined in the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO on 25 August 2020 (the "Framework Agreement").

6.3 Risks and mitigation measures

Table 6. Risks identified through the project life cycle

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Low performance of the Inter-ministerial working group for the elaboration of the updated National Adaptation Plan	Limited institutional interest to join this body and low profile in climate change expertise of the participants.	Low	Low	This potential risk is very low. The strong institutional commitment to participate actively in climate change management, in line with the public policy since 1996 and its national and international obligations, and in accordance with the national climate change operational structure (Figure1), will mitigate this kind of risk ⁴⁴ .	MMA-FAO
	Limited experiences and lack of coordination of the inter-ministerial working group members for the elaboration of the updated version of the new NAP Bio through the integration of the consultancies contributions	Low	Low	This potential risk is very low. The Climate Change focal points of the ministries who participate in the Inter-ministerial working group have received extensive training during the last decade in climate change adaptation issues and many of them have already participated in the elaboration of sectoral adaptation plans. Furthermore, the climate change adaptation unit of the climate change office of the Ministry for Environment,	MMA-FAO

⁴⁴ This is a lesson learned from RS-004: Strategic Frameworks support for Chile (2017)

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
				which acts as the technical secretariat of the Inter-ministerial working group, has a long and successful experience in the inter-ministerial and participative elaboration of national and sectoral climate change plans.	
Unsatisfying Consultancies contributions	Improper fulfillment of contractual obligations by the consultancies for the activities identified in the “logical framework” template, either with respect to failing delivery deadlines or with respect to the quality of the delivered products.	Low	Medium	These potential risks are very low, because the careful elaboration of the TORs and the application of high standards during the election process of the respective consultancies, together with the continuous monitoring of consultancies progress through the inter-ministerial working group, will mitigate the risks. ⁴⁵	MMA-FAO
Not accomplish gender equality	Difficulty of reaching 40% participation of women in all activities	Low	medium	FAO’s gender equality mechanisms will be applied, incorporating actions in the stakeholder engagement plan that will also focus on increasing the awareness of communities and government institutions on gender equality	MMA-FAO
No inclusion of Indigenous People	Difficulty of counting on the participation and validation of the process by indigenous communities	Low	Medium	This readiness proposal has considered the early inclusion of IP in all the activities complemented with an interinstitutional process with relevant government institutions.	MMA-FAO
Relevant actors not participating	Limited interest from key actors to engage in the process: private sector, NGOs, the scientific community, and civil society in general.	Low	medium	According to Chilean experience in participative processes, this risk is very low. Climate change policies are very visible in participatory processes and civil society has been eager to take part in the elaboration and consultancy	MMA-FAO

⁴⁵ This is a lesson learned from RS-005: Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Sector (2019-2022)

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
				processes. To address this an adequate monitoring and dissemination process must be set, while also establishing sub-national working teams that will promote greater participation	
COVID-19	Worsening of COVID-19 situation can affect the implementation of the activities	Medium	High	<p>Support from the local experts in FAO is envisaged to avoid any delays in work if any of the consultants should require medical leave. Virtual means will be used whenever appropriate to avoid large gatherings. All team consultants and involved personnel from other institutions will comply with biosafety measures when in contact with one another. COVID testing will be done periodically to project team.</p> <p>In line with national guidelines related to events and in-person work, workshops and meetings may be held as long as there is compliance with biosafety measures such as social distancing, hand disinfectant and face masks. Hence, workshops are initially planned to be held in person and following such measures and providing these items to the participants. Nonetheless, should there be a second wave of COVID and the government dictate more stringent measures, workshops and meetings will be held through virtual mode⁴⁶.</p>	MMA-FAO
Signature of project agreement	The signature of the project agreement could take longer than expected	Low	Medium	Start the dialogue on the project agreement with the NDA and MMA at the earliest possible stage.	NDA-MMA-FAO

⁴⁶ This is a lesson learned from RS-005: Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Sector (2019-2022)

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Compliance risk	Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism	Low	Low	<p>FAO and the PMU will support the development of technical documents including the ToRs/founding documents and its related work plan with clear roles and responsibilities for the Coordination Structure for the NAP Bio proposal.</p> <p>No risks of money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption or prohibited practices are foreseen during project implementation. The project team will use structures, national and international consultants/firms contained in its database and roster, to ensure they have been working with UN agencies before. New consultants as well as new structures will be assessed before being recruited. Missions in the field will be escorted, when needed, as per FAO's procedures.</p>	FAO and PMU

6.4 Monitoring

Monitoring Plan

FAO, with the support of the Ministry of Environment and the NDA, will keep the GCF Secretariat informed of the progress of the implementation and results achieved in of the Readiness Proposal by presenting two reports in one-year period (The Interim Progress Reports).

Key responsible for the monitoring activities is FAO in cooperation with the NDA and the Ministry of Environment and will monitor the project progress by the degree of achievement of expected results of the implementation schedule of the Logical Framework. FAO, through the Project Executive Coordinator, in its monthly meetings with the NDA and the Ministry of Environment, will consider: (i) continuous monitoring and supervision of project progress, focused on the development of planned activities and deliverables including the technical and financial execution progress; (ii) the Interim Progress Reports (twice per year), which includes the incorporation of mitigation measures and modifications of activities if necessary.

The final reports (completion and financial) to be submitted to the GCF, will be prepared according to the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO on 25 August 2020 (the "Framework Agreement") , and will include reporting against the logical framework included in section 3.

6.5 Other Relevant Information

Project sustainability and exit strategy:

It is relevant to mention that the adaptation planning process will continue beyond the project because there is a strong commitment for climate change actions in the Chilean government to implement the NDC through long term strategies, like the National Neutrality Target, the Long-Term Climate Strategy, and National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030; and other elements like the new Climate Change Law, which establishes a binding commitment to carry out the update process of the NAP Bio. Moreover, the government is developing a long-term strategy which includes an Adaptation component, that will give a broader framework to the NAP Bio. Specifically, about the NAP Bio, the adaptation planning process will continue beyond the project with different actions:

-The governance structure (figure 5) established on the project will start to execute the sectorial adaptation to climate change prioritized measures established in the project. This is based on the 16 Regional Technical Focal Points (RTFP) as a coordinator and executor at the sub-national level of the actions of the NAP Bio in coordination with the Regional Climate Change Committees (CORECC) for subnational level and with the Intra-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC) for the national level.

The governance structure (figure 5) established on the project will start to execute the sectorial adaptation to climate change prioritized measures established in the project. This is based on the coordination work at the sub-national level of the actions of the NAP Bio with the Regional Climate Change Committees (CORECC) for subnational level and with the Inter-ministerial Technical Team of Climate Change (ETICC) for the national level.

-The work plan developed to increase the institutional capacity of the Ministry of the Environment.

-The private sector with the government will start the implementation of the financing plan established in the project.

-The proposed monitoring and evaluation methodologies for the implementation of the NAP Bio measures will start its process of implementation. Also integrating the indicators and metrics, and the system to integrate lessons learned defined by the project.

-The data from the project will be shared for public knowledge.

The engagement of the private sector is very important to ensure financial sustainability. This will be possible because the private sector will be involved throughout an engagement process at the national and subnational levels, and activities under outcome 3.3 of this proposal will promote actions to raise awareness on the private sector about biodiversity and adaptation to climate change and integrates them as potential financiers; then outcome 3.4 considers developing an adaptation finance strategy with a financial plan, where the private sector is key.

Comparatives advantages of FAO as Delivery Partner

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was accredited by the GFC in October 2016, which allows it to develop donor-funded projects of up to USD\$ 250 million in total size (including co-financing). It is also a partner for the implementation of Readiness proposals (preparing countries for the implementation of proposals to the GFC).

Since FAO's accreditation by the GFC in October 2016, it has supported the development of projects that meet the eligibility criteria of the fund in 28 countries globally.

FAO works closely with member states to promote the planning and implementation of climate-related policies, which include underrepresented groups, such as vulnerable communities and women. FAO seeks to improve the coherence of policies to ensure that climate action achieves a transformational change.

At COP22 in November 2016, FAO and the GFC signed a Readiness Framework Agreement (second Amended and Restated Agreement of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO on 25 August 2020). FAO has a solid track record in providing technical assistance

related to risk and vulnerability analysis in agricultural sectors, and in facilitating national processes to prioritize adaptation practices and strategies.

FAO provides support in the following key areas:

- Vulnerability, climate risks and impact assessments in the agriculture and rural areas;
- Evaluation of institutional and technical capacities with the aim of improving adaptation capacities at the regional, national and local levels;
- Identification of viable measures for adaptation, resilience and integration of climate change in agriculture and food policies and plans;
- Prioritization of risk reduction, adaptation measures and strategies through cost-benefit analysis in agricultural sectors to improve resilience and food security.

FAO has been selected as the implementing agency of the NAP readiness allocation (sectorial approach) due to its good performance in similar functions, comparative advantage and technical knowledge (climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity, water resources, agriculture, forestry, livestock) and because of years of successful cooperation with the Chilean Government through different projects and initiatives.

Grievance mechanism

FAO is committed to ensuring that its programs are implemented in accordance with the Organization's environmental and social obligations. In order to better achieve these goals, and to ensure that beneficiaries of FAO programs have access to an effective and timely mechanism to address their concerns about non-compliance with these obligations, the Organization, in order to supplement measures for receiving, reviewing and acting as appropriate on these concerns at the program management level, has entrusted the Office of the Inspector-General with the mandate to independently review the complaints that cannot be resolved at that level. FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries of FAO programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns may be communicated in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards⁴⁷, which applies to all FAO programs and projects. Concerns must be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e. at the project management/technical level, and if necessary at the Regional Office level. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through consultations and measures at the project management level, a complaint requesting a Compliance Review may be filed with the Office of the Inspector-General (OIG)⁴⁸ in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the focal point. The principles to be followed during the complaint resolution process include: impartiality, respect for human rights, including those pertaining to indigenous peoples, compliance of national norms, coherence with the norms, equality, transparency, honesty, and mutual respect.

Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism

As per clause 11.01 (f) of the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO on 25 August 2020 (the "Framework Agreement"), FAO will apply its own fiduciary principles and standards relating to any "know your customer" checks, AML/CFT, and financial sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council, which should enable it to comply with the objectives of the Policy on Prohibited Practices and the principles of the AML/CFT Policy.

No risks of money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption or prohibited practices are foreseen during project implementation. The project team will use structures, national and international consultants contained in its database and roster, to ensure they have been working with UN agencies before. New consultants as well as new structures will be assessed before being recruited. Missions in the field will be escorted, when needed, as per FAO's procedures.

⁴⁷ Compliance Reviews following complaints related to the Organization's environmental and social standards: <http://www.fao.org/aud/42564-03173af392b352dc16b6cec72fa7ab27f.pdf>

⁴⁸ To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550 By e-mail: Investigations-hotline@fao.org By confidential hotline: (+ 39) 06 570 52333

United Nations Security Council sanctions regimes

FAO follows the UN Security Council sanctions, and Chile is not included on the UN Sanctions List at this time. In accordance with FAO rules and regulations, the FAO Chile Country Office, FAO RLC and FAO HQ will perform all necessary actions to ensure that the project be implemented in full compliance with any UN sanctions list that may be of relevance.

Whistle blower Protection Policy

FAO is committed to ensuring that its resources are used solely for their intended purposes, that all operations are free from fraud and other corrupt practices, and to being held accountable to donors and beneficiaries for the implementation of its programs. To this end, the Organization has adopted a zero-tolerance policy in respect of fraud and other corrupt practices in all their manifestations. This policy applies, regardless of their location, to all activities and operations of the Organization, whether funded by Regular Programme or Extra-Budgetary Funds; administrative, technical or operational in nature; or implemented by the Organization and/or an implementing partner, including any government agency. This policy applies to all FAO personnel and all contractual arrangements between the Organization and implementing partners, suppliers or other third parties for administrative, technical or operational purposes. The Whistle blower Protection Policy follows the guidelines to report allegations of possible wrongdoing in the activities of the project stated in the Administrative Circular 2019/06⁴⁹.

⁴⁹ <http://www.fao.org/aud/48699-03f867c68c965c8bbad27e7d5f7512e43.pdf>

Annexes

Annex 1- Abbreviations

CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CGR	General Comptroller of the Republic
CIREN	Natural Resources Information Center
CONADI	National Indigenous Development Corporation
CONAF	National Forestry Corporation
CORECC	Regional Climate Change Committees
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ENB	National Biodiversity Strategy
ENCCRV	National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources
ETICC	Inter-Ministerial Technical Team on Climate Change
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Green Environment Facility
GCF	Green Climate Fund
INFOR	Forestry Institute
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
MMA	Ministry of the Environment
NAP	National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change
NAP Bio	National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change for the Biodiversity sector
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NRBD	Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division from the Ministry of the Environment
NSC	National Steering Committee
OCC	Climate Change Office from the Ministry of the Environment
PANCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
PMU	Project Management Unit
SAG	Agricultural and Livestock Service
SEREMI	Environment Regional Ministerial Secretariats
SIMBIO	National System of Information and Monitoring of Biodiversity
SIMEF	Integrated National Monitoring and Assessment System on Forest Ecosystems
UCAI	the Indigenous Affairs Coordination Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Annex 2. Chilean climate change context on biodiversity

Climate change is considered the third global threat to biodiversity after land and sea use change and direct exploitation of species. In Chile, although research on its effects on ecosystems and biodiversity is still scarce, there is evidence that allows us to conclude that changes have already begun, and we have predictive models of the changes expected for this century. For example, the coastal desert in the far north of the country has experienced long periods of no flowering and high mortality of cacti. The sclerophyll forest in the interior of Central Chile shows the first signs of desertification as a result of the mega-drought. For birds, there is evidence of changes in the distribution of several species and changes in habitat in the south of the country. In the Argentinean Patagonia that borders Chile, the first signs of an advance of the tree line into the mountain range have been registered. Modelling under different CO₂ emission scenarios shows that if the global temperature continues to increase and precipitation continues to decrease in the majority of the country, the Chilean landscape will be very different from the current one, with large changes in the distribution of ecosystems and native and exotic species. On the other hand, changes in the carbon cycle, especially in the time of residence and sequestration, can be enhanced by the interactions of climate change with other drivers such as land-use change and biodiversity loss⁵⁰.

Chile shows an increase in temperatures for the whole country, with higher intensity in the northern zone (1,5°C - 2°C above the historical mean) and in the Andes region compared with the coastal areas. In the case of rainfall, the projected trends show that 2031-2050 would be dryer as compared to the historical mean and that the most affected areas due to the reduction of rainfall will be regions between Atacama and Los Lagos⁵¹.

Biodiversity vulnerability shows a longitudinal variation of desert formations towards the Andean vegetation and a latitudinal advance towards the south of the desert scrub formations and Mediterranean sclerophyll forests. The ecosystems analysis presented by Marquet et al. (2010)⁵² maintains the latitudinal change pattern of ecosystems, concentrating the highest spatial variability at the Mediterranean zone of central Chile and the interior North zone of the high-temperature area (Araucanía Regions, de Los Ríos y Los Lagos), which corresponds to areas dominated by scrub and sclerophyll forests, thorn forests and deciduous forests. A vulnerability index was calculated applying the "bioclimate stress" concept to the 127 terrestrial ecosystems and including different types of anthropogenic pressures (Santibáñez et al., 2013⁵³). The index showed an increased vulnerability towards the central zone both for a greater anthropic presence as well as for the expected results of bioclimate stress. The vegetation layers with greater values for this index are within the deciduous, thorn and sclerophyll forest formations. The study also concludes that faced with the new climate scenarios, vegetation layers tend to reduce and fragment around their present area instead of displacing. To analyze the impact on species, the most used approximation corresponds to the species distribution models or niche models (Guisan and Zimmermann, 2000⁵⁴). This methodology is used in the Marquet et al., study (2010), which allows characterizing the current distribution of one species and project it in future scenarios employing climate variables and known presences. As a result of the ecologic niche modeling, the response to climate change of the analyzed species for the period 2070-2100 demonstrate that in general, and even though decreases dominate in the species distribution area of limited dispersion, the number of extinguished species is reduced. It has been noted that the response is highly dependent on the species dispersion capacity. In the same period (end of the century), over half the studied species could expand their distribution range, while most of the species that will not be able to disperse show decreases in their projected distribution area. Such results are consistent with the changes expected for native arboreal species of the Mediterranean region of Chile reported in Bambach et al. (2013)⁵⁵.

⁵⁰ Marquet et al. 2019. Biodiversity and Climate Change in Chile: Scientific Evidence for Decision-Making Report of the Biodiversity Roundtable.

<http://www.minciencia.gob.cl/comitecientifico/documentos/mesa-biodiversidad/Libro-Biodiversidad.pdf>

⁵¹ Government of Chile. 2018. Chile's Third Biennial Update Report 2016.

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/NationalReports/Documents/5769410_Chile-BUR3-1-Chile_3BUR_English.pdf

⁵² Armesto, J.J. & Manuschevich, Daniela & Mora, Alejandra & Smith-Ramirez, Cecilia & Rozzi, Ricardo & Abarzúa, Ana & Marquet, Pablo. 2010. From the Holocene to the Anthropocene: A historical framework for land cover change in southwestern South America in the past 15,000 years. *Land Use Policy*. 27.

⁵³ http://www.agrimed.cl/informaciones_detalle.asp?Solicitud=8&Tipo_Contenido=Proyectos%20en%20ejecuci%F3n

http://dgf.uchile.cl/pub/maisa/SOC28/Capitulo4_Vulnerabilidad_Silvoagropecuaria/IV%20-%20Vulnerabilidad%20-%20Informe%20Final.pdf

⁵⁴ Guisan, A., & Zimmermann, N. E. 2000. Predictive habitat distribution models in ecology. *Ecological modelling*, 135(2-3), 147-186.

⁵⁵ Bambach, N., Meza, F. J., Gilbert, H., & Miranda, M. (2013). Impacts of climate change on the distribution of species and communities in the Chilean Mediterranean ecosystem. *Regional Environmental Change*, 13(6), 1245-1257.

Annex 3. Chile’s governance structure for climate change policies and plans

To implement and supervise the development and coordination of climate change policies and plans, Chile has an existing governance structure at the national level, and the sub-national level, representing the organizational structure for the implementation of national policies on climate change, as shown in Figure 6.

-At national scale, the Inter-ministerial Technical Team of Climate Change, coordinated by the Climate Change Office (Ministry of Environment), is in charge of elaborating and implementing climate change instruments at national scale, which are approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change.

-A similar structure is replicated at sub-national scale, where the Regional Committees on Climate Change have the responsibility of elaborating and implementing the Sub-National Action Plans for Climate Change, with the support from the Inter-ministerial Technical Team of Climate Change, and specifically from the Climate Change Office.

-At national and sub-national scale, there are the Advisory Councils, represented by actors from the private sector, civil society, and academia, which help the Inter-ministerial Technical Team of Climate Change and the Regional Committees on Climate Change with relevant information for decision-making.

-At local level, municipalities are encouraged to implement local climate actions with the support from the Regional Committees on Climate Change, where they can participate as active members.

The Climate Change Framework Law Project, which is now under discussion on the Senate, will propose a new structure that should create the Scientific Advisory Committee for Climate Change, which should provide for the science base for the elaboration of climate change instruments, and shall be constituted by renowned national scientists, at national and sub-national scale.

The Ministry of Environment is the Chilean Ministry of State that is responsible for collaborating with the President of the Republic in the design and implementation of environmental policies, plans and programs, as well as in the protection and conservation of biological diversity and of renewable natural and water resources, promoting sustainable development, the integrity of environmental policy and its regulatory regulation. It has Sub-National Secretaries in each administrative region of the country.

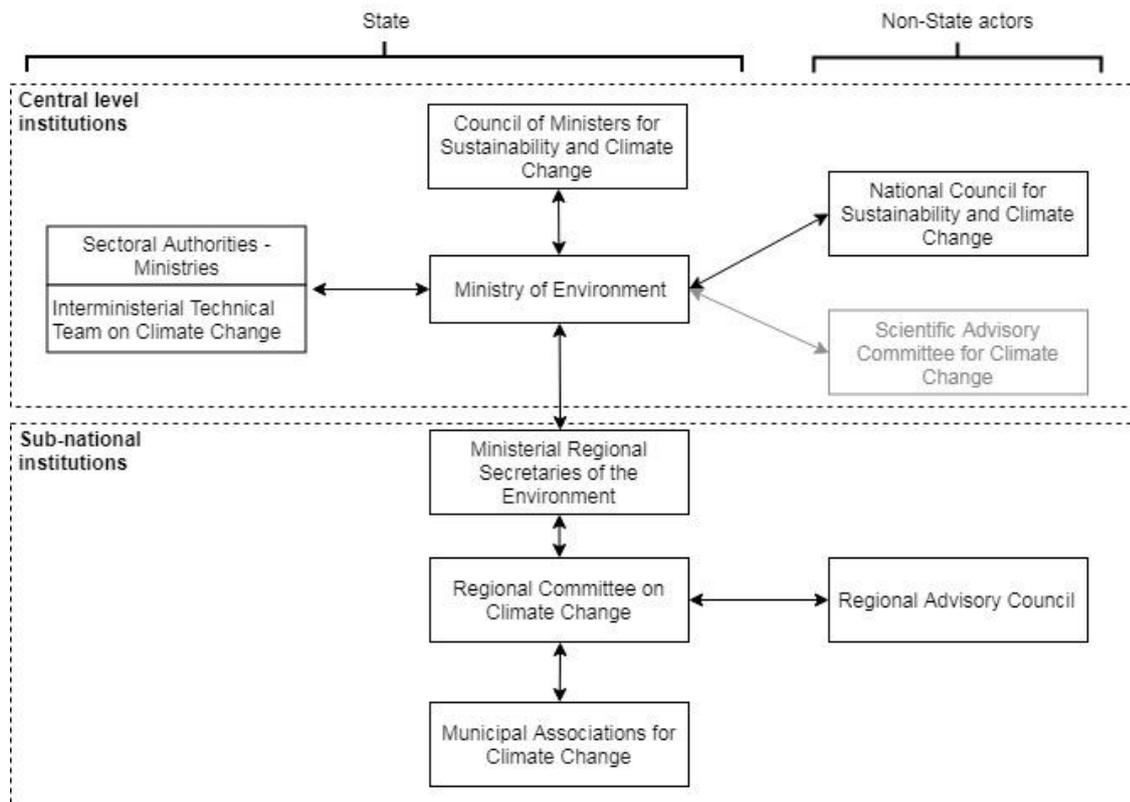


Figure 6: Organizational structure for the implementation of the national policy on climate change. In gray, institutions that are being proposed but not implemented yet.

Annex 4. Chilean Updated NDC

The updated NDC (2020) indicates that the commitments presented are unconditional, while the 2015 version set conditions for the fulfillment of most of its commitments. The format of the mitigation commitment (NDC 2020) is also modified towards a metric of absolute emissions, including a peak year and the consideration of a carbon budget. Furthermore, NDC 2020 includes an unprecedented additional commitment in terms of emissions of black carbon, the main short-lived climate pollutant⁵⁶. In relation to adaptation to climate change, the new NDC is structured in two areas: i) Climate change policies, strategies and plans, and ii) Areas of greatest urgency in climate adaptation actions. In order to have the necessary tools to face the impacts of Climate Change, Chile proposes⁵⁷:

- Implementing specific actions aimed at increasing resilience in the country, under the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and the sectorial plans, with a decentralized perspective and seeking to integrate efforts among the different decision-making levels (national, regional, and municipal).
- Identifying sources of financing to implement plans
- Building synergies with the planned mitigation initiatives and maximizing the benefits that stem from the development and capacity-building pillars, as well as technology creation and transfer included in this contribution.
- Strengthening the institutional frameworks on climate change adaptation
- Preparation of metrics and measurement tools of the national adaptation sectorial plans to climate change.

The NDC 2020 considers a greater number of actions and commitments on adaptation, as well as greater specificity in defining actions and their time horizon for implementation, highlighting the explicit incorporation of commitments and observable targets in the areas of water resources and disasters. The table 7 shows a comparison between the 2 NDCs from 2015 and 2020.

Table 7. Comparison between NDC from 2015 and 2020 relative to Climate change policies, strategies and plans on adaptationError! Bookmark not defined..

Scope	NDC 2015	NDC 2020
Climate change policies, strategies and plans	-Implementation of actions based on the framework of the National Adaptation Plan and Sectoral Adaptation Plans, together with the identification of funding sources -Creation of synergies with mitigation initiatives. -Strengthening of the institutional framework for adaptation in Chile - Preparation of monitoring and evaluation mechanism -Begin a second cycle of sectoral plans and update the National Adaptation Plan by 2021.	-By 2021 definition of objectives, targets and elements of the Adaptation component in the Long Term Climate Strategy through a participatory process -Between 2021 and 2028 the sectoral plans for 11 priority sectors will have been updated and implementation started, including by 2022 the elaboration and start of implementation of the first Adaptation Plans for the Water Resources, Coastal and Mining sectors. -By 2025, implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions through Regional Action Plans for 10 regions of the country and 16 by 2030. -By 2021, a climate risk mapping platform for Chile will have been developed at the community level. -By 2021, the costs of inaction associated with climate change will be estimated, and by 2025, the costs of historical losses and damage will be estimated along the same lines.

In relation to biodiversity, the new NDC has also been improved, assuming specific commitments in different areas (native forestation, peatland, restoration, and ocean) and gives emphasis on nature-based solutions. The commitments for biodiversity are detailed as follows:

- Native forestation: at least 70.000 hectares with native species. Promote the use of native species, taking into consideration their selection and management in the appropriate environmental conditions

⁵⁶ Pica-Téllez, A., S. Vicuña, E. Bustos, L. Cifuentes, F. Meza, H. Gilabert, A. Gaxiola, P. Marquet, and J. Montero. 2020. Analysis of Chile's new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC https://cambioglobal.uc.cl/images/opinion/Análisis_propuesta_Nueva_NDC_Chile_CCG-UC_23_Abril_vfinal.pdf

⁵⁷https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/NDC_Chile_2020_espan%CC%83ol-1.pdf

- Peatland: by 2025, peatland areas and any other types of wetland will be identified under a national inventory. By 2030, standardized metrics will be developed to evaluate the capacity of wetlands (especially peatlands) for climate change adaptation or mitigation, implementing actions to enhance these co-benefits in five pilot sites in public or private protected areas in the country.
- Restoration Plan: by 2021, a National Plan for the Restoration of Landscapes will be developed, which will consider, by 2030, to incorporate to the restoration process 1,000,000 hectares of landscapes, prioritizing those facing highest social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities
- Ocean: For new protected areas: By 2030, protect at least 10% of under-represented marine eco-regions (Humboldt, Central Chile, Araucanía and Chiloe), in the framework of a participatory marine spatial planning, based on scientific data and taking into account criteria to tackle the effects of climate change. b) By 2025, protect at least 20 coastal wetlands as new protected areas. c) By 2030, protect at least 10 additional coastal wetlands as protected areas.
- Ocean: For all marine protected areas of Chile: a) By 2025: 100% of marine protected areas created up to 2020 will have a management or administration plans including actions for adaptation to climate change. b) By 2025: Management or administration plans of at least 40% of the marine protected areas created before 2020 will be implemented through monitoring, control, community involvement and threat control programs. c) By 2030: 100% of marine protected areas created between 2020 and 2025 will have management or administration plans including actions for adaptation to climate change. d) By 2030: Management or administration plans for 100% of the marine protected areas created up to 2020 will be implemented, through monitoring, control, community involvement and threat control programs. e) By 2030: Implementation of a methodology for the evaluation of management effectiveness of 100% management or administration plans of marine protected areas in order to track the progress of targets proposed in the plans for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- Ocean: The co-benefits of different ecosystems in marine protected areas will be assessed with respect to climate change mitigation and adaptation. a) By 2025: Three marine protected areas of Chile will have standardized M&E frameworks for the evaluation of their capacities for adaptation or mitigation to climate change. b) By 2030: Framework for monitoring and verification of adaptation or mitigation capacities will be applied in at least five marine protected areas, whilst strengthening co-benefits in their management plans.