

Readiness Proposal

with FAO for Republic of Chile

03 December 2021 | Adaptation Plan Update



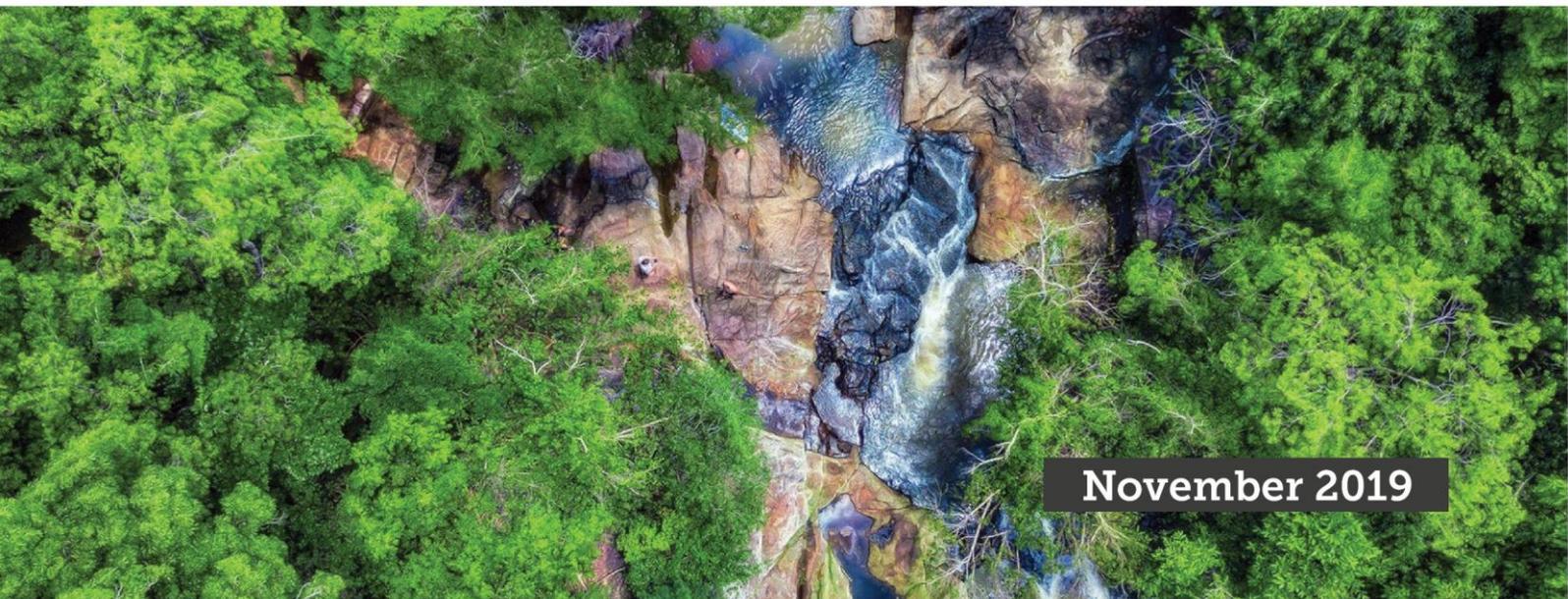
GREEN
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PROPOSAL TEMPLATE



Proposal title:	Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) in Chile
Country:	Chile
National designated authority:	Ministry of Finance
Implementing Institution:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Date of first submission:	16 November 2020
Date of current submission / version number	24 November 2021 V.04



November 2019

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Country submitting the proposal	Country name: Chile Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point: Ministry of Finance Name of contact person: Mr. Alejandro Weber Pérez Contact person's position: Undersecretary Telephone number: +56 2 28282007 +56 2 28282017 Email: aweber@hacienda.gov.cl Full office address: Teatinos 120, Santiago, Chile Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: iguaiardo@hacienda.gov.cl MJadrijevic@mma.gob.cl GSantis@mma.gob.cl	
1.2 Date of initial submission	16 November 2020	
1.3 Last date of resubmission	27 September 2021	Version number V.03
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: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO) Name of official: Elizabeth A. Bechdol Position: Deputy Director General Telephone number: +39 06 57051800 Email: DDG-Bechdol@fao.org ; OCB-Director@fao.org Full office address: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: FAO-CHL@fao.org Rodrigo.vasquez@fao.org Mariamercedes.proano@fao.org Sergio.hinojosaramos@fao.org
1.5 Title of the Readiness support proposal	Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) in Chile	
1.6 Type of Readiness support sought	<input type="checkbox"/> I. Capacity building <input type="checkbox"/> II. Strategic frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Adaptation planning	

- IV. Pipeline development
- V. Knowledge sharing and learning

1.7 Brief summary of the request

Chile is considered by the UNFCCC criteria as a highly vulnerable country to climate change and is making an effort to tackle these circumstances in a systematic way, even in a context of limited financial and human resources and existing gaps in knowledge on physical, social and economic climate change vulnerability.

In accordance with the country's commitments to its NDCs (2020), by 2022 Chile's National Adaptation Plan shall be updated and in the first stages of implementation. To fulfill this commitment, financial support from the GCF Readiness Programme is crucial and will contribute to overcome barriers and fill existent gaps and meet the country's goal of reducing its vulnerability, enhancing its adaptive capacity and strengthening its resilience to climate change at national, sub-national and sectoral levels.

Barriers and gaps that have been identified are: (i) weak coordination between administrative levels of decision making and lack of capacity at sub-national level; (ii) a rudimentary monitoring and reporting adaptation scheme that makes difficult to evaluate progress and report; (iii) weak participation and prioritization of most vulnerable and groups of special interest in adaptation processes and identify adaptation solutions; (iv) lack of costing of adaptation measures and financial strategies; (v) poor knowledge of the private sector needs and lack of public-private joint work on adaptation, and (vi) lack of guidance on specific topics for policy makers to elaborate adaptation plans. In addition, the Tourism sectoral plan requires specific vulnerability studies and a financial plan to properly implement its measures, which will be addressed by the present project.

In this context of multi-sectoral and national adaptation planning efforts, the GCF grant will help deliver on the country's readiness needs on national adaptation capacities and build on institutions, processes of stakeholder engagement, and existing work already underway.

The overall objective of this request is to 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), as the guiding instrument to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities, in particular, in the development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels.

The expected outputs of this proposal are: coordination between institutions at national and sub-national levels of decision making enhanced and strengthened; monitoring and report system for adaptation in Chile operative; vulnerability assessment carried out and adaptation solutions proposed for indigenous people in Chile; vulnerable systems identified and prioritized, and a set of adaptation solutions identified for the updated NAP; a financial plan and a portfolio of projects for future financing for the NAP, and guidelines for adaptation plans to elaborate their financial strategies available; private sector's needs and the required enabling conditions to strengthen their involvement in adaptation identified, and public-private cooperation schemes and a road map for future work are developed; guidance on methods and metrics for formulation of sub-national climate change adaptation plans, gender, disaster risk, nature-based solutions and water security developed; vulnerability assessment done and adaptation solutions proposed for three touristic destinations in Chile, and the Tourism sectoral plan counts with a financial plan and a project portfolio to implement its measures; and the updated NAP approved and published.

In order to ensure the participation of all sectors, the project includes gender and Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLC) approach as part of the consultation process for the NAP. These two groups face a number of problems

related to inclusion and lack of opportunities, such as wage gaps, discrimination, and less inclusion in the labor market, which is more noticeable in rural and low-income areas. The project will address the inclusion of these groups through various actions and strategies.

Although the components of this proposal have been designed for the benefit of the entire population of Chile, they will directly benefit the most vulnerable groups in the country, which will be identified and prioritized in the process itself, and specific groups of the population that already have been included in the proposal's activities, such as women and indigenous peoples. Additionally, a special focus has been placed on the private sector.

1.8 Total requested amount and currency	USD 599,893	1.9 Implementation period	24 months
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1.10 Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
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1.11 Complementarity and coherence of existing readiness support	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Currently, Chile has approval from the Readiness Working Group (RWG) to execute the following proposals: "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. "Strategic Frameworks and entity support for Chile" (2017, CAF), to strengthen a portfolio of prioritized projects through feasibility studies, financial structuring, national social and environmental safeguards guides. 3. "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. Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Sector" (2019, FAO), to strengthen government capacity to lead the adaptation process for the Forestry, Agricultural and Livestock Sector
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GCF support for the formulation of adaptation planning processes is helping Chile strengthen decision-making based on best available science and meaningful stakeholder engagement. GCF Readiness support began with RS-001 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 activity 2.3.1 which aimed at developing the strong capacity of the NDA to define priority areas as well as activities for private sector funding. This support was followed by RS003 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. IFC). These outputs evolved (RS-004) into the national capacity for the development of a coherent framework that allows for the elaboration of National Adaptation Plans. Thus, the NAP builds upon results of previous GCF Readiness (RS-001, RS-003, and RS-004). It is one of the final outputs of an ongoing readiness process initiated in 2016. Also, as showed in

Table 3, the ongoing project RS-005 (update the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry, Agriculture, and Livestock Sector) is linked with the NAP at the national level, because it is the first national adaptation plan in the update process, serving as an example in many aspects of the process to generate lessons learned for the NAP and from the COVID-19 contingency. There will also be complementarity regarding the M&E systems and dissemination platforms. This will be done through regular meetings of the technical teams of both projects to coordinate actions and exchange lessons. There is also coordination by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change and at sub-national with Regional Committees on Climate Change. Finally, it is important to mention the differences between both plans, because the RS-005 is sectorial and the NAP has a national focus.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1. Chilean climate change context

Chile has advanced in modelling future impacts of climate change in recent years. The results of these studies show an increase in temperatures throughout the country, with higher intensity in the northern zone (1,5°C to 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 the 2031-2050 period will be dryer compared to the historical mean, and that the most affected areas due to rainfall reduction will be the regions between Atacama and Los Lagos, where most of the population and agriculture systems are currently located.

The latest studies that support predictions for Chile are climate projections conducted by the Center for Climate and Resilience Research (CR2) in the project "Climate Simulations"¹, which estimated changes for several variables for the whole country; the study "Determination of the risk of the impacts of Climate Change on the

¹ MMA and CR2. 2021. Available at: <http://simulaciones.cr2.cl/>

coasts of Chile², which includes impacts of sea level rise and wave climate for the coasts of Chile, including its island territory, and the elaboration of Climate Risk Maps³ for the country, using the commune as the smallest unit. Notwithstanding these studies must be permanently updated and improved, they represent the current basis for the NAP updating process.

Find as Annex 1, Figure 7 that shows some results of the CR2 Climate Simulations, as an example for future climate projections in the country.

On the other hand, extreme weather events have increased in the last decades. A mega-drought has affected the country for more than a decade and has become the most extensive and long drought in its history. Other events are being studied by scientists, such as floods that have affected different regions of the country, highlighting those occurred in Atacama Region in 2015, in which the driest desert of the world is located, events that have not precedent in the last 80 years.

Surge and wave climate has affected the country in its coasts, too, during the previous years with much more intensity than in previous decades, becoming more frequent, and other rare events with almost no precedents have also occurred in the past years, such as waterspouts and twisters.

The intensification of forest fires is a matter of concern for the country, in which quick and effective response is needed. During January 2017, Chile experienced its worst forest fire season: around than five hundred thousand hectares of forest burnt, also affecting households and their dwellings. Record high temperatures were register during that month: 44,9°C in Biobío Region the highest temperature registered in the country ever. It is believed that the dry conditions of the soil, vegetation, and wind, along with the mega-drought still remaining in the country, were the factors that triggered this situation, all of them as a consequence of the impacts of climate change. This scenery highpoints the urgency of acting, especially for the adaptation of vulnerable groups and ecosystems.

Extreme weather events and disasters as a consequence of those, are expected to increase further due to the combination of climate change effects and the natural variability, which is influenced strongly by three climate drivers: El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) and the Antarctic Oscillation (AAO).

Other impacts already shown in the country are those related to the slow onset events, for instance, the impacts in the cryosphere. Recent studies indicate that climate variability factors (ENSO, PDO) affect considerably snow accumulation and mountain flow regimes. Historical changes in temperatures have altered the flow of lower elevation rivers, which suggests a possible development of a future threshold effect that could burst if the temperature increase, noted during the last decades, continues⁴. Other large components of the cryosphere are glaciers, where recent evidence shows a backward trend in most of them⁵.

Another slow onset event has been studied for the country: sea-level changes. The study cited previously "Determination of the risk of the impacts of Climate Change on the coasts of Chile", projected sea-level changes towards the middle of the 21st century, considering the RCP 8,5 scenario. The projections present slight increases in the sea level, between 11 to 14 centimeters. The northern area shows the highest rate of sea-level rise reaching 14 centimeters near the coast. Although the impacts on sea-level rise should be kept in mind, for the country these are less significant compared to the impacts of telluric phenomena (earthquakes and tsunamis). Find as Annex 2 a Figure 8 that presents an example of the projections made.

On the contrary, the impacts due to surge and wave height (extreme events) are of most significance, as stated before. Its effects can be currently observed when studying beach erosion, and it is expected that in the future, this phenomenon will increase the risk also of infrastructure, population, and ecosystems, due to an intensification of the variable. Figure 9 in Annex 3 shows current rates of erosion in some beaches, and Figure 10 in Annex 4 shows the changes in height of the significant wave.

² MMA. 2019. Available at: <http://catalogador.mma.gob.cl:8080/geonetwork/srv/spa/resources.get?uuid=394d4db6-41ec-4b26-b0f3-b261009a6876&fname=2019-09-23%20-%20Informe%20V00%20CCCostas%20-%20Resumen%20Ejecutivo%20-%20Rev.1.pdf&access=public>

³ MMA. 2021. Available at: <http://arclim.meteorologia.cl/>

⁴ McPhee, J., Cortés, G., Rojas, M., García, L., Descalzi, A., y Vargas, L. 2014. "Downscaling Climate Changes for Santiago: What Effects can be Expected?". En K. Krellenberg y B. Hansjürgens (eds.). Climate Adaptation Santiago. Berlin y Heidelberg: Springer, pp. 19-41.

⁵ Le Quesne, C., Acuña, C., Boninsegna, J. A., Rivera, A., & Barichivich, J. 2009. Long-term glacier variations in the Central Andes of Argentina and Chile inferred from historical records and tree-ring reconstructed precipitation. *Palaeogeography Palaeoclimatology Palaeoecology*, 281(3-4), pp. 334-344

In addition to the above, with the support of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), a study is being carried out to identify the costs of inaction in activities related to four sectors: agriculture, water resources, fisheries and port infrastructure. This study will be available in late 2021 and will provide a good source of information for the NAP updating process.

Projected climate impacts and current vulnerabilities and risks are available on the aforementioned Risk Map Platform (<https://arclim.mma.gob.cl/>). The most vulnerable populations and systems impacted by the projected effects of climate change can be consulted on this website.

2.1.1 Climate impacts in the tourism sector in Chile

The tourism sector in Chile has economic importance representing 3.1% of GDP directly and 10.1% adding all its contributions, while its contribution to employment in the country is 4.4% directly and 9.9% adding all its contributions, with an increase of 26.3% between 2013 and 2018⁶. In terms of exports of goods and services, it represents 5.1% of total goods (in fifth place nationally) and 32.6% of total services exported by Chile⁷.

Within tourism, in Chile, the main destinations are related to outdoor destinations: beaches, nature, mountains, rural, lakes, and rivers. Within the 89 main tourist destinations in Chile (consolidated, emerging, and potential) 71 correspond to non-urban destinations⁸. There is an increase in tourism in these destinations. Particularly among the State's protected areas, estimates have determined that visits and tourist expenditure in Chile increased progressively. In fact, 51% of tourists who come to Chile on vacation, have nature as their main motivation⁹. Also, there is a 14.1% increase in these destinations from 2015-2016 to 2018⁹. It is in this context of tourism; outdoors, intimately linked to biodiversity and vulnerability to climate change; that FAO appears as an organization capable of offering a cross-cutting view of the problem and providing comprehensive solutions for successful adaptation to climate change.

Climate change impacts have an uneven distribution in the tourism industry, being particularly harmful to vulnerable types of tourism and small businesses, which have limited flexibility to adapt their business model. The changes in temperatures and precipitation, the loss of biodiversity and the occurrence of extreme climatic events result in the loss of natural tourist attractions and in an increased risk for visitors.

The Risk Maps³ show that increased temperatures, decreased rainfall, elevation of the zero isotherm and decrease of snow accumulation will affect the conditions for activities related to snow in the winter season. Regarding extreme weather events, the increase in storm surge and storm events will affect the coastline, causing coastal erosion, beach erosion, closure of fish-coves and ports. Finally, the increase in wildfires occurrence, due to high temperatures, drought and wind patterns as a result of climate change effects, put in risk the tourist heritage associated with the natural landscape and ecosystems, with the consequent loss of attractiveness and detriment to the economic condition of the sector.

Progress must be made in the analysis of the climate risk of the heritage and tourist attractions related to the loss of terrestrial biodiversity, the decrease in the availability of fresh water in lakes, lagoons, rivers, waterfalls and rapids, and risks associated with extreme hydro-climatic events.

2.2 Chile's framework for climate change policy, NAP and other policies

NAP and sectoral plans

In 2014 the Ministry of Environment (MMA) launched the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (NAP), the main policy for adaptation in the country, which gives general guidelines for adaptation, along with a set of cross-cutting actions to cope with climate vulnerability, such as capacity building for the public sector; measures for formal education; strengthening institutional arrangements and normative; incorporate climate change in other public areas, such as public investment, environmental evaluation, risks, and others.

⁶ MINECON. 2019. Available at: https://www.sernatur.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/cuenta_publica_participativa_2018.pdf

⁷ MINECON. 2017. Available at: <https://www.sernatur.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/20170731-ANUARIO-TURISMO-2016-julio.pdf>

⁸ MINECON. 2018. Available at: <http://www.subturismo.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Informe-de-Intensidad-Tur%C3%ADstica-y-Definici%C3%B3n-de-Destinos-Tur%C3%ADsticos-2018-1.pdf>

⁹ MINECON. 2017. Available at: <http://www.subturismo.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/20180125-Turismo-Sustentable-en-APE-apuesta-presente-y-futuro.pdf>

The NAP-2014 also incorporates adaptation plans for nine (9) prioritized sectors: 1. Agriculture, livestock, and forestry; 2. Biodiversity; 3. Fisheries and aquaculture; 4. Health; 5. Infrastructure; 6. Cities; 7. Energy; 8. Tourism; and 9. Water resources.

The process to develop the draft project of the Framework Law for Climate Change (2019) highlighted the importance to include two (2) new sectors to the previously prioritized ones: 10. Mining and 11. Coastal areas. Consequently, eleven (11) sectors for adaptation sectoral plans are currently prioritized in the national policy.

Between 2013 and 2019 the Ministry of Environment along with the corresponding institutions, elaborated and started to implement the NAP-2014 and the first generation of eight (8) sectoral adaptation plans: Agriculture, Livestock, and Forestry; Biodiversity; Fisheries and Aquaculture; Health; Infrastructure; Cities; Energy and Tourism.

The Agriculture, Livestock, and Forestry (2013) completed a first five-year cycle of implementation and the Ministry of Agriculture is currently updating the plan, with funds of the GCF (Project RS-005). The Biodiversity plan (2014), implemented by the Ministry of Environment, has also completed its first cycle and a project proposal has been presented to the GCF for funding, to update the plan, as it is indicated in Table 4. The Fisheries and Aquaculture plan (2015) has recently completed its first cycle of implementation, and will be updated with national budget, a process led by the Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture. The Health plan (2016, Ministry of Health); Infrastructure plan (2017, Ministry of Public Works); Cities plan (2018; Ministry of Housing and Urbanism) and Energy plan (2018, Ministry of Energy) are under implementation by the corresponding institutions and will be updated according to the NDC commitments (Table 1).

The Tourism¹⁰ plan, approved in December 2019, has components that can be improved, and that were not addressed at the time, due to lack of capacity. During the elaboration of the plan, there were not enough financial resources to elaborate a financial strategy portfolio to implement the plan measures, and to carry out vulnerability studies in tourist destinations. During 2020, due to the COVID19 crisis, public spending has been directed to face the crisis, and it has not been possible to allocate specific funds to these activities.

In the current proposal, activities in Outcomes 3.2 and 3.4 have been included that will help to complement and strengthen the Tourism plan. These activities are: 1) a vulnerability assessment and elaboration of adaptation measures of 3 touristic destinations of relevance in the country, considering cross-cutting approaches such as ecosystem services and nature based solutions, water security, and vulnerable communities and gender gaps, complementing the Measure 13 of the Tourism plan; and 2) a financing strategy and project portfolio for the plan.

With regards to the Water Resources Plan (sector number 9, identified in the NAP 2014), this sector is very complex, particularly its institutionality, which is comprised of more than thirty institutions with legal competences. Additionally, water rights are privately owned in Chile, which increases the degree of complexity to develop a plan that considers a broad participation. Therefore, to elaborate this plan, a participative process must be deployed, both complex and expensive, for which Chile does not have sufficient resources. Notwithstanding that, progress has been made in carrying out vulnerability assessments that will provide useful information to identify adaptation solutions, and a project will be presented to the readiness program of the GCF for this sectoral adaptation plan. This project is included in the list of projects to the GCF, detailed in Section 2.6.

With regards to the Coastal Areas plan, during 2019, an assessment was done to identify vulnerabilities and risks for the coasts in continental territory and islands in Chile, which will feed the future plan. In the case of the adaptation plan of Mining, further investigation in relation to the climate vulnerabilities for the sector will be put in place shortly. The Ministry of the Environment oversees the coordination of these two policies, along with the correspondent sectors (Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Mining, respectively), and is planning the elaboration of these plans, which will be developed both with national budget.

¹⁰ MMA and MINECON. 2019. Available at: <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Plan-de-Adaptacion-al-Cambio-Climatico-del-sector-Turismo-en-Chile.pdf>

Subnational action plans of climate change

The country has made progress in developing climate change action plans at the subnational level. Chile has sixteen administrative regions and four of them are in the final phase of preparing their climate change action plan: Region of Copiapó, Region of Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins, Region of Los Lagos and Region of Los Ríos. These plans are elaborated under participatory processes with the Climate Change Regional Committees (CORECC), and the coordination of the Ministry of Environment. These plans are supported by the GCF, Project RS-004.

The territorial vision has been prioritized, developing these plans that contain both mitigation and adaptation actions, as a way to take advantage of synergies. The action plans have also been incorporated in the climate change bill as the regional tools for action against climate change.

The sixteen administrative regions mentioned, comprise a total of 346 communes. In recent years, the Department of Local Environmental Management of the Ministry of the Environment has conducted several programs to create capacities at the municipal level, and to certify local Governments according to their degree of progress in environmental issues, including climate change.

In 2014, at the initiative of the NGO Adapt-Chile, the Chilean Network of Municipalities against Climate Change¹¹ (RedMuniCC) was created as a community of support and technical collaboration, open to all municipalities in Chile that wish to make an explicit commitment to plan and manage their territory, considering climate change. Several local governments already have climate change plans. It is an objective of the National Government to increase this amount, and to do it strategically, and to provide the municipalities with tools and support guides to strengthen their own capacity.

Long -Term Strategy and Nationally Determined Contribution

Currently, Chile is developing its Long-Term Strategy¹² (LTS) through a participatory process. The main objectives of the Chilean LTS are to achieve national neutrality target by 2050 and enhance resilience. Regarding adaptation, the strategy will establish a vision towards 2050 and goals for adaptation in general, and for the eleven (11) prioritized sectors mentioned before.

During 2020, an extensive and broad participatory process was carried out, with public stakeholders and civil society, in which workshops were held for all mitigation and adaptation sectors, and for cross-cutting issues to be incorporated into the LTS. The sectoral vision of each adaptation sector and their objectives and goals have been elaborated in coordination with the respective sectors, considering the results of those workshops. A draft of document was submitted to citizen consultation, which was finished in July 2021, and is currently undergoing a review process by public institutions of the comments made by the civil society. Once public, the LTS will be an input for the update of the NAP.

The LTS ambitious targets are fully in line with and have been prepared considering Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution commitments (NDC¹³ 2020), approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability, and presented to the UNFCCC in April 2020.

Key stakeholders have been called to participate in the LTS, NDC, and sectorial plans processes, who will also take part in the updating of the NAP. All the processes mentioned in this proposal are carried out in the broadest way, considering actors from civil society, academia, the private sector, NGOs, among others.

The NDC established deadlines for the formulation/updating of each sectorial plan and the NAP (crosscutting measures). The commitments for adaptation component are as follows:

¹¹ Chilean Network of Municipalities against Climate Change. 2014. Available at: <https://actionlac.net/redmunico/>

¹² MMA. 2020. Available on: <https://consultasciudadanas.mma.gob.cl/storage/consultation/oHhZIAWni43KivqtamwTSF7FT7JDzIGeDgvOCPIQ.pdf>

¹³ Government of Chile. 2020. Available at: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Chile%20First/Chile%27s_NDC_2020_english.pdf

Table 1: Commitments on Adaptation Component Chilean NDC, 2020.

AREA	Chilean NDC 2020 Commitments
Plans and instruments	2021: -Adaptation will be part of the LTS including goals and targets 2022: -Updated NAP -Sectoral plans for Water resources, Coastal areas and Mining 2021-2028: -Updated sectoral plans for: Agriculture, forestry and livestock, Biodiversity, Fisheries and aquaculture, Health, Infrastructure, Cities, Energy, Tourism. -Development of sub-national action plans for the 16 regions in the country.
Vulnerability and Risks	-Climate Risks Atlas at the community level. -Determination of inaction costs and Assessment for historical losses and damages related to climate change impacts in the country. -Risk assessment for the most vulnerable groups with gender focus.
Monitoring and evaluation	-Indicators of progress and impact for all the adaptations policies.
Non-governmental stakeholders	-Construct a register of non-governmental adaptation actions (2025). -Mechanisms of public-private cooperation to boost the execution of adaptation actions at national and territorial scale (2030).
Areas of urgent action: Water and Sanitation	-It is recognized as an area of greater urgency: water resources. -Strategic plans in all basins. -Definition of water risk indicator. -Water consumption management program (water footprint in HuellaChile). -Commitment is maintained and includes Sanitation. -All new water infrastructure (reservoirs) must consider in its evaluation protect the population and give priority to human consumption in situation of risk.
Areas of urgent action: Disaster Risk Management	-Implementation of the national policy on Disaster Risk Management. -Development of guidance for displacement and human mobility related to climate. -Climate change adaptation included in sub-national Disaster Risk Reduction plans.

The NDC also includes a Social Pillar, which indicates that to ensure its adequate implementation, the following criteria will be considered in the design, application and monitoring of each commitment:

1. Contribute to the fulfillment of one or more Sustainable Development Goals (SDG);
2. Respecting and promoting the responsibilities related to a just transition towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy (Just transition);
3. Favor water access in terms of proper quantity and quality (Water security);
4. Consider a fair allocation of costs and benefits, with a focus on gender (Gender);
5. Prioritize effective measures that present the lowest economic, environmental and social costs (Cost-efficiency);
6. Favor the application of Nature-based solutions, understood as actions seeking to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, addressing social challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing benefits for human well-being and biodiversity (NbS);
7. Consider the best scientific evidence available, and analyze traditional knowledge of indigenous people and local knowledge systems (Types of knowledge/ Indigenous people) and
8. Consider the active engagement of citizens through participation mechanisms (Active Engagement).

These criteria have been included in the activities of the present proposal in diverse ways, so they will be considered in the updated NAP and its tools and guidance for future policy and solutions related to climate change adaptation.

The NDC also includes a commitment in the adaptation component with regards to the private sector to “implement mechanisms of public-private cooperation to boost the execution of adaptation actions at national and territorial scale (by 2030)”. In this proposal an output has been included on this matter.

Climate Change Framework Law Project

In addition to the above, a Project Climate Change Framework Law has been presented to the National Parliament. This law incorporates the long-term goal of greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050 and mentions the NAP

and the sectoral plans as policy instruments for its implementation. It is expected that, if approved, the Law will strengthen the current policies and institutional arrangements for adaptation.

The proposed law also includes the 'Regional Climate Change Plans' as policy instruments on climate change for the sixteen (16) administrative regions of the country. Currently, four Regional Climate Change Plans are being developed, coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, for the following regions: Region of Coquimbo; Region of Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins; Region of Los Ríos and Region of Los Lagos.

NAP 2014 Monitoring and Reporting

The Ministry of Environment monitors and reports the state of progress of the NAP and the sectoral plans on implementation through the elaboration of an annual report. This represents a performance report and does not consider vulnerability or adaptation indicators. As an example,

Table 2 shows a summary of the last report (2019) that was constructed with the information of 2018 implementation advances.

Table 2: Annual report of the NAP (2019)

Plan	Spent 2018 (Public and other resources in Chilean pesos)	Level of Implementation 2018
NAP crosscutting measure	\$16,377,469,539	70%
Agriculture, livestock and forestry	\$28,447,214,916	84%
Biodiversity	\$1,992,902,076	60%
Fisheries and aquaculture	\$5,866,000,000	67%
Health	\$34,000,000	16%
Infrastructure	Report every 2 years	Report every 2 years
Energy	\$2,300,000	No report
Cities	No report	No report
TOTAL	\$52,719,887,531	

The information for the annual report is requested by the Ministry of Environment to the sectors, collected in data sheets, process and revised. This mechanism needs to be improved in order to increase the efficiency and data security for public institutions to report the information, and to allow access of the information to the general public. The present proposal includes activities in this regard.

It should be noted that the annual report only considers the advances of the measures of the NAP and sectoral plans in terms of performance and does not include indicators for adaptation or vulnerability. This will also be addressed in the present proposal.

Currently, the country is working in determining a set of indicators for climate variables, vulnerability and adaptation, supported by the CBIT Chile Project Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework (GEF), which will be available at the end of 2021, and will help the country to identify their progress in reducing the vulnerability and adapting to climate change.

2.3. Current institutional arrangements

In general, it has been acknowledged that Chile has elaborated a strong scientific base of information and that the first generation of adaptation instruments, regardless of their specific weaknesses, has led the way towards effective adaptation processes that should be continued, in particular, the implementation of concrete actions.

In this scenario, the GCF grant will help address gaps, barriers and needs for adaptation to climate change in the country, considering the advances and lessons learned and to comply with Chile's commitments in its NDC, through a revised and updated version of the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change as the leading

instrument to guide climate change adaptation in the country, at national and subnational scale, and for all prioritized sectors for the next period.

The current proposal has been built on existing institutional and scientific capacities, which have enabled the Chilean public sector to carry out its climate change policy to date. Figure 1 and Figure 2 , shows the general structure of the Chilean policy in climate change:

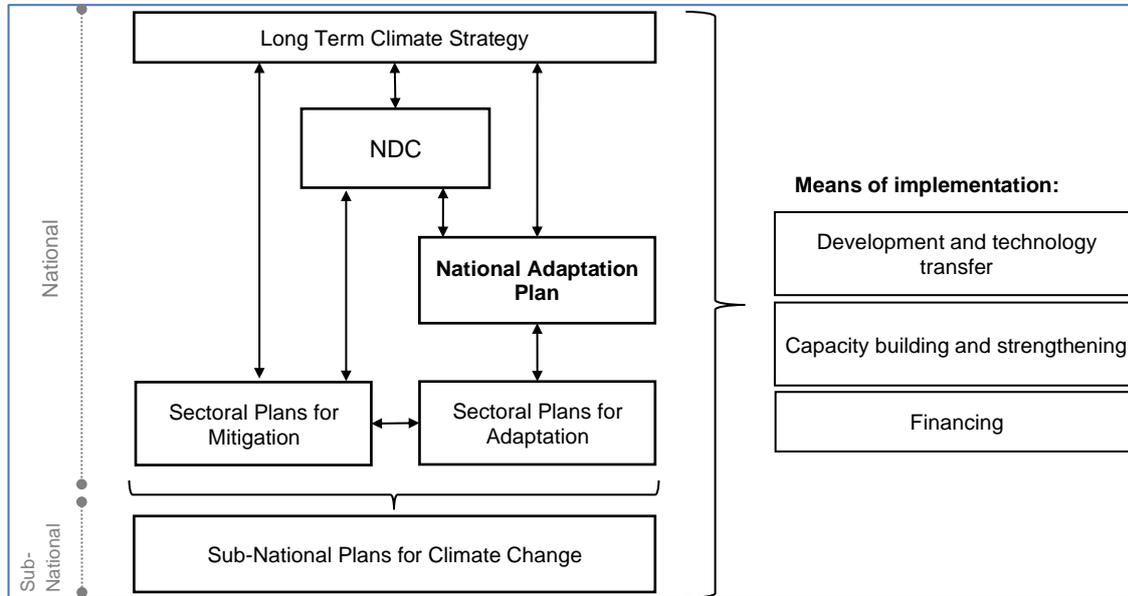


Figure 1 Summary of climate change policies at national and sub-national scale, and their relations

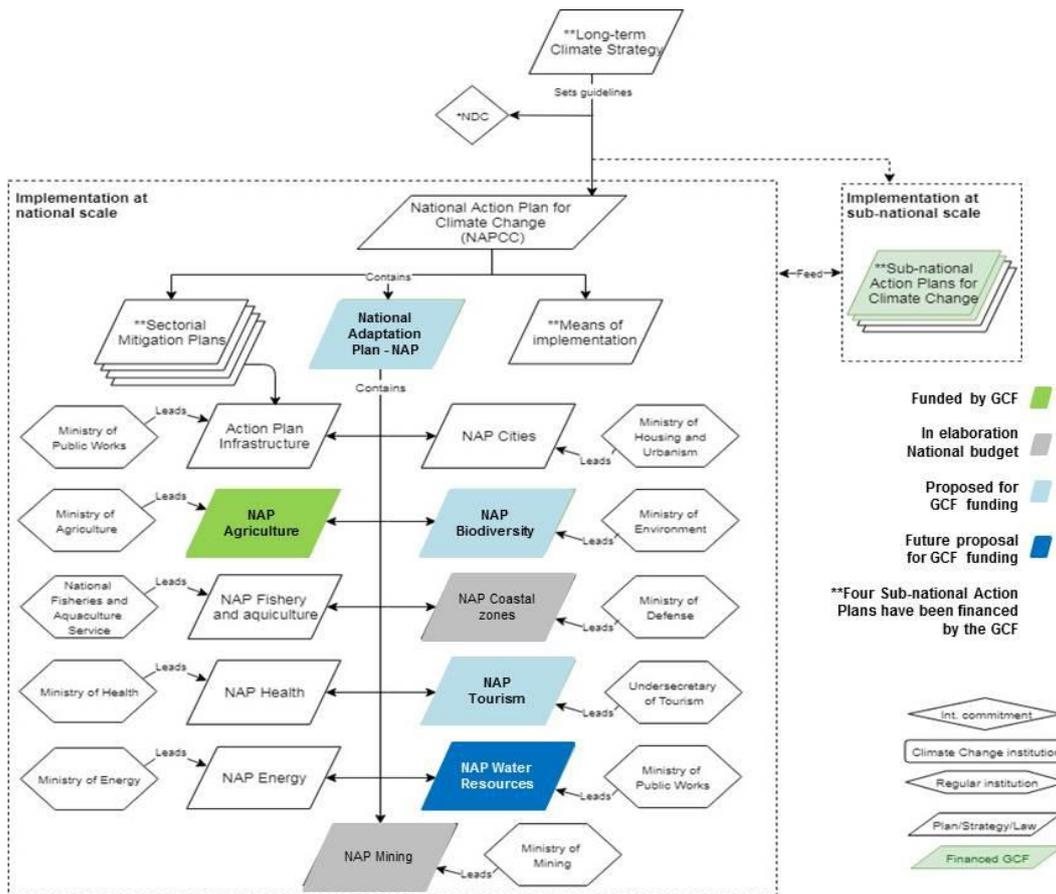


Figure 2 Scheme of components and relations for the implementation of climate actions in Chile. In green plans that are currently been proposed or implemented through the GCF.

To coordinate and supervise the elaboration and implementation of climate change policies, Chile has established a governance structure at national, sub-national inter-sectorial levels (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

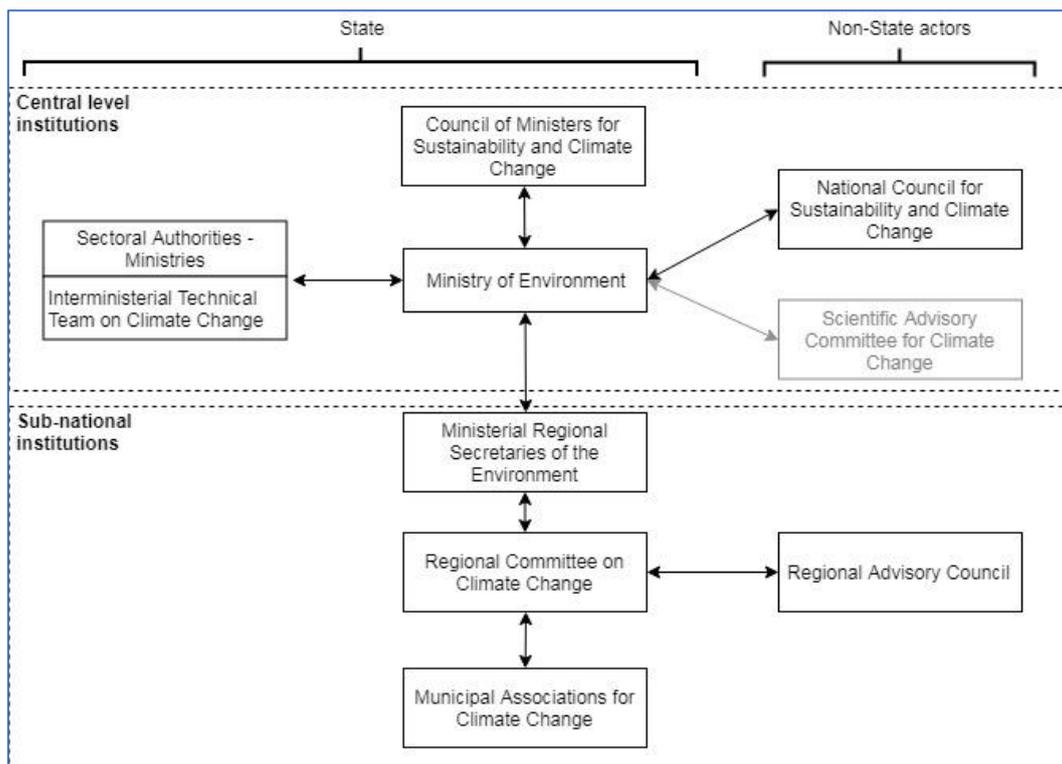


Figure 3: Organizational structure for the implementation of the national policy on climate change. In gray, institutions that are being proposed but not implemented yet.

At a national scale, the Inter-ministerial Technical Team of Climate Change (ETICC), composed by technical representatives of Ministries and other public institutions related to climate change and coordinated by the Climate Change Office of the Ministry of Environment, oversees designing and implementing climate change instruments, which are approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability. A similar structure is replicated at sub-national scale, where the Regional Committees on Climate Change (CORECC) have the responsibility of elaborating and implementing the Sub-National Action Plans for Climate Change, with the support of the ETICC and the Ministry of Environment. The CORECC presents a mixed composition of sub-national authorities and technical representatives.

In addition, Environment Advisory Councils exist by Law¹⁴ at national and sub-national scale, comprised of members from the private sector, civil society, and academia, which help the ETICC and CORECCs with relevant information for decision-making. Local Governments (Municipalities) are encouraged to implement local climate actions with the support from the CORECCs, where they can participate as active members.

The creation of the ETICC and the CORECCs was crucial in advancing climate policies. Nonetheless, coordination frameworks and decision making need to be reviewed and improve for this new NAP cycle that considers the challenge of empowering the subnational governments through the Regional Climate Change Plans. In this sense, much more coordination is needed between the national and regional/local level of decision making, and the latter administrations need further support and guidance to prepare for climate change impacts and planning adaptation in the local scale. Additionally, the coherence between the local and regional actions on climate change and the NAP and the sectoral plans is weak or nonexistence, thus further improvement needs to be taken on this matter.

With the approval of the Climate Change Framework Law, a new body should be created: the Scientific Advisory Committee for Climate Change, which should give the scientific basis for the elaboration of climate change tools and shall be constituted by distinguished national scientists. During the COP25 Presidency preparations, a scientific committee was established and gave several valuable inputs for the COP25, the update process of the NDC, and the NAP process, which has been considered for the current project. The Scientific Committee was

¹⁴ BCN. 2021. Available at: <https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=30667>

crucial to comply with Chilean goals towards the COP and the NDC update and should be maintained to improve decision making in adaptation.

Institutionality for disaster risk

The National Emergency Office (ONEMI) of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security is the national institution responsible for the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the country. ONEMI leads and coordinates the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction for this purpose, and the Ministry of Environment is part of this Platform.

In conjunction with the Platform, ONEMI has developed both the Policy and Strategic Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, which includes specific measures aimed at reducing the risks of different hazards, and Ministry of Environment also participates by implementing some of those actions.

In the NAP-2014 measures regarding risk identification were included in a very light manner, and the Ministry of Environment and ONEMI have collaborated both in the context of climate change and disaster risk. However, linkages between adaptation and disaster risk in national policies and action need to be strengthened for a concrete incorporation of the risk criteria to be reflected in the adaptation plans, and a strong coordination between both governances at all levels is needed, which has not been achieved so far. In the first semester of 2020, ONEMI together with the Ministry of Environment formed the Human Mobility and Climate Change Roundtable, which as its first work will generate a document on the characteristics of the phenomenon of human mobility in Chile in relation to climate change and disasters and guideline for policy makers on the matter.

The present proposal proposes an activity to develop guidance regarding the incorporation of disaster risk in adaptation plans and the improvement of governance structures, considering the advances in the country so far.

Private sector

The Ministry of the Environment has called on various actors from civil society, including the private sector, to participate in the processes of drafting the LTS, the NDC, the Climate Change Bill, and the adaptation plans (NAP and sectoral plans). The private sector has taken part of the citizen consultations of these policies.

Notwithstanding the above, an effective involvement of the private sector has not been yet achieved, both in the adaptation processes led by the State, and in incorporating risks and adaptation in their businesses and investments.

For the country, it is a priority to generate data and tools based on science, so that the private sector evaluates its risks and makes decisions with the best information available at the territorial level. In this sense, the Risk Map (ARCLIM) is a useful tool that also serves the private sector, and that it is expected to be maintained and updated over time. It is also a priority for the country that companies incorporate the climate dimension in their business development strategy.

The private sector stakeholders targeted by this adaptation planning proposal correspond mainly to national-level associations of different sectors, some of them organized in initiatives that, among others, include environmental, climate change, and sustainable development topics (Acción Empresas¹⁵, Pacto Global¹⁶) Notwithstanding this, an open invitation will be made to companies to participate in the proposed activities of the present project.

There is no clarity of the current understanding of the private sector on climate risks to their operations and supply chains. Some initiatives have been developed by the private sector itself to identify the actions that companies have taken in terms of adaptation, but this information is limited and there is no clarity regarding the level of investment that companies make in this area.

Also, the adaptation processes led by the Ministry of the Environment would benefit from additional information with respect to whether the national policy framework and the current enabling conditions are sufficient for the private sector to be actively involved in adaptation.

¹⁵ Acción Empresas. 2021. Available at: <https://accionempresas.cl/nosotros/nosotros/>

¹⁶ UN Global Compact Chile. 2021. <https://pactoglobal.cl/>

These gaps are expected to be addressed with the present proposal.

2.4. Challenges, barriers and gaps.

A final external evaluation of the NAP 2014 was carried out to analyze compliance in its implementation and identify gaps, barriers, and challenges for its updating.

In addition, general challenges, barriers and gaps were also identified, during the preparation of the NAP annual reports¹⁷, the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports, and also during the participatory processes carried out in the country for the Draft project of the Framework Law of Climate Change and the 2020 NDC update. Additionally, the activities of the COP25 Presidency during 2019 provided a significant amount of useful information to improve the NAP process. One of them is the report of the Scientific Committee for COP25: "Adaptation to climate change: gaps and recommendations"¹⁸.

Challenges, barriers and gaps previously identified by the external evaluation of the NAP 2014, the NAP annual reports and the report of the Scientific Committee for COP25, and which are expected to be addressed with this project, are the following:

1. *Weak coordination between administrative levels of decision making and lack of capacity at sub-national level.*
The ETICC and CORECCs were established by the NAP 2014, as the necessary institutional arrangements to implement its measures. Today, these institutions address all matters related to climate change at the national level (ETICC, Central Government) and sub-national level (CORECCs, in Regional Governments). However, we can identify weakness in coordination, both within the ETICC and CORECCs, and between administrative levels of decision making (ETICC and CORECCs as institutions; and the national representatives of the institutions that are part of the ETICC and their correspondent representatives in the CORECCs). Also, there is a need to increase knowledge and capacity at sub-national level.
2. *Rudimentary monitoring and reporting adaptation scheme, makes difficult to evaluate progress and report.*
Lack of definition of goals and indicators for monitoring, verification, and reporting the NAP and the sectoral plans is identified. This gap refers to both indicators of performance of the policies under implementation, and indicators regarding vulnerability, adaptive capacity, and resilience. Adaptation indicators are currently under construction, and the NAP has a very rudimentary monitoring and reporting scheme, which needs improvement.
3. *Weak participation of most vulnerable and groups of special interest in adaptation processes.*
In the elaboration of climate change policies there has been a good participation of civil society; however it is necessary to improve the participation of the most vulnerable groups in society, with special attention on groups of interest such as women, indigenous people and local communities.
4. *Need to prioritize vulnerable groups in the country and identify adaptation solutions.*
Despite several studies have been carried out since the 2014 NAP, which give account of the country's vulnerability, including the aforementioned Risk Maps, there is an ongoing need to update these assessments and prioritize vulnerable groups and systems, and identify adaptation solutions.
5. *NAP and sectoral plans lack financial strategies.*
One of the most notorious deficiencies in the adaptation plans to date is the lack of a detailed analysis of the implementation costs of their measures, financial strategies and identification of projects for implementation. The NAP and sectoral plans do not have financial plans and very few measures incorporate costing of implementation. Additionally, there is no guidance for sectoral and local plans in this matter.
6. *Poor knowledge of the private sector needs and lack of public-private joint work on adaptation.*

¹⁷ MMA. 2018. Available at: <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/3rd-BUR-Chile-SPANISH.pdf>

¹⁸ MINCIENCIA. 2019. Available at: https://cdn.digital.gob.cl/filer_public/d1/61/d1612dac-da21-46e7-af52-2ae1d1e4f196/1adaptacion-brechas-aldunce.pdf

There is a lack of information regarding the private sector's needs and their understanding of their climate risks, and no strategies on how to work jointly with the private sector, and incorporate them to the national adaptation process, in an effective manner. Private sector has taken part in the participatory processes of adaptation plans, but an effective incorporation of this sector, in all administrative scales, has not been yet achieved with regards to adaptation, mainly due to lack of capacity from the public sector.

7. *Lack of guidance on specific topics for policy makers to elaborate adaptation plans.*
There is a need to develop guidelines on specific topics, for use by policy makers in the preparation and updating of their sectoral and subnational plans, so that the NAP is recognized as the national benchmark that guides adaptation in the country. The topics already identified are gender, guides for sub-national plans, NbS and water security criteria, disaster risks, financial strategies for adaptation plans.
8. *The Tourism sectoral plan requires a specific vulnerability study and a financial plan to properly implement its measures.*
The 2019 Tourism sectoral plan (see Section 2.2) needs a financial plan and project portfolio to implement the plan measures, and complementary vulnerability studies in touristic destinations to establish adaptation solutions.

2.5. Related projects in the country.

Chile has received international funding to implement projects related to adaptation, such as Design and implement the NIAHS¹⁹ (partly financed by GEF) and "Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change of the Small Agriculture in the Chilean Region of O'Higgins" (financed by the Adaptation Fund). Both projects are focused on specific areas of the country, and both are good examples of local initiatives that help communities in adaptation to climate change and can be potentially replicated to other regions of the country.

In addition, there are other initiatives, from different sectors, that are worth highlighting, which are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: Projects targeting adaptation in the country

Project	Main Funding	Detail	Relation with NAP
Update the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry, Agriculture, and Livestock Sector (RS-005) ²⁰	GCF	Executed by the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), with FAO as implementing institution, from December 2019 to June 2022, to design the process for Update of the Climate Change National Adaptation Plan for the Forestry, Agriculture, and Livestock Sector.	Is the first sectorial national adaptation plan that is being updated, so is directly related with the NAP, and will help generate lessons learned about different processes: governance establishment (output 3.1.1), coordination at national and subnational level (output 3.1.1), participatory process (output 3.2.1), M&E (output 3.1.3), finance plan (outputs 3.4.1. and 3.4.2), and engagement with private sector (output 3.3.1).
Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change of the Small Agriculture in the Chilean Region of O'Higgins ²¹	Adaptation Fund	Executed by the MINAGRI and MMA, for 4 years starting August 2017, for strengthening adaptation in agriculture, livestock, and forestry of the most	This project is a pilot deriving from the agriculture, livestock, and forestry sectoral plan that aims to show how the joint implementation of

¹⁹ Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites

²⁰ MINAGRI. 2020. Available at: <https://www.odepa.gob.cl/temas-transversales/plan-de-adaptacion-nacional-al-cambio-climatico-sector-silvoagropecuario>

²¹ Adaptation Fund. 2015. Available at: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/enhancing-resilience-of-climate-change-of-the-small-agriculture-in-chilean-region-of-o-higgins/>

		vulnerable people for the sector: small farmers of the O'Higgins region, considering projected scenarios and a holistic approach to cope with future climate conditions.	measures of that plan can be successful at a territorial level. This represents an important pilot from which the NAP can take lessons learned and experience, especially in rainfed areas, which will contribute to outputs 3.1.2 and 3.2.1
Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program ("Sustainable MED") ²²	GEF	Executed by UNDP, from 2015 to 2019, to generate local capacities that allow the financing of sustainable productive activities with public and private co-financing.	Develops and promotes sustainable practices for Mediterranean environments to ensure an adapted sector to climate change with emphasis in local communities. It's a project that contributes to the NAP with information on local-scale adaptation measures (output 3.2.1) and lessons learned from working with local communities (output 3.1.2) and indigenous peoples (output 3.2.4).
National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV) ²³	World Bank	Executed by MINAGRI through the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), from 2017 to 2025, to strengthen Chile's capacity to establish new vegetation resources, helping to adapt to climate change, while supporting smallholders in the sustainable use of these resources.	Develops and promotes sustainable practices in country's forestry activities to ensure an adapted sector to climate change. Also, it is considered the main tool of the land use, land-use change, and forestry sector (LULUCF) to ensure compliance with Chile's NDC. This project provides lessons learned from the forestry sector and from the different processes carried out, that will contribute as inputs for the NAP: stakeholder engagement strategy (output 3.1.1), participatory process (3.2.1), communication (output 3.2.6) and adaptation measures (output 3.2.1).
Integrated National Monitoring and Assessment System on Forest Ecosystems (SIMEF) ²⁴	GEF	Executed by the MINAGRI agencies: Forestry Institute (INFOR), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), and the Natural Resources Information Center (CIREN), under execution since January 2015, to support Policies, Regulations, and SFM Practices Incorporating REDD+ and Biodiversity Conservation in Forest Ecosystems.	The project developed activities that will be used for the NAP: promoted sustainable practices in the country's forestry activities to ensure an adapted sector to climate change (output 3.2.1), established policies and regulatory frameworks for adaptation to climate change in the forestry sector (outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2), and establish a monitoring system of the country's forest and non-forest lands (output 3.1.3).
Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector ²⁵	GEF	Executed by the Undersecretary of Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment, under execution since August 2016, to reduce vulnerability to climate change in fisheries and aquaculture in Chile and increase its capacity of adaptation to climate change	This project will give inputs from the fishery and aquaculture sector, because it developed sustainable practices for specific regions on fishery and aquaculture activities to ensure adaptation to climate change (output 3.2.1), and reinforced the governance to achieve adaptation (output 3.1.1).

²² UNDP. 2015. Available at: <https://www.cl.undp.org/content/chile/es/home/projects/comunidades-mediterraneas-sostenibles.html>

²³ MINAGRI. 2017. Available at: <https://www.enccrv.cl/>

²⁴ GEF. 2015. Available at: <https://www.thegef.org/project/integrated-national-monitoring-and-assessment-system-forest-ecosystems-simef-support>

²⁵ GEF. 2016. Available at: <https://www.thegef.org/project/strengthening-adaptive-capacity-climate-change-fisheries-and-aquaculture-sector>

Reducing climate vulnerability and flood risk in coastal urban and semi-urban areas in cities in Latin America ²⁶	Adaptation Fund	Regional Project of Chile and Ecuador, for 5 years starting in July 2018, and executed in Chile by the MMA, which goal is to reduce vulnerability to climate-related floods, mudflows, and landslides in three coastal cities by mainstreaming a risk-based approach to adaptation, building collaboration and networking, and developing a culture of adaptation.	The project will provide information regarding the risks of floods and adaptation measures, contributing to outputs 3.2.1 and 3.2.3 of the NAP
Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Andean Communities through Climate Services (ENANDES) ²⁷	Adaptation Fund	Joint project with Colombia and Perú, for 3 years starting August 2019, and executed in Chile by the Chilean Meteorological Directorate, that seeks to enhance the capacity of society and communities to adapt to a changing climate by producing, communicating, and assessing useful information as the scientific evidence for decision- and policy-making to prepare and reduce damages from climatic hazards.	This project will provide information and lessons learned related to enhance community capacity on adaptation to climate change, which will contribute to the output 3.1.3 of the NAP.

2.6. GCF-NAP strategy

To advance in the adaptation strategy, the country needs resources to close barriers, gaps, and fulfill necessities to adapt to climate change through the NAP process, and to comply with the NDC commitments. Hereby, a proposal has been developed to access the GCF Readiness Programme resources for Adaptation to Climate Change Instruments.

Considering the current needs of the country, the following actions shall be taken to move forward:

1. Elaborate the Water resources plan by 2022.
2. Update the Agriculture, Livestock, and Forestry 2013 plan, first implementation cycle finished in 2018
3. Update the Biodiversity 2014 plan, first implementation cycle finished in 2019.
4. Update the NAP 2014 up to 2022, and complement and strengthen the Tourism plan, approved in late 2019. The NAP 2022 will reinforce the cross-cutting vision for adaptation in the country, considering lessons learned during its first period, filling the gaps and needs, and driving adaptation strategies to a higher level of understanding and development.

The new plans will consider the incorporation of economic assessments of measures, indicators of progress, and establishing mechanisms for the implementation at the local level.

With that scope in mind, a total of four projects have been or will be submitted to the GCF Readiness Programme by the country. The specific plans, amounts, and development status of those projects are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: List of proposals to be submitted to the GCF

Plan	Amount to request	Status	Implementing Entity
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²⁶ Adaptation Fund. 2018. Available at: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/chile-ecuador-reducing-climate-vulnerability-flood-risk-coastal-urban-semi-urban-areas-cities-latin-america/>

²⁷ Adaptation Fund. 2019. Available at: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/chile-colombia-peru-enhancing-adaptive-capacity-andean-communities-climate-services-enandes/>

	USD		
Agriculture, Livestock, and Forestry	500,000	Approved on December 5 th 2019, under implementation	FAO
NAP and Tourism	599,893	1st submission to GCF on November 17 th 2020, 2nd submission to GCF on June 18 th 2021, 3rd submission scheduled to September 2021.	FAO
Biodiversity	430,000	1st submission to GCF on January 26 th 2021, 2nd submission to GCF July 27 th .	FAO
Water resources	1,470,107	To be submitted on 3 rd quarter 2021	FAO
Sum	3,000,000		

The indicated projects will incorporate assessments of previous processes, their outcomes and lessons learned; identification of gaps and needs and participatory processes, with the aim of obtaining an articulated and strengthened policy in adaptation, which permits the country to be prepared to face the impacts of climate change and also to comply with its international commitments under the Paris Agreement.

The timing of the proposal to update the NAP-2014 is being coordinated by the Minister of Environment and the NDA to secure a complementary approach to the sectors.

2.7. National Climate Change Adaptation Plan Update.

The NAP-2014 established its evaluation and actualization every five years, in order to guide its effectiveness in meeting its objectives and incorporating new knowledge from impacts, vulnerability and lessons learned, considering adaptation should be seen as an evolving learning process planned in short and medium terms, albeit considering long term goals.

Since the NAP-2014 approval, many other advances have been implemented regarding the national climate change policies. As indicated previously Chile has elaborated sectoral adaptation plans, presented its first and second NDCs to the UNFCCC, presented a Climate Change Framework Law Project to the Parliament put in place national and sub-national institutional arrangements to develop and follow climate policies, elaborated regional plans, among other actions. Many lessons can be drawn from these experiences and the country has strengthened its knowledge and capacity through them.

The Ministry of Environment has an established system for public consultation of norms, which has been extensively used since its creation in 2011. The consultative process for adaptation plans (policies) is voluntary in Chile. However, as an expression of good governance and to promote acceptance of adaptation actions, the MMA uses public consultation for these plans.

It should be noted that in 2018 and 2019, the processes carried out for the elaboration of the Climate Change Framework Law Draft Project and the NDC 2020 updating, were experiences in which public consultation had a crucial role. Dozens of workshops and meetings were done for both processes throughout the country in all the administrative regions, including Easter Island, results that were recorded and systematized and that will be an important input for the current updating process of the NAP.

The public consultation and other participative processes mentioned had a large participation of stakeholders of all society including academics, scientists, NGOs, public sector, private sector, civil society in general, and indigenous people.

Add to the above, the country carried out activities for the COP25 preparations as Presidency, so as to widely incorporate the different sectors of citizenship to participate and support this important event. Among them stands out the formation of the Scientific Committee for COP25, which brought together hundreds of scientists from all

the country and that, through its own consultations and activities, delivered products²⁸ to guide the process of the new NDC and provided for improvements in the policies of adaptation to change climate, among others.

Regardless that the COP25 did not take place in the country, all this rich knowledge contributed to the national climate action, improved the awareness of civil society and strengthened the country's capacities in this matter, showing the relevance of the participation of the scientific world in decision-making processes.

The experiences listed above represent a robust and comprehensive source of information and experience that will be used to update the NAP. Hence, Chile faces this new stage in the process of adapting to a variable climate with more experienced governance structures that aims to implement coordinated and coherent climate actions and enhanced capacities in several areas.

As the first step in this stage, an actualized version of the NAP will be drawn on initial lessons learned, 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 public, private and civil society stakeholders and according to the GCF environmental and social safeguard system, indigenous peoples and gender policy²⁹.

The combined implementation of the updated NAP, together with the sectoral adaptation plans and the regional plans to climate change will provide a powerful tool for the Chilean Government to counterbalance the threats and potential impacts of climate change and contribute to the national sustainable development goals.

Based on the gaps, needs, barriers, and lessons learned mentioned above, this proposal has been constructed in line with the outcomes identified by the GCF and considering a participatory process with key relevant stakeholders from the public sector and civil society, with an emphasis on gender and indigenous people.

It should be noted that at the beginning of the implementation of this project, an "Electronic File" will be created that 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.

A draft document of the NAP will be prepared with the ETICC and will be presented to a public consultation to receive feedback and elaborate a final document to present to the Council of Ministers for Sustainability for its approval.

2.8. Context of the proposal outcomes

Outcome 3.1 'Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened'

Includes outputs and activities that aim to strengthen the Chilean institutional coordination and its preparedness and capacities to prepare, implement, monitor, and communicate adaptation plans and actions have been included under **Outcome 3.1**.

The ETICC and CORECCs are crucial in advancing climate policies, nonetheless, coordination frameworks and decision making needs to be improved. In this sense, effective and quick coordination is needed between the national, regional, and local levels of decision making and the latter administrations need further support and guidance to prepare for climate change impacts. Also, the coherence between the local and regional actions and the NAP and sectoral plans is weak or nonexistence and considering that the Climate Change bill includes the Regional Plans as official policies, this area of work becomes more relevant.

This outcome includes activities to revise the current institutional arrangements and propose improvements regarding the existing bodies, their functioning and coordination between them. The activities under outcome 3.1 will reinforce the coordination and give further guidance for decision making processes at different levels

- Activity 3.1.1 a and b: Participative activities with ETICC and CORECCs and other relevant stakeholders, to enhance and strengthen current institutional arrangements, coordination and decision-

²⁸ MINCIENCIA. 2019. Available at: <http://www.minciencia.gob.cl/comitecientifico/>

²⁹ , GCF. 2016. Available at: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/projects/safeguards>

- making mechanism for the NAP process in the country, considering national and sub-national governance mechanisms;
- Activities 3.1.2 a: Activity to elaborate guidelines for sub-national governments to guide the formulation of their regional and local adaptation plans, in coherence with the national policy and regional/local climate threats;
 - Activities 3.1.2 b and c: Activities to elaborate guidelines on how to include gender considerations in vulnerability to climate change assessments at different scales (national, regional and local evaluations) and climate change adaptation plans, taking into account international guidance, such as the GFC guidance and the Lima Work Programme on Gender and ‘Gender Action Plan’ of the UNFCCC; and the institutional arrangements in the country;
 - Activities 3.1.3 a, b, c, d and e: Activities to create a transparent and reliable monitoring and reporting system for the NAP and the sectorial plans, which includes a digital platform and capacity building for the national institutions to use the platform. These activities will help to communicate the results of the implementation of the NAP and sectoral plans within the country and facilitate the reporting process to the UNFCCC; The web platform hosted on the MMA web site will include the NAP crosscutting measures and all the sectoral plans and will represent the official national monitoring and reporting platform for adaptation to climate change in the country.

The platform will be hosted in the Ministry of the Environment’s servers and will continue operating after the implementation of this project, as part of the official virtual resources of the institution. It will be managed and updated by the technical staff of the institution.

The monitoring indicators will include indicators on the participation of vulnerable communities, indigenous people, and sex disaggregated data of women & men’s participation, if appropriate.

Regarding the Biodiversity and Water resources plans, which will be supported by the Readiness Programme of the GCF too, additional activities will be included to address specific needs for monitoring and reporting their measures, in order to secure the transparency and precision of those reports and to enhance the coordination and accuracy of the reporting. The Ministry of the Environment will ensure the coordination to avoid duplication of efforts.

Outcome 3.2 ‘Evidence basis used to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact’

Outcome 3.2 includes activities that aim to address the gaps, needs, and barriers for concrete adaptation in the country; identify and prioritize vulnerable populations, systems, and sectors for this new cycle, including specific guidance in several areas of knowledge. The main output will be an updated NAP published and submitted to the UNFCCC.

- Activities 3.2.1 a and b will identify and prioritize vulnerable natural and human systems for adaptation in the country, such as populations, ecosystems and sectors.. The objective of this activity is to identify transversal strategic lines for which adaptation solutions will be implemented in this new NAP, and also to review the current 11 prioritized sectors for adaptation, considering if they should be maintained or if there is a need to add other sectors that are relevant for the country to elaborate their sectoral plans. The specific adaptation solutions for these 11 sectors (or those determined by the new NAP) are not part of this project, as these measures are developed and implemented through each sectorial adaptation plan. Information is available regarding the vulnerabilities, impacts and risks of climate change, as indicated in Section 2 and the present project will provide further information regarding vulnerabilities of specific groups. To identify and prioritize the most vulnerable systems and develop adaptation solutions, the Project Technical Coordinator (PTC), in coordination with the Office of Climate Change, will organize participatory activities with the ETICC and other relevant stakeholders, which as a result at the end of the process, will produce a brief report with a set of measures for the updated NAP described in detail, including objectives, goals, indicators, costs, implementation arrangements when appropriate, responsible institutions, etc.
- Activities 3.2.2 a and b and 3.2.3 a and b: aim to assess the vulnerability to climate change of three touristic destinations in Chile and identify adaptation solutions, including cross-cutting approaches of nature-based solutions and water security, considering the participation of vulnerable communities and gender gaps and to elaborate guidelines for adaptation plans on how to include cross-cutting approaches of nature-based solutions and water security, considering the participation of vulnerable communities and gender gaps.
- Activities 3.2.4 a, b and c, aim to give further guidance to adaptation plans to incorporate Disaster Risk considerations, taking into account international guidance, considering approaches such as

comprehensive risk management, including slow onset events and non-economic losses, and links between climate change and disaster risk institutional arrangements, currently operating in the country at a national and sub-national level, (National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction) and the normative framework for both subjects.

- Activities 3.2.5 a, and b have been proposed to assess the vulnerability to climate change of indigenous people in Chile, and identify and prioritize adaptation solutions, including dialogues with indigenous people and local communities.
- Activities 3.2.6 a, b, c, d and e are aim to have a draft of the NAP, a consultative process and a final document to present to the Council of Ministers for Sustainability for its approval. The consultative process includes comments, and feedback to improve the plan, and virtual meetings in the 16 administrative regions in the country.
- Activities 2.3.7 a, b and c aim to communicate the updated NAP effectively. These include maintaining an electronic file, which will be available for the public on the MMA website with all the documents and data of the advances in the implementation of the present proposal for the updating of the NAP.

Concerning activities 3.2.2 a and b, which aim to assess the vulnerability to climate change of three touristic destinations in Chile and identify adaptation solutions, the selection of the three touristic destinations will be part of the process of the consultancy and will be determined by the Under-Secretary of Tourism and the Ministry of Environment, considering their relevance for the sector and the communities that depend on them. The selection criteria will consider the types of tourism most affected by climate change, including coastal tourism, nature tourism and rural tourism. For this purpose, the Risk Maps' impact chains (Arclim) concerning loss of tourist attraction will be taken into account, which include the following drivers: a) forest fires, b) high mountain services impacts and c) sun and beach impacts.

The analysis will include participatory processes and would allow having relevant territorial information for making strategic decisions in the sector. The vulnerability analysis will consider some transversal approaches such as ecosystem services and solutions based on nature, water security, and vulnerable communities, with gender, cultural, and social gaps.

Outcome 3.3 'Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed'

As mentioned in Section 2.3, the private sector has participated in the elaboration of climate policies in Chile, but more information is required to identify the private sector needs and to incorporate them in the adaptation processes in an effective manner.

Activities 3.3.1 a and b will identify current understanding of climate risks, practices and needs of the sector; the enabling conditions that have to be put in place to enhance their capacities to actively engage in climate change adaptation; and will propose public-private cooperation schemes and a road map to follow in the implementation of the updated NAP.

It should be noted that the private sector has also been extensively included in other activities of this proposal, in outcomes 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4, in which this sector can take part, to make its participation in this project more effective and concrete.

Outcome 3.4 'Adaptation finance increased'

Adaptation plans, in general terms, lack of finance and economic strategies. Furthermore, the majority of the plans do not determine the implementation costs of their measures, positioning the financial factor as one of the most relevant gaps in the NAP process to achieve concrete implementation of the adaptation measures. In addition, a finance plan for the prioritized solutions identified in outcome 3.2 will be required.

- Activities 3.4.1 a, b and c will provide a financial plan for the adaptation solutions of the updated NAP, including potential sources of financing and a set of 5 project ideas for future financing.
- Activity 3.4.2 will guide future adaptation plans to elaborate their financial strategies.
- Activities 3.4.3 a and b will develop a financial strategy and project portfolio for the measures of the Tourism plan in specific.

The private sector will participate in a wide and varied manner in the activities mentioned above.

As it was mentioned before, the Tourism plan was approved in December 2019 and has been included in two activities of the present proposal. These activities will help to strengthen this plan to properly implement its measures and positively impact its performance, making it a much more robust policy for the sector. Additionally, the proposed activities can be done promptly.

As can be seen from the above, many workshops are planned among the activities of the proposed project. If the COVID19 pandemic continues during the implementation of this NAP update project, face-to-face activities will be adjusted to virtual workshops, whenever possible.

The planned activities will help Chile to launch an updated National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change by 2022, which will be prepared through a participatory process, taking into account gaps, barriers, needs and lessons learned from NAP 2014, to increase the capacity to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience in the country, and complying with the international commitments. Figure 4 presents a scheme of the proposed process for the Chilean NAP

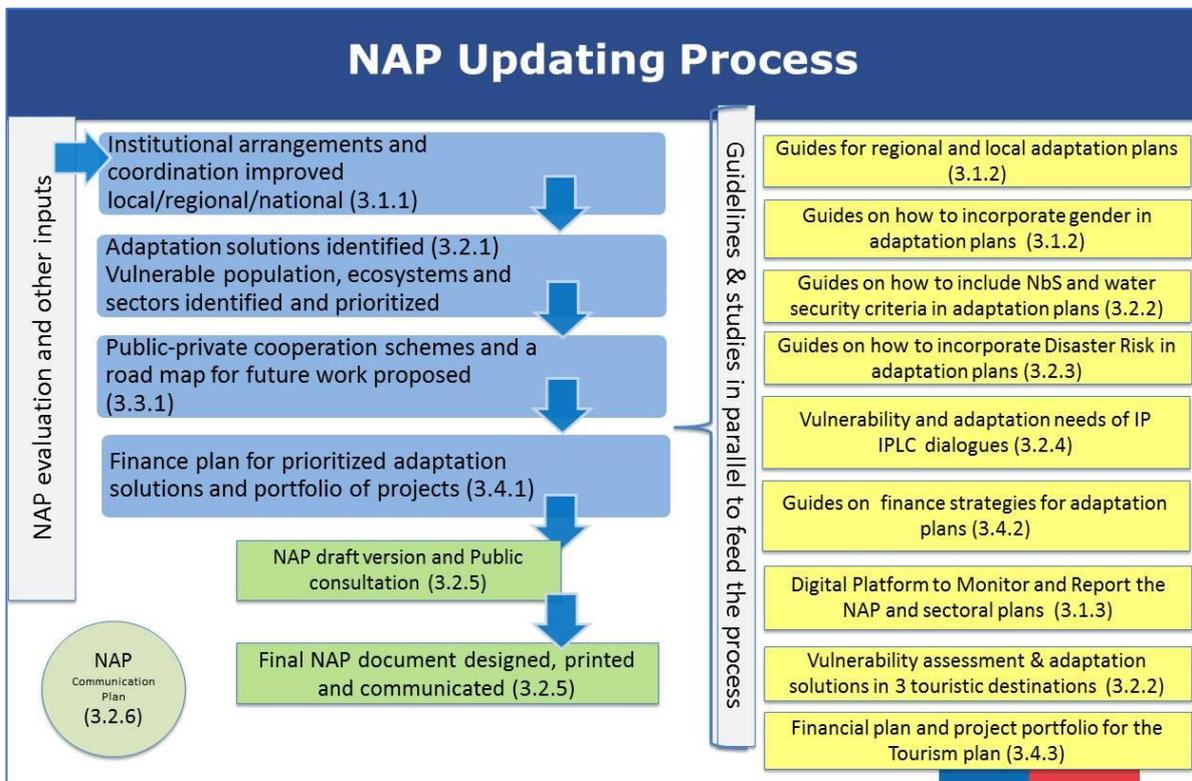


Figure 4: Scheme of the NAP updating process in the current proposal, linked with the sub-outcomes included in Section 3 ‘Logical Framework’.

Figure 4 shows inside the yellow boxes the deliverables of the present project, related to studies and guidelines on specific topics, complements for the tourism plan, a monitoring system for the NAP, all with their corresponding output numbers, and which will help to address the challenges, gaps and barriers previously identified (see Section 2.4). At the same time, a participatory process will be installed to identify and prioritize the most vulnerable sectors, build the new adaptation solutions to be incorporated in the updated NAP, among them public-private schemes and a road map to work with the private sector, elaborate a financial plan and project portfolio for the updated NAP. These activities and their corresponding outputs numbers are shown in blue boxes. This process will include key stakeholders, with special attention to vulnerable groups of the population, ensuring the participation of the private sector, vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples and gender equality in all activities, when appropriate. Finally, the production of a draft, its consultation process and launching of the updated NAP are shown in green boxes, with their related outputs.

Several of the deliverables in the yellow boxes in Figure 4 will provide guidelines for future adaptation plans (sectoral, regional, local), on specific topics, making the updated NAP a national frame of reference that will provide guidelines for adaptation in the country.

Gender and Indigenous People (IP) approach.

Over the last years, Chile has made good progress 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 score of 0,717, ranking it 54 out of 149 countries³⁰. Whilst progress has been made in the situation or status of women, discrimination and the obstacles to full equality of opportunity between men and women in the country still exist. Additionally, progress achieved often neglects geographic differences in different dimensions of gender equality. For example, access to education becomes more difficult for women living in rural areas and belonging to indigenous communities (14.9% of indigenous women manage to complete secondary education, compared to 18.6% of nonindigenous women).

The institutionality of gender in Chile began in 1991 with the opening of the National Women's Service (SERNAM), then by Law No. 20.820 of 2015 the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity (MINMUJERYEG) was created. SERNAM, meanwhile, becomes the National Service for Women and Gender Equity (SERNAMEG), which is functionally decentralized and is in charge of executing the policies, plans and programs entrusted by the MINMUJERYEG.

Concerning the integration of the gender perspective into the Climate Change National Action Plan (2017-2022) and the National Adaptation Plan (2014) 5, the Government of Chile has made progress in integrating this approach into the Climate Change bill, which comprises an equity principle, to seek a fair allocation of burdens, costs and benefits with a gender perspective, having special emphasis on sectors, communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change. In addition, it establishes that in the public participation process, the bodies of the State administration shall have special consideration towards the most vulnerable segments, applying a gender perspective while facilitating their participation. Likewise, it considers that the regulations that will govern the formation of the Climate Change Scientific Advisory Committee will include transparency, excellence, impartiality and gender considerations, among others.

In addition, Chile's included the principle of Gender Equity and Equality in its Social Pillar. The design and implementation of this NDC are expected to consider a fair allocation of burdens, costs and benefits with a gender perspective and with special emphasis on sectors, territories, communities and ecosystems vulnerable to climate change.

Regarding Indigenous People, Chile recognizes nine indigenous ethnic groups and according to the National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey³¹, has an estimated population of 1.56 million people across the country representing 9.1% of the total population. The largest ethnic groups correspond to Mapuche (84.4% of the total indigenous population) and Aimara (7.7% of the total indigenous).

The preparations towards the COP25 in 2019, included substantive work regarding indigenous people and local communities, which has continued after the event. In 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 roundtables 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 challenges 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.

Additionally, in 2019, the COP25 Presidency organized the Chilean Indigenous Caucus³², 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

³⁰ WEC. 2018. Available at: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2018.pdf

³¹ MDS. 2014. Available at: <http://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/encuesta-casen-2013>

³² UN Chile. 2020. Available at: <https://chile.un.org/es/98831-caucus-chileno-indigena-aborda-los-desafios-y-visiones-para-afrontar-el-cambio-climatico-post>

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 that 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”³³, a public registry to make visible a compilation of good practices and highlight the contribution that indigenous peoples and local communities have had historically in 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 NAP process will pay closer attention to identify the gaps areas impacting gender and indigenous people through the incorporation of the gender perspective in the participatory process, including actions to gather the opinions, visions, and needs to be expressed by women in a situation of vulnerability to climate change (representatives of women's organizations, indigenous women, small and medium-sized landowners, for example), as well as indigenous people.

The NAP process will set the basis for the inclusion of these issues in the next generation of instruments to follow and will make sure to align with the Paris Agreement approaches and goals of gender equality and empowerment of women and the ‘Gender Action Plan’, and also in line with the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy³⁴ and Gender Policy³⁵

A gender-responsive NAP process involves three issues³⁶: i) Recognition of gender differences in adaptation needs, opportunities, and capacities; ii) Equitable participation and influence by women and men in adaptation decision-making processes; and iii) Equitable access to financial resources and other benefits resulting from investments in adaptation between women and men.

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 through the development of studies and experience exchanges and has created the Gender and Climate Change Working Group, which meets at least once a month to discuss matters to the subject and has recently launched the ‘Checklist to integrate gender approach in climate change tools’³⁷

During the process of the NAP, there will be an involvement of the public agencies officially in charge of gender and indigenous people. In particular, the NAP will include gender and indigenous people considerations through the execution of guidelines.

Specifically, with regards to gender and Indigenous Peoples, a central theme of the NAP is mainstreaming those approaches in all its phases: preparation, implementation, and evaluation, to address broad and equal inclusion of interests, needs and proposals of women, as well as indigenous people, thus assuring that benefits arising from the implementation of the NAP are equitable between men and women, and among indigenous people. Additionally, this mainstreaming strategy integrates a methodological perspective based on intercultural principles proposed by the UN “Guide for the Evaluation of Programs and Projects with a Gender Perspective, Human Rights and Interculturality”³⁸, which contains guidelines to evaluate this process in different phases.

In this regard, the Climate Change Office is currently working on a more detailed approach to gender issues, which will allow to incorporation of comparable metrics in all climate change instruments and harmonize efforts and assure a gender perspective in future initiatives.

The NAP process will include the government officials in charge of gender and indigenous people inside the Ministry of Environment including sub-regional representation in all the 16 Chilean regions through the 16 SEREMIS of Environment.

³³ MMA. 2020. Available at: <https://cambioclimatico.mma.gob.cl/catastro-de-buenas-practicas/>

³⁴ GCF. 2018. Available at: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/ip-policy.pdf>

³⁵ GCF. 2019. Available at: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-gender-policy.pdf>

³⁶ NAP Global Network. 2017. Available at: <https://www.iisd.org/reader/napgn-en-2018-towards-gender-responsive-nap-processes/5-gender-responsive-nap-processes-an-overview>

³⁷ MMA. 2020. Available at: <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/GENERO-3.pdf>

³⁸ UN Women. 2014. Available at: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2014/7/guide-for-the-evaluation-of-programmes-and-projects-with-a-gender-perspective>

During the consultation process of the draft version of the NAP, the project will assure the minimum benchmark participation of 30% that was defined after the successful experience of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Vegetational Resources (ENCCR), which had effective participation of stakeholders, particularly indigenous people, women, and local communities, in the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of the Strategy. This benchmark will secure the adequate representation and participation of all Indigenous Peoples throughout the country in all stages of the process during the process of validation of the NAP.

There will be special attention to identifying the necessary quantity of representatives at the subnational level as part of key stakeholders. 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

During the implementation, a gender analysis will be conducted, and a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy will be developed to systematically embed in the institutional arrangements at a different level. The gender issue is considered an important dimension of the adaptation plan, on a preliminary basis it is believed that it can be expressed through, among others, the following actions/ strategies:

- Inclusion and incorporation of the gender perspective in the participatory process, through gathering opinions, visions and needs expressed by women (representatives of women's organizations, indigenous women, for example), and their inclusion in the decision making and associated actions.
- Inclusion of social and gender aspects as part of the co-benefits. In particular, the NAP will seek to recognize actions that promote gender equality as co-benefits, for example, actions that recognize and empower women as agents of adaptation and scaling up of the contributions that these women are making.
- The logical framework of the project will include indicators disaggregated by gender. Financial and human resources will be allocated to monitor the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming during the planning process and implementation of the NAP.

The activities described above and in Section 3 of this proposal, regarding gender, IP and other vulnerable groups of civil society, will both allow broad participation in the NAP updating process and provide fresh information for future action (vulnerability studies, guidelines). In this sense, capacity development work will not be provided to civil society and vulnerable communities through the present project, but it is expected that as a result of the process itself, these kinds of measures are included in the updated NAP, to enhance the adaptive capacity of these vulnerable groups.

3. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Outcomes	Baseline	Targets	Outputs	Activities (brief description)	Deliverables
Outcome 3.1: Adaptation planning governance and institutional coordination strengthened	Coordination between different levels of decision making needs to be revised and strengthened, in accordance with the needs of the updated NAP (see current institutional arrangements in Section 2.3) In addition, guidance and coherence for local and regional plans (see Section 2.2) and their interlinks with sectoral plans are also needed and further guidelines need to be developed to include gender in adaptation plans.	Chile has strengthened its adaptation planning governance at national and sub-national levels, through the incorporation of improvements for institutional coordination in the updated NAP; and has enhanced sub-national capacities to develop and implement adaptation policies, considering the gender approach, through the development of specific guidelines on the matter.	Output 3.1.1: Coordination between institutions at national and sub-national levels of decision making enhanced and strengthened.	Activity 3.1.1a: Identify improvements for the next cycle of the NAP to enhance and strengthen coordination between the national, regional, and local levels for decision making. Identified improvements will be incorporated in the draft proposal of updated NAP of activity 3.2.6a. Activity 3.1.1b: One virtual workshop with the ETICC and 16 virtual workshops with the CORECCs on how to strengthen institutional coordination. The Project Technical Coordinator will conduct this activity, in collaboration with the Climate Change Office.	Deliverable 3.1.1a: Report that includes a detail of the required improvements to enhance and strengthen coordination for the updated NAP. Deliverable will be validated by the ETICC and CORECCs. Deliverable 3.1.1b: Report of one virtual workshop for 40 participants of the ETICC; and 16 virtual workshops for 40 participants of the CORECCs, on how to strengthen institutional coordination, including list of participants.
			Output 3.1.2: Guidance on methods and metrics for formulation of sub-national climate change adaptation plans and gender are developed.	Activity 3.1.2a: Elaborate guidelines and metrics on how to formulate sub-national (regional and local) climate change adaptation plans, including a stepwise process for the identification of adaptation measures according to national climate policies, regional/local climate threats and adaptation capacities, including standard formats for the formulation of solutions, indicators, monitoring and evaluation, gender and indigenous people considerations.	Deliverable 3.1.2a: Handbook for the formulation of regional and local climate change adaptation plans, for Local and Regional Governments, to distribute by email and post upon MMA webpage. Deliverable 3.1.2b: Guidebook on how to include gender considerations in adaptation, for general use of policy makers, to distribute to Local and Regional

				<p>Deliverable 3.1.2a will be included as part of the guidelines of the updated NAP for adaptation plans, in the annexes of the draft document of activity 3.2.6a.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2b: Elaborate guidelines and metrics on how to include gender considerations in vulnerability assessments and adaptation solutions in an effective manner, taking into account international guidance.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.1.2b will be included as part of the guidelines that the updated NAP for adaptation plans, in the annexes of the draft document of activity 3.2.6a.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2c: One workshop in virtual mode with the Gender and Climate Change Working Group and other relevant stakeholders to validate the deliverable 3.1.2b. Participation of the private sector, financial institutions, vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples and the gender equality will be safeguarded.</p>	<p>Governments by email and post on MMA webpage.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.1.2c: Report of one virtual workshop on gender to validate deliverable 3.1.2 b, for 40 people of the Gender and Climate Change Working Group and other relevant stakeholders, including list of participants.</p>
	<p>The current monitoring and reporting scheme of the NAP 2014 (see Section 2.2) requires substantial improvements for its operation, in order to improve the quality and transparency of the information and facilitate the communication both to the general public and the UNFCCC, considering the reports established under the Paris Agreement (Adaptation Communication, Biennial Transparency Report)</p>	<p>A robust, reliable and transparent monitoring and report system for adaptation in Chile is operational and facilitates the tracking and communication of the progress on adaptation, and the access to adaptation information.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.3: Monitoring and report system for adaptation in Chile operative.</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.3a: Build a digital platform to monitor and report the performance of the updated NAP and sectorial plans. This activity should consider the required institutional arrangements that need to be put in place for the platform's operation, the current governance and the guidance for the reports under the Paris Agreement. Indicators will include sex disaggregated data considering vulnerable communities, indigenous people, and women & man, when appropriate.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.1.3a: Digital platform for monitoring and reporting the NAP and sectorial plans operative.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.1.3b: Two reports on the virtual courses on how to use the digital platform: one for public officers (ETICC) and one for general public.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.1.3c:</p>

				<p>The platform will be validated by the ETICC.</p> <p>The draft of the updated NAP, in activity 3.2.6a, will incorporate the corresponding instructions for the monitoring and reporting of the NAP through this platform.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3b: Create two virtual courses on how to use the digital platform, which will remain available online: Course 1: Virtual course for public officers (institutions in the ETICC and others) on how to report the updated NAP measures and the sectoral plans through the platform. Course 2: Virtual course for the public on how to consult and download information online.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3c: Training workshop for the ETICC on the use of the Platform. This activity will include a pre and post survey for the ETICC to evaluate the effectiveness of the workshop.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3d: Elaborate an Operation Manual of the use of the platform for monitoring and reporting on the advances of the NAP and sectoral plans.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.1.3e will be included in the annexes of the draft document of activity 3.2.6a.</p>	<p>One training workshop report for the ETICC on the operation of the platform, Workshop in person in 2022 (if COVID19 conditions allow it, otherwise the workshop will be in virtual mode) for 40 people, including list of participants and the results of the pre and a post training survey to evaluate the effectiveness of the workshop.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.1.3d: Operation Manual for the use of the platform to monitor and report on the progress of the NAP and sectoral plans for the ETICC.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2: Evidence basis used</p>	<p>Challenges, barriers, and gaps have been identified (see Section 2.4) and the NAP-2014 external evaluation</p>	<p>Natural and human vulnerable systems and adaptation solutions to be implemented through the updated NAP have</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1: Vulnerable systems prioritized, and a set of adaptation solutions</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.1a: Identify and prioritize vulnerable natural and human systems (populations, ecosystems and sectors of the country),</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.1a: Report of prioritized natural and human systems; transversal strategic lines and their adaptation solutions to</p>

<p>to design adaptation solutions for maximum impact</p>	<p>will provide further information on these, and regarding needs and lessons learned. The adaptation component of the Long-Term Strategy (see Section 2.2.) will shed light on the long term objectives and goals for adaptation. In addition, there is a significant amount of available information regarding the impacts and risks of climate change in the country (see Section 2.1) Solutions to strengthen the adaptive capacity and reduce the vulnerability of the country must be identified and prioritize, taking into account the inputs mentioned.</p>	<p>been identified and prioritized, considering the long-term vision and goals for adaptation.</p>	<p>identified for the updated NAP.</p>	<p>and propose transversal strategic lines of action and their adaptation solutions to include in the draft proposal of the updated NAP in activity 3.2.6a.</p> <p>The objective of this activity is to identify transversal strategic lines for which adaptation solutions will be implemented in this new NAP, and also to review the current 11 prioritized sectors for adaptation, considering if they should be maintained or if there is a need to add other sectors that are relevant for the country to elaborate their own sectoral plans. The specific adaptation solutions for these 11 sectors (or those determined by the new NAP) are not part of this project, as these measures are developed and implemented through each sectorial adaptation plan.</p> <p>The adaptation solutions should consider: objectives and goals, implementation period, responsible public institutions, institutional arrangements, indicators, and cost of implementation, as a minimum, and will be presented in a format of explanatory detailed sheets. Indicators will include sex disaggregated data regarding vulnerable communities, indigenous people, and women & man, when appropriate.</p> <p>The costs of implementation, finance plan and project portfolio related to the adaptation solutions identified in this activity will be done in parallel with the activities 3.4.1 a, b and c of outcome 3.4.</p>	<p>include in the updated NAP. The set of adaptation solutions will be presented in a format of detailed explanatory sheets.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.1b: Report of two virtual workshops for 40 participants of ETICC members and other relevant stakeholders including list of participants.</p>
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				<p>Activities of outputs 3.2.1 and 3.4.1 will be coordinated in a timely manner.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1b:</p> <p>Two workshops with the ETICC; Scientific Committee, NGO and other relevant stakeholders to identify national priorities and adaptation solutions to include in the updated NAP. Participation of the private sector, financial institutions, vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples and the gender equality will be safeguarded.</p> <p>Activities 3.2.1a and b will be carried out by the Project Technical Coordinator with the Climate Change Office.</p>	
<p>The Tourism sector adaptation plan (see Section 2.2) needs complementary studies with regards to the vulnerability of tourist destinations and their adaptation solutions.</p> <p>The 2014 NAP lacks guidance on specific topics that are key to address adaptation, such as: nature-based solutions, water security, and disaster risk. It is necessary to elaborate guides, for the institutions and sub-national governments to include in the elaboration, updating and implementation</p>	<p>A vulnerability assessment is available and adaptation solutions are identified and prioritized for three tourist destinations; and guidelines on how to effectively incorporate nature-based solutions, water security, and disaster risk considerations into adaptation plans are developed.</p>	<p>Output 3.2.2: Vulnerability assessment is done and adaptation solutions are proposed for three touristic destinations in Chile.</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.2a: Assess the vulnerability to climate change of three³⁹ touristic destinations in Chile and identify adaptation solutions, including cross-cutting approaches of nature based solutions, and water security, considering participation of vulnerable communities and gender gaps. The adaptation solutions should identify at least: objectives and goals, implementation period, executing public institutions, institutional arrangements, indicators, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, costs and fund source, if appropriate. The vulnerability analysis should consider quantitative description and must present the results in maps to</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.2a: Report including: assessment of vulnerabilities for three touristic destinations; adaptation solutions and vulnerability maps to include in the Risk Maps Platform.</p>	

³⁹ The selection of the three touristic destinations will be part of the process of the consultancy and will be determined by the Under-Secretary of Tourism and the Ministry of Environment (see Section 2.8, subheading in relation to Outcome 3.2.

	of sectoral, regional and local plans.		<p>include in the Risk Maps Platform (Arclim) mentioned in Section 2. Indicators will include sex disaggregated data regarding vulnerable communities, indigenous people, and women & men, when appropriate.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.2a will be included as an Annex in the Tourism sectoral plan.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2b: Conduct three workshops with local communities and other stakeholders, one in each touristic destination on the identification of adaptation solutions. Workshops will be in person in 2022, if COVID conditions allow it, otherwise the workshops will be in virtual mode. Participation of the private sector, financial institutions, vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples and the gender equality will be safeguarded.</p>		<p>Deliverable 3.2.2b: Report of three workshops for 40 people each of the tourism sector, including representatives of vulnerable communities, indigenous people, reliable public institutions and local governments, NGOs, academy; on the identification of adaptation solutions with local communities and other stakeholders in the 3 touristic destinations, including list of participants.</p>
			<p>Output 3.2.3: Guidelines on how to incorporate nature-based solutions and water security in adaptation plans are developed.</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.3a: Elaborate a handbook for adaptation plans on how to include cross-cutting approaches of nature based solutions and water security, considering participation of vulnerable communities and gender gaps. Deliverable 3.2.3a will be included as part of the guidelines of the updated NAP for adaptation plans, in the annexes of the draft document of activity 3.2.6a.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.3b: Communicate the handbook to the general public, with special focus on the sub-national governments and private sector.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.3a: Handbook of guidelines for adaptation plans on how to include cross-cutting approaches of nature based solutions and water security, to distribute to Local and Regional Governments by email, and posted on the MMA website.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.3b: Launching of the Handbook of deliverable 3.2.3a, in a virtual event.</p>

			<p>Output 3.2.4: Guidelines on how to incorporate Disaster Risk in adaptation plans are available.</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.4a: Develop guidelines and metrics on how to effectively incorporate Disaster Risk in adaptation plans, taking into account international guidance, institutional arrangements in the country at a national and sub-national level, the normative framework for climate change and disaster risk in the country; and a</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.4a: Guidebook on how to incorporate Disaster Risk considerations in adaptation plans, for policy makers, to be distributed to Local and Regional Governments by email and posted on MMA website.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.4b: Report of the virtual meeting for the</p>
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				<p>Comprehensive Risk Management approach, considering relevant hazards for Chile, such as earthquakes and tsunamis, COVID19 and other risks for human health. Indicators will include sex disaggregated data regarding vulnerable communities, indigenous people, and women & man, when appropriate.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.4a will be validated by the ETICC and included as part of the guidelines of the updated NAP for adaptation plans, in the annexes of the draft document that will be prepared in activity 3.2.6a.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.4b: One virtual meeting with the ETICC and the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (NPDRR) and other relevant stakeholders to present the advances of the guidebook and receive comments and inputs to include in deliverable 3.2.4a. Participation of the private sector, financial institutions, vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples and the gender equality will be safeguarded.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.4c: Presentation of the Guidebook on how to incorporate Disaster Risk considerations in adaptation plans, to the Local and Regional Governments and general public, with special focus on the private sector.</p>	<p>ETICC and the NPDRR on disaster risk and adaptation, including list of participants (150 people approximately).</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.4c: Virtual meeting to present the 'Guidebook on how to incorporate Disaster Risk considerations in adaptation plans' to relevant stakeholders and to provide guidance on how to use it correctly. The main audience of this virtual meeting will be the sub-national governments and private sector.</p>
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	<p>There is georeferenced information in the country of vulnerabilities and risks to climate change, but there are no specific analyses regarding the vulnerabilities of indigenous peoples and whether their particular situation, characteristics and location could increase their risk.</p> <p>Detailed information is required, and a participatory process to identify their needs and adaptation solutions.</p>	<p>A vulnerability assessment of indigenous people is available and their needs and adaptation solutions have been identified and prioritized through a participatory process.</p>	<p>Output 3.2.5: Vulnerability assessment is done and adaptation solutions are proposed for indigenous people in Chile.</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.5a: Assess the vulnerability to climate change of indigenous people in Chile, identify and prioritize their needs and propose adaptation solutions.</p> <p>The analysis should consider quantitative description and must show the results in maps to include in the Risk Maps Platform (Arclim) mentioned in Section 2. The adaptation solutions should consider: objectives and goals, implementation period, executing public institutions, institutional arrangements, indicators, as a minimum, and will be presented in a format of explanatory detailed sheets. Indicators will include sex disaggregated data.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.5a will be included in the draft document of the updated NAP that will be prepared in activity 3.2.6a.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.5b: Nine Indigenous People Dialogues. Meetings will be in person in 2022, if COVID-19 conditions allow it, otherwise the dialogues will be in virtual mode). Participants (indigenous people, local communities and other relevant stakeholders) will identify their needs and adaptation solutions. The precise locations will be selected as part of the consultancy and in close coordination with the Ministry of Social Development, considering one dialogue with each of the nine identified ethnic groups in Chile.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.5a: Report of vulnerability assessment to climate change of Chilean indigenous groups, their needs and adaptation solutions, and georeferenced maps to include in the Risk Maps Platform.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.5b: Report of the 9 IP dialogues on IP needs and adaptation solutions, including list of participants and photo and video recording of the events. In person meetings for 25 participants each, of indigenous people, local communities and other relevant stakeholders, considering one dialogue with each of the nine ethnic groups recognized in the country.</p>
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	<p>The 2014 NAP has completed its cycle of implementation and must be updated, through a multi-sectoral participatory process, involving various stakeholders and including a public consultation of the draft document, in accordance with the procedures established by the Ministry of Environment, to present the document to the Council of Ministers for Sustainability for its approval and communicate it.</p>	<p>The updated NAP is published and presented to the public and the UNFCCC, built through a participatory process, taking into account the gaps, barriers, needs and lessons learned from the first NAP cycle.</p>	<p>Output 3.2.6: Updated National Adaptation Plan (NAP) approved.</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.6a: Elaborate a draft document of the updated NAP considering the deliverables of outcomes 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.</p> <p>The Climate Change Office of MMA will draft the updated NAP, in coordination with the Project Technical Coordinator, including the inputs of all the activities of the present proposal. This document will be commented and validated by the ETICC.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.6a: Draft version of the updated NAP validated by the ETICC, for public consultation.</p>
				<p>Activity 3.2.6b: Public stakeholder consultation of the draft version of the NAP, in accordance with the MMA procedures and the GCFs Environmental and Social Safeguards System, Indigenous Peoples and Gender recommendations.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.6c: Launch the public consultation in a virtual event to introduce the draft NAP, explain the consultation process and the ways in which the public can participate and comment. This event will be recorded, posted on the web and be available during the whole period of the public consultation.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.6d: Develop a final document of the NAP including recommendations of the consultation process, if appropriate, validate it with the ETICC and present it to the Council of Ministers for Sustainability for its approval.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.6b: Review sheet with written comments from the public to the draft NAP and answers of the MMA.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.6c: Public consultation launch event broadcasted and uploaded to the web.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.6d: Updated version of the NAP approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability (CMS).</p>

				<p>The Climate Change Office of MMA in coordination with the Project Technical Coordinator will deliver the final document for the approval of the CMS.</p>	
			<p>Output 3.2.7: The updated NAP is published nationally and internationally.</p>	<p>Activity 3.2.7a: Develop a communications plan for the updated NAP⁴⁰.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.7b: Design and print the final document of the NAP approved by the CMS and a general summary of the NAP intended for the general public, in particular for the Indigenous People.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.7c: Communicate the NAP nationally and internationally through a public livestreaming event. The Climate Change Office, the Citizen Participation Department (PAC) and Communications Office will coordinate the activities 3.2.7a, b and c.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.7a: Communications plan for the new NAP.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.7b: 500 hardcopies of the updated NAP to distribute to the Regional and Local Governments and the sectorial institutions; and a general summary of the updated NAP to post on MMA website.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.2.7c: Virtual event to launch the NAP and final document sent to the UNFCCC Secretariat to post upon their website.</p>

⁴⁰ An electronic file of the NAP will be created at the beginning of the implementation of the project and will be available on the MMA website for the public. All documents and data of the advances in the process of the NAP will be posted there.

<p>Outcome 3.3: Private sector engagement in adaptation catalyzed</p>	<p>There is some progress regarding work with the private sector in adaptation (see Section 2.3), but it is necessary to identify in greater detail the private sector's needs, and whether the enabling conditions exist that allow them to address their climate risks or if new ones need to be put in place. There is also a need to establish cooperation agreements for future work, in order to achieve a broad and effective participation of the private sector in adaptation.</p>	<p>The private sector's needs on adaptation and required enabling conditions to address them are identified; public-private cooperation schemes have been developed and a roadmap for future joint work has been included in the updated NAP.</p>	<p>Output 3.3.1: The needs of the private sector and the required enabling conditions to strengthen their involvement in adaptation are identified; and public-private cooperation schemes and a road map for future work are developed.</p>	<p>Activity 3.3.1a: Identify the private sector's current understanding on their climate risks, practices and needs; the enabling conditions that have to be put in place to enhance their capacities to actively engage in climate change adaptation; and propose public-private cooperation schemes⁴¹ and a road map for future work, which will be part of the adaptation solutions of the updated NAP and implemented through it. Deliverable 3.1.2a will be included in the draft document that will be prepared in activity 3.2.6a.</p> <p>Activity 3.3.1b: Two workshops (one virtual and one in person in 2022, if COVID-19 conditions allow it, otherwise the two workshops will be in virtual mode) with key stakeholders of the private and public sectors to help in the elaboration of the deliverable of activity 3.3.1a. Participation of the vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples and the gender equality will be safeguarded.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.3.1a: Report with characterization of the private sector, public-private cooperation schemes for adaptation and road map.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.3.1b: Report of the two workshops, including list of participants. One virtual workshop and one in person in 2022 for 40 participants of the private sector and other key stakeholders.</p>
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⁴¹ The cooperation schemes should consider description of those enabling conditions they need to operate, their governance, norms, rules, responsibilities and a road map for their operationalization.

<p>Outcome 3.4: Adaptation finance increased</p>	<p>Adaptation solutions identified and prioritized in outcome 3.2, will require a financing plan and the identification of possible projects to kick off the implementation of the updated NAP measures.</p>	<p>A financial plan and a project portfolio for future financing to effectively implement the prioritized adaptation solutions of outcome 3.2 are available as part of the updated NAP.</p>	<p>Output 3.4.1: The NAP counts with a financial plan and a portfolio of projects for future financing.</p>	<p>Activity 3.4.1a: Develop a financial plan for the prioritized adaptation solutions of outcome 3.2 (budgeting of the solutions), identifying potential sources of financing. The financial plan will use as inputs related guidelines and data collected under other outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.2.5, 3.3.1, 3.4.2.</p> <p>Activity 3.4.1b: Create a pipeline of project ideas prioritized emanating from the adaptation solutions of outcome 3.2. This pipeline will contain 5 project idea notes (3 to 4 pages each) with information on: the new NAP solutions they target; general objectives and expected results; identification of territories where they could be implemented and related institutions, if applicable and other suitable information, if available. The pipeline will use as inputs related guidelines and data collected under other outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.2.5, 3.3.1, 3.4.2.</p> <p>Activity 3.4.1c: One workshop in person in 2022 (if COVID19 conditions allow it, otherwise the workshop will be in virtual mode) with the ETICC and other stakeholders to help in the development of the financial plan and the project pipeline. Participation of the private sector, vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples and the gender equality will be safeguarded.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.1a: Financial plan for the updated NAP, validated by the ETICC.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.1b: One pipeline document to develop future projects for future financing for the implementation of the solutions of the new NAP, validated by the ETICC.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.1c: Report of the workshop, including list of participants. Event for 40 participants in 2022, in person, with the ETICC and other relevant stakeholders.</p>
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	<p>Adaptation plans lack of financial and economic studies, and do not include implementation costs of their measures, positioning the financial factor as one of the most relevant gaps in the NAP process (see Section 2.4)</p>	<p>Guidelines for adaptation plans to construct their financial strategies and a financial plan for the Tourism sector are available.</p>	<p>Output 3.4.2: Guidelines to elaborate financial strategies for adaptation plans available.</p>	<p>Activity 3.4.2: Elaborate a handbook with guidelines for policy makers on the elaboration of financial strategies, for future adaptation plans (sectoral, regional and local)</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.2 will be included as part of the guidelines that the updated NAP will provide for adaptation plans, in the annexes of the draft document prepared in activity 3.2.6a.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.2: Handbook for adaptation plans' financial strategies, for policy makers, to be distributed to Local and Regional Governments by email and posted on MMA website.</p>
			<p>Output 3.4.3: The Tourism sectoral plan counts with a financial plan and a project portfolio to implement its measures.</p>	<p>Activity 3.4.3a: Develop a financial plan and project portfolio for the measures of Tourism plan. The project portfolio will consist in a set of 5 project idea notes, without an established format for a particular fund, but that already identify possible sources of financing.</p> <p>The financing plan should include potential funding sources, with a focus on the private sector. Deliverables of this activity will be validated by the ETICC, and approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability, and included as an Annex in the Tourism sectoral plan.</p> <p>Activity 3.4.3b: Virtual workshop with the key stakeholders of the Tourism sector to help in the development of the financial plan and the project portfolio. Participation of the private sector, vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples and the gender equality will be safeguarded.</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.4.3a: Financial plan and project portfolio of a set of 5 project idea notes for the Tourism plan approved by the CMS.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.4.3b: Report of one virtual workshop for tourism sector stakeholders, for 40 people on the financial plan and project portfolio for the Tourism sectoral plan, including list of participants.</p>

4. THEORY OF CHANGE

Chile is building its Long-Term Climate Strategy, as mentioned in Section 2.2, including long-term objectives for adaptation to meet the country's goal of reducing its vulnerability, enhancing its adaptive capacity and strengthening its resilience to climate change. The implementation of the NAP 2014 has shed light on the gaps that need to be filled to achieve effective adaptation. In the present project, activities have been planned that aim to solve these deficiencies and the outputs of which will make it possible to meet the country's adaptation goal.

Section 2.8 provides, in a neat manner, further details on the activities proposed in the logical framework of Section 3. Figure 4 in Section 2.8 shows the overall process and the relationship between the different outputs of this proposal. Outputs in blue in Figure 4 are those that will contribute to the participative process chronologically. Outputs in yellow have been planned to input the NAP updating process, providing information on vulnerability and risks, a financial plan and monitoring system for the NAP, and guidelines on specific topics, all of which will contribute to the adaptation solutions that will be built through the process and implemented in the updated NAP, and in doing so, will help to achieve the country's adaptation goal.

The Theory of Change for the NAP (Figure 5) shows how the project will address identified challenges, gaps and barriers to adaptation, described in Section 2.4. For each challenge, gap and barrier, the outputs presented in the logical framework of Section 3, and which will help advance in filling those needs, are summarized below, and barriers in Figure 5 are numbered according to this list.

1. Weak coordination between administrative levels of decision-making and lack of capacity at the sub-national level.
Consultation activities with the ETICC and the CORECCs (output 3.1.1) have been planned to identify improvements in coordination and specific needs. These consultations will take into account the synergy with the country's overall development and environmental policy and strategy, and other sectoral and sub-national policies. The actions necessary to fill the identified gaps will be included in the updated NAP, if it is not possible to address them through the same process.
2. Rudimentary monitoring and reporting adaptation scheme makes it difficult to evaluate progress and report.
A monitoring and reporting system will be built for the NAP and sectoral plans (output 3.1.3), and training will be provided to key stakeholders. Goals, metrics and indicators will be built. The system will be secure and friendly, will be based on a digital platform and allow transparency and availability of the information to the public.
3. Weak participation of most vulnerable and groups of special interest in adaptation processes.
Participatory activities have been proposed to identify needs and adaptation solutions for specific groups in society and include them in the updated NAP (output 3.1.2 gender; output 3.2.5 indigenous peoples; output 3.3.1 private sector). Additionally, broad participation has been ensured, in all possible activities within the logical framework. Participation of the vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples and gender equality will be safeguarded. The process of public consultation of the draft NAP has been planned (output 3.2.6), which will allow the incorporation of civil society suggestions in the final version of the plan.
4. Need to prioritize vulnerable groups in the country and identify adaptation solutions.
The public sector will be responsible to implement the measures that will be proposed in the new cycle of the NAP, without prejudice to the participation of other sectors of society. Specific activities have been proposed with the ETICC to identify the most vulnerable groups and adaptation solutions that will be implemented with the new plan (output 3.2.1). These activities will use as inputs existing information on risks and vulnerability and new information that will be obtained with this project and that will be developed through participatory activities (mentioned in point 3 above).
5. NAP and sectoral plans lack of cost of their measures and financial strategies.
The solutions of the new plan, identified as indicated in number 4 above, will be costed and a financial plan will be prepared to implement them, with a set of project idea notes for financing (output 3.4.1).
6. Poor knowledge of the private sector needs and lack of public-private joint work on adaptation.
Private sector current practices and needs, and their understanding of their climate risks will be identified; along with the enabling conditions that need to be established to enhance their capacity to

actively participate in adaptation. Public-private cooperation schemes and a roadmap for future work will be proposed, which will be part of the adaptation solutions of the updated NAP (output 3.3.1).

7. Lack of guidance on specific topics for policy makers to elaborate adaptation plans. Guidelines for the elaboration of sub-national plans and incorporation of gender in adaptation plans (output 3.1.2); incorporation of nature based solutions and water security criteria (output 3.2.3), and disaster risks in adaptation plans (output 3.2.4); and finance strategies for adaptation plans (output 3.4.2) will be developed with the implementation of the present project. These guidelines will be part of the updated NAP, becoming the reference policy for adaptation in the country.
8. The Tourism sectoral plan requires a specific vulnerability study and a financial plan to properly implement its measures. Vulnerabilities and adaptation solutions will be identified and proposed in three tourist destinations (output 3.2.2) and a financial plan and a portfolio of project idea notes will be built for the tourism sectoral plan (output 3.4.3). These activities will strengthen the Tourism plan and advance in the implementation of its measures.

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: strengthen its institutional capacities and coordination for adaptation at the national and subnational levels (3.1); prioritize adaptation needs and solutions based on improved vulnerability data and a participative process, including vulnerable groups' needs and groups of special interest such as women and indigenous people (3.2); incorporates the private sector in adaptation (3.3); and develops a financial strategy (3.4). This way Chile will be able to achieve the goal of updating the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan. The Chilean new NAP will contribute to reduce vulnerability and improve adaptive capacity to Climate Change, as well as to strengthen capacities of the various services, ensuring coherence, and governance which is aligned with those committed by Chile in its new NDC.

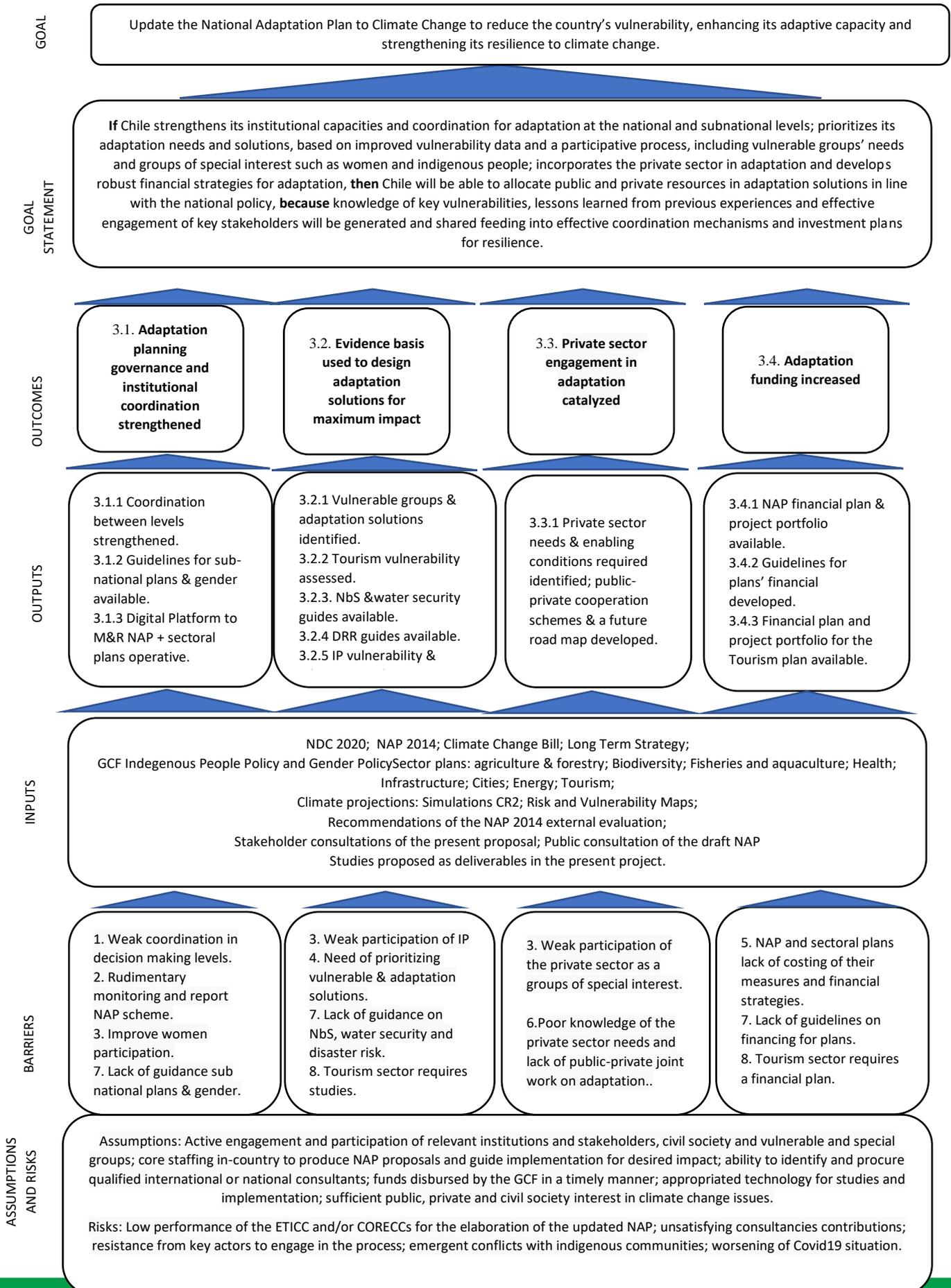


Figure 5: Theory of Change Diagram

5. BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND DISBURSEMENT PLAN

5.1 Budget plan

Please see attached Excel

5.2 Procurement plan

Please see attached Excel

5.3 Implementation Plan

Please see attached Excel

5.4 Disbursement schedule

Please see attached Excel

Readiness Proposal that falls within a Framework Agreement with the GCF

Disbursements will be made in accordance with Clause 4 “Disbursement of Grants” and Clause 5 “Use of Grant Proceeds by the Delivery Partner” 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”).

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Implementation arrangements

The Readiness project will be implemented by FAO, in a 24-month period, and under the guidance and leadership of the NDA (Ministry of Finance) and the Ministry of Environment. FAO, as a delivery partner, will be responsible for the 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 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. However, the project will be implemented in a way to stress the ownership and coordination role of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment.

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.

The National Steering Committee (NSC)

The NSC will be established for the strategic decisions of the NAP process and will be composed of the MMA, FAO Representative in Chile (as implementing agency), 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 guidance for the overall conduct of the project. For this purpose, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will provide the appropriate reports and information to the NSC.

Inter-Ministerial Technical Team of Climate Change (ETICC)

In the NAP 2014, MMA established the Inter-Ministerial Technical Team of Climate Change (ETICC), composed of 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 is key to develop the project deliverables.

The ETICC is composed by the following institutions: Ministry of National Goods; Ministry of National Defense; Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation; Ministry of Economy, Promotion and Tourism; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Energy; Treasury; Ministry of the Interior and National Security; Ministry of Mining; Ministry of Women and Gender Equity; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Housing and Urbanism; Ministry of Public Works; Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications and Ministry of the Environment, the latter acting as coordinator and chair.

Supported by the PMU, the ETICC will identify and prioritize vulnerable natural and human systems and built adaptation solutions to construct the updated NAP. The ETICC will also follow the implementation of the project closely and guide to ensure that the proposed objectives are met. The PMU will deliver the appropriate information and reports to the ETICC for this purpose and consider its guidance in the reports to the NSC.

The Ministry of Economy, Promotion and Tourism, together with the MMA, will provide coordination support and technical guidance for the project activities related to the tourism sector, therefore, bilateral coordination will be carried out between these two institutions, in addition to the work done under the ETICC. Both institutions worked jointly to elaborate the Tourism Sectoral Plan that was approved in 2019 and monitor its implementation together. This inter-institutional relationship is already established and will be used for this project.

Regional Climate Change Committees (CORECCs)

The Regional Climate Change Committees (CORECC) established in the NAP 2014 exist in the 16 administrative regions of the country. These are composed of the highest rank regional authority: the regional Mayor, regional representatives of Ministries and other public services, representatives from the academy, municipalities (local governments) and civil society, 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 Offices of MMA serve as each CORECC's Technical Secretariat.

CORECCs will actively participate in the process and will engage directly in the multi-stakeholder consultations.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

This unit will be in charge of the coordination and execution of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans, following the guidelines of the NSC and in close consultation with the ETICC. The PMU is composed of the Project Technical Coordinator (PTC), the NAP Officer of the MMA, and the Project Assistant (PA).

The PMU will inform the ETICC about the progress of the project and receive their comments and guidance for improvements.

The PMU will be procured and managed by the FAO as the Delivery Partner, which has direct responsibility for the implementation of the readiness support including the provision of the following services, under FAO standards procedures and regulations:

- Payments, disbursements, and other financial transactions.
- Recruitment of staff, project 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.

NAP Officer.

The NAP officer is the technical counterpart of the Chilean Government, working for the Climate Change Office of the MMA who oversees the NAP. The NAP Officer will be part of the PMU and will support the PEC.

The NAP Officer is already part of the MMA and, therefore, does not need to be funded as part of this proposal.

Climate Change Office (CCO) of the MMA.

The CCO is the unit of the MMA in charge of climate change mitigation, adaptation, financing and negotiations. The Adaptation unit of the CCO leads and coordinates adaptation policies and adaptation and loss and damage negotiations, and it is composed of various professionals of diverse backgrounds. The Adaptation unit of the CCO will provide technical support to the process, and its specialists will revise the project's deliverables, in coordination with the PEC, to secure their quality. The specialists of the Adaptation unit of the CCO will take part in the proposed activities, to the extent of their capacities.

Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)

This PTC will be based on the MMA and will be hired by FAO (under its procurement rules and procedures). The PTC will coordinate and ensure the proper development of all the activities of the present proposal, through the effective implementation of the work plan. The PTC will be in charge of the day-to-day management and advances of the project, and its technical supervision, including: (i) coordination and closely supervision of the execution of project activities; (ii) day-to-day management, supported by the Project Assistant (PA), (iii) coordination with other related initiatives of the MMA and sectoral institutions; (iv) ensure participation of the ETICC, CORECCs and other stakeholders identified in the activities of the logical framework; (v) ensure a high level collaboration between participating institutions and organizations at national and subnational levels (regional and local); (vi) monitor the progress of the project and ensure timely delivery of products; (vii) implement and manage the project monitoring plan and, along with the MMA, its communication plan; (viii) organize multi-stakeholder engagement process; (vii) update the public electronic file of the NAP; (viii) deliver reports and present relevant information to the CCO, ETICC and NSC; (ix) collaborate with the MMA in the coordination of the public consultation of the updated NAP; (x) execute the specific activities indicated in the logical framework as a PTC responsibility; (xi) assist in answering the comments of the public consultation process.

The PTC will be hired full-time by the project for 20 months (it is expected that the first 4 of the project implementation will be spent in administrative procedures).

Additionally, to prevent implementation risks, the PTC will receive training on anti-money laundering, terrorist financing and other prohibited practices at the beginning of their work.

Project Assistant (PA)

A Project Assistant will be hired by FAO (following its procurement rules and procedures) to work closely with the PTC and the NAP Officer and will be part of the PMU. The PA will attend to all the administrative issues and will report to the PTC and the CCO.

Additionally, to prevent implementation risks, the PA will receive training on anti-money laundering, terrorist financing and other prohibited practices at the beginning of their work.

Climate Change Scientific Committee (CCSC)

The Climate Change Scientific Committee was formed for the COP25 and it's still operating under the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge, and Innovation. It is composed of scientists involved in climate change. The CCSC will have an advisory role, to assure that the updated NAP considers the urgent and immediate needs of the country and is based on the best available science.

The institutions involved in the NAP updating process, at the national and sub-national level, and summarized in Figure 6 and the readiness proposal implementation map is in figure 7. Table 5 provides a description of the roles and Table 6 gives a brief TOR for the PMU, human resources, and consultants.

Figure 6: Organizational structure for the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan FVC project

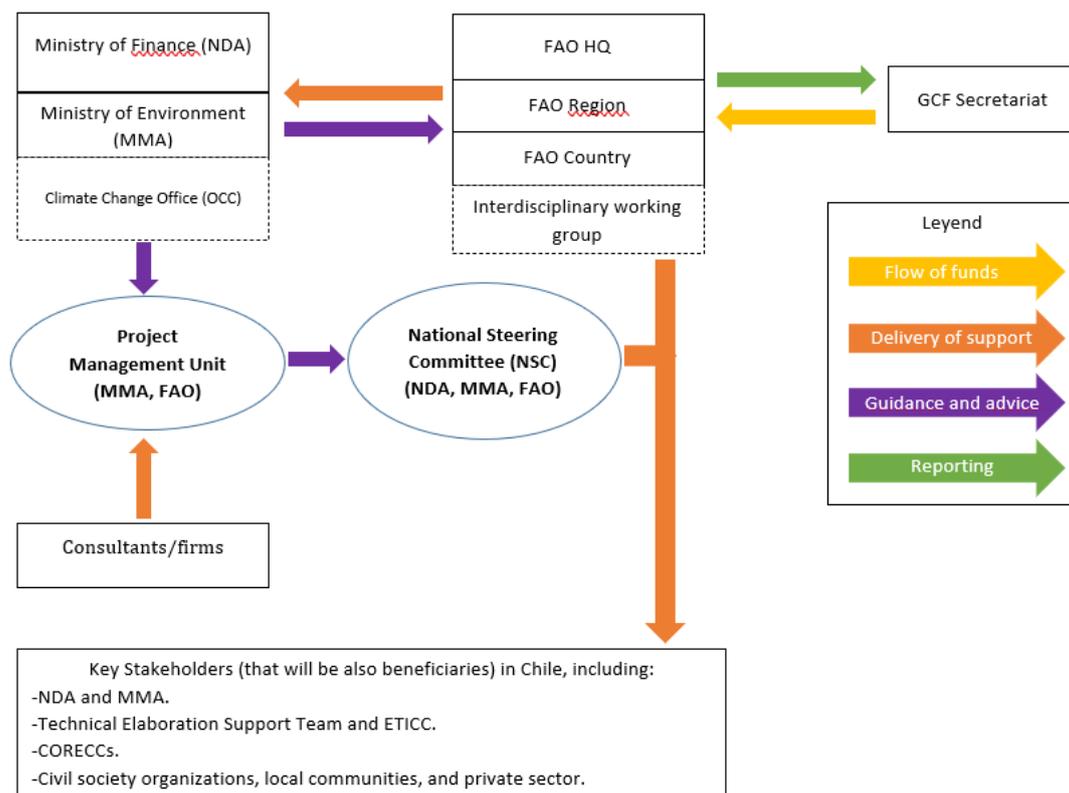


Figure 7. Readiness proposal Implementation Map for the design of the update of the NAP

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 project 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.

FAO obligations

- FAO will disburse the funds received from the [Resource Partner] [GCF] in accordance with its regulations, rules and policies, and in accordance with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement entered into between GCF and FAO on 25 August 2020.
- 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 have been 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. 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 project 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 project will avoid reinforcing existing inequalities vis a vis access to knowledge and training by encouraging the participation and engagement of diverse stakeholders. The project will target 50-50 equal participation of women in all the events organized within the project and ensure that the deliverables are gender-sensitive and that the interests of both men and women are considered and represented throughout the project implementation.

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.

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 Standards⁴², 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)⁴³ in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the focal point.

⁴² FAO. 2015. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/aud/42564-03173af392b352dc16b6cec72fa7ab27f.pdf>

⁴³ 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

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.

Start date

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

6.2 Implementation and execution roles and responsibilities

Table 5: Roles of Counterpart Agencies and Stakeholder

Agency/Key Stakeholder	Type	Role in the project
Ministry of Finance (NDA)	Government Institution (NDA)	GCF Focal Point/NDA. Ensure coordination, oversight and supervise the implementation of the GCF NAP grant
Ministry of Environment (MMA)	Government Institution	Overall coordination of project implementation. The Ministry of Environment is the Chilean Ministry of the State 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
Ministry of Economy, Promotion and Tourism	Government Institution	Provide coordination support and technical guidance for the project activities related to the tourism sector,
Climate Change Office	Government institutions	Led the NAP 2014 formulation process and is responsible for its implementation and the coordination of the ETICC and CORECCs. This office is the implementing institution responsible for monitoring and providing technical advice during the adaptation planning. Design and implementation of the NAP.
Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Climate Change (ETICC)	Government institutions	This team coordinated by the MMA and with the support of the Project Technical Coordinator and the NAP Officer will prioritize vulnerabilities and groups and find adaptation solutions to construct the updated NAP and will participate in the construction and endorsement of deliverables.
Climate Change Scientific Committee (CCSC)	Academy and Scientists	The Climate Change Scientific Committee is under the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge and Innovation, will have an advisory role, to assure that the updated NAP takes into account the urgent and immediate needs of the country and is based on the best available science.
Private Sector	Private	The private sector will play an important role in all the project's outcomes, and more specific in 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 on the participatory process.
Local universities	Academic/research	Will play an important role on the participatory process and in other outputs.
FAO	Delivery Partner	Delivery Partner, responsible for the technical operational and financial management

Table 6: Project Management Unit, consultants and human resources

Consultant	Brief TOR	Duration
National consultant A (Project Technical Coordinator)	<p>Climate change adaptation specialist/expert, social participation skills desirable, to accompany the NAP updating process.</p> <p>The PTC will act as technical counterpart jointly with the NAP officer and other MMA specialists to revise the products of consultancies and studies.</p> <p>PTC will be located in the Climate Change Office of the MMA if sanitary conditions permit it, otherwise the PTC can work remotely. MMA offices are available in case the PTC needs to use them.</p> <p>The PTC will coordinate and supervise the proper execution of the consultancies, activities and deliverables.</p> <p>PTC should deliver these products: deliverables 3.1.1a, 3.1.1b, 3.2.1a, 3.2.1b, and 3.2.6d.</p> <p>PTC in coordination with the NAP Officer and the MMA will help in producing the deliverables 3.2.3b, 3.2.4c, 3.2.6c, and 3.2.7c.</p> <p>The MMA will draft the updated NAP with collaboration of the PTC.</p> <p>The PTC should attend the virtual workshops planned in the consultancies of this project, if possible, and the 9 IPLC dialogues.</p> <p>The PTC will prepare reports to the NSC and ETICC.</p> <p>The PTC will work in close coordination with and report to the NAP Officer.</p>	400 w/days
National consultant firm B	With expertise in regional and local climate change adaptation plans and actions and gender, a single contract for activities 3.1.2a, 3.1.2b and 3.1.2c and all their deliverables.	6 w/months
National consultant firm C	With expertise in digital platforms a single contract for activities 3.1.3a, 3.1.3b, 3.1.3c, 3.1.3d and 3.1.3e and all their deliverables.	6 w/months
National or international consultant firm D	<p>National or international consultant firm, with an inter-disciplinary group of experts in the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerability assessment, tourism and climate change adaptation. - Nature-based solutions and water security; and climate change adaptation. - Vulnerability to climate change assessment of indigenous people, participatory process with indigenous people, knowledge of Chilean Ethnic groups. - Identification of adaptation needs and elaboration of adaptation solutions with metrics. - Disaster risk and adaptation, comprehensive risk management. - Software capacity to develop vulnerability and risk maps. <p>For the activities 3.2.1a, 3.2.1b, 3.2.2a, 3.2.2b, 3.2.3a, 3.2.3b, 3.2.4a, 3.2.4b, 3.2.4c, 3.2.5a and 3.2.5b, and all their deliverables.</p>	12 w/months
National or international consultant firm J	With expertise in financial strategies for adaptation plans; project design; participative processes. For activities 3.3.1a, 3.3.1b, 3.4.1a, 3.4.1b, 3.4.1c, 3.4.2, 3.4.3a and 3.4.3b, and all their deliverables.	6 w/months

National consultant K (Project assistant)	National consultant with expertise in project management for the administration of the project, support the PMU and the PTC in the NAP updating process.	400 w/days
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6.3 Risks and mitigation measures

Table 7: Risks identified through the project life cycle for the participatory process

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)
Gender equality	Difficulty of reaching 30% participation of women in all activities	Low	Medium	FAO's gender equality mechanisms, GCF Gender Policy and previous experience from the MMA in the participatory process will be applied.	MMA-FAO
Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples	Difficulty of counting on the participation and validation of the process by indigenous communities	Low	Medium	Indigenous Dialogues will be carried out, which should comply with the CPLI protocol and following GCF policy on indigenous people.	MMA-FAO
Participation of relevant actors	Potential difficulty of access and expression of interest on the part of the relevant actors, from both the private and public sectors	Low	Medium	Adequate monitoring and dissemination, while also establishing sub-national working teams that will promote greater participation	MMA-FAO
COVID-19	Worsening of COVID-19 situation can affect the implementation of the activities	Medium	High	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. 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, some 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/third wave of COVID and the government dictate more stringent measures, workshops and dialogues will be held through electronic means.	MMA-FAO

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)
Signature of project agreement	The signature of the project agreement could take longer than expected	Low	Medium	Make previous arrangements with the NDA and MMA	NDA-MMA-FAO
Recruitment of consultants	The recruitment could be delayed	Low	Medium	Develop the ToR beforehand	MMA-FAO
Implementation risk	Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism	Low	High	<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 proposal.</p> <p>Low probability of 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> <p>Also, the Project Technical Coordinator and Project Assistant will receive training on anti-money laundering, terrorist financing, and other prohibited practices at the beginning of their work.</p>	MMA-FAO

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 control the project progress by a close watch on the degree of achievement of expected results due to the implementation schedule of the Logical Framework. FAO, through the Project Technical Coordinator and the Budget Holder, 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, will be as per is included in the amended Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between FAO and GCF and will include reporting against the logical framework included in Section 3.

Also, the monitoring of activities and results will include the gender dimension ensuring the accomplishment of minimum benchmark participation of 30% of women and adding sex disaggregated data of the activities.

6.5 Other Relevant Information

FAO shall contractually ensure that all Goods and Services procured do not violate or infringe any industrial property or intellectual property right or claim of any third party. Concerning the ownership of assets as per article 23.03 of the AMA applied, indicating if it reasonably deems in the best interest of the continued operation, taking into consideration the objective of the Fund, shall title to such asset. FAO hereby grants to the Government a non-exclusive royalty-free license to use, publish, translate and distribute, privately or publicly, any such material or discoveries within the country for non-commercial purposes. Under the requirements of some Resource Partners, FAO reserves the right to place information and reports in the public domain” (Art 13).

Exit Strategy.

The adaptation process will continue beyond the project. There is a strong commitment in the Chilean Government to implement the NDC and the Long-Term Climate Strategy (LTS). In addition, the LTS, the NDC, the NAP, the sectoral and sub-national plans, and the Risk Maps Platform have been included in the climate change bill and its approval will allow the allocation of budget for the implementation of these climate policies and tools.

The outcomes from the proposal itself were designed to ensure the sustainability of the NAP: through outcome 3.1 the institutionality and coordination at the national and sub-national levels of decision making will be strengthened for the implementation of the NAP and sectoral and sub-national plans.

The new monitoring and report system will contribute to the continuity of the process. The digital platform will be located in the MMA servers and supported by the technical staff of the MMA. The CCO will supervise its updating and the users of the platform will be trained by the project to use it. A virtual course and an operation manual have been included as deliverables to train public officers and general users in the future.

The adaptation solutions designed by outcome 3.2, will be costed by outcome 3.4 and a plan for financing and project portfolio will be used to implement the solutions, whether with a national budget or presenting projects to international funding. These adaptation solutions will surely include measures aimed at strengthening capacities, and training and transferring of capacity and skills to the public institutions, the NDA and other relevant stakeholders will be secured and implemented within the framework of the updated NAP, capturing the lessons learned and knowledge management.

Climate vulnerability and risks studies’ results will be uploaded upon the Risk Maps Platform, which is already functioning. This tool is the official platform of the MMA to show climate risks. The MMA has already considered updating it frequently and is currently working on adaptation indicators based on its data through the CBIT project mentioned in Section 2.

The private sector will fulfill an important role in the NAP process. With its participation public-private cooperation schemes for the implementation of adaptation actions, at national and local scale will be constructed and a road map (outcome 3.3). Ministries and institutions with budget and programs targeting the private sector will secure the implementation of the identified measures (Ministry of Economy, Promotion and Tourism; Corporation for Production Promotion (CORFO); Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change (ASCC), all of them part of the ETICC)

The products for the Tourism sectoral plan will be implemented by the Sub Secretary of Tourism of the Ministry of Economy, Promotion and Tourism (outcomes 3.2 and 3.4), the institution responsible for the plan implementation.

The present project will deliver a series of guidelines and handbooks on different topics, aimed at policymakers to develop their adaptation plans. These will be broadly distributed and posted upon MMA platforms. The adaptation solutions of the updated NAP will surely include measures aimed at creating capacity on those topics. Training and transferring of capacity and skills to the public institutions, the NDA and other relevant stakeholders will be secured and implemented through the updated NAP, capturing the lessons learned and knowledge management.

The governance structure will be enhanced and strengthened with this project and will keep executing its role in adaptation to climate change with improved capacities. Also, the Climate Change Framework Law will reinforce this governance once approved. At the national level, the ETICC created in 2015 will continue filling its role in implementing, monitoring and reporting the NAP process. The 16 Ministerial Regional Secretariats of Environment will keep on acting as executors of the NAP measures and coordinators between the central governance and the sub-national level of the actions of the NAP in coordination with the Regional Climate Change Committees (CORECC)

The NAP will be approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability (CMS). The CMS is composed by the same institutions that will be responsible for the implementation of the plan measures. Through the NAP approval, the CMS will commit to its implementation.

The General Comptroller of the Republic of Chile (GCR) is the supreme audit institution of the State Administration and autonomous concerning the Executive Branch and other public bodies. The GCR permanently audits the climate change adaptation plans, requiring the administration bodies to comply with the commitments and measures established in said policies. In this way, the effective implementation of the adaptation solutions of the updated NAP will be ensured.

It should be noted that Law 20285 “Transparency and Access to Public Information of Chile”, regulates the principle of transparency of the public function, the right of access to information of the organs of the Administration of the State, the procedures for the exercise of the right and its protection, and the exceptions to the publicity of the information.

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.

Anti-money Laundering and Counter-Financing Terrorism

As per clause 11.01 (f) of the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and FAO, 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.

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 2019/06⁴⁴.

⁴⁴ <http://www.fao.org/aud/48699-03f867c68c965c8bbad27e7d5f7512e43.pdf>

Annexes

Annex 1-

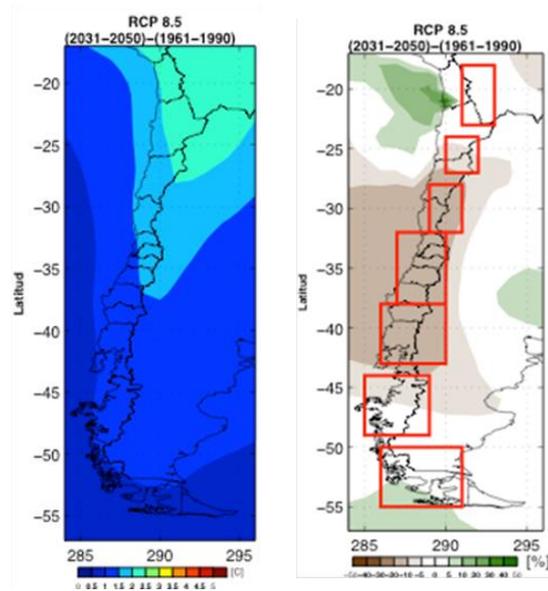


Figure 7: Projections for Chile towards the middle of the 21st Century, RCP8,5 scenario. Left: Change in Temperature (°C); right: Change in Rainfall (%)

Annex 2-

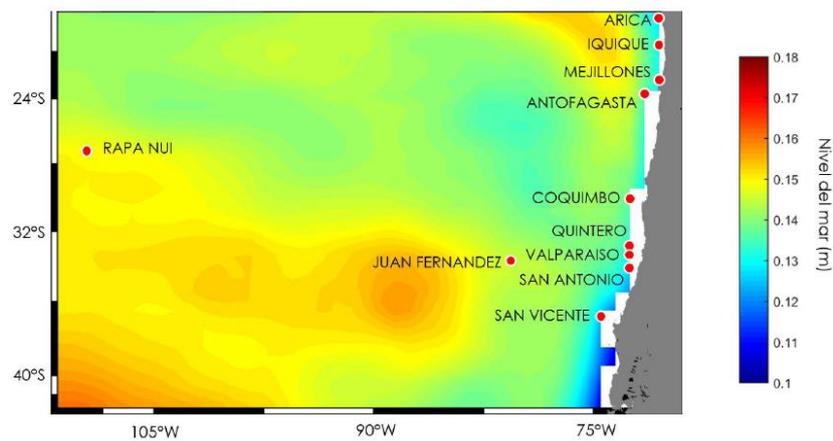


Figure 8: Sea level (m) projection towards 2026-2045 with respect to the historical period 1986-2005. The map shows North and part of Central Chile

Annex 3.

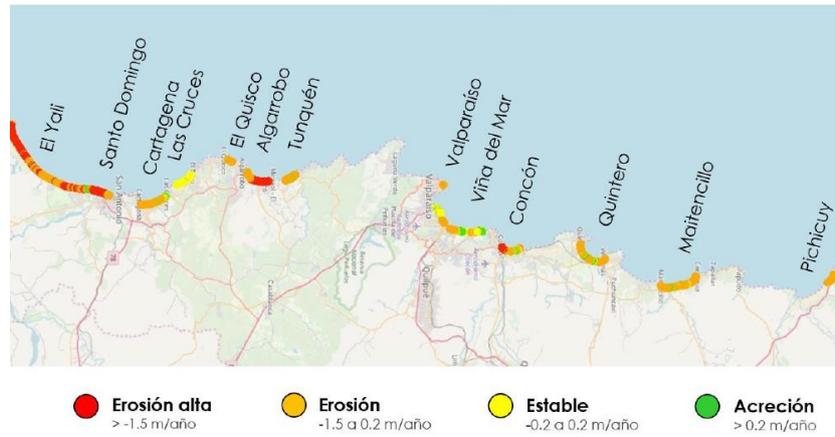


Figure 9: Erosion rate in Beaches along Valparaíso Region, central Chile. Red: high; Orange: medium; Yellow: stable; Green: increase

Annex 4.

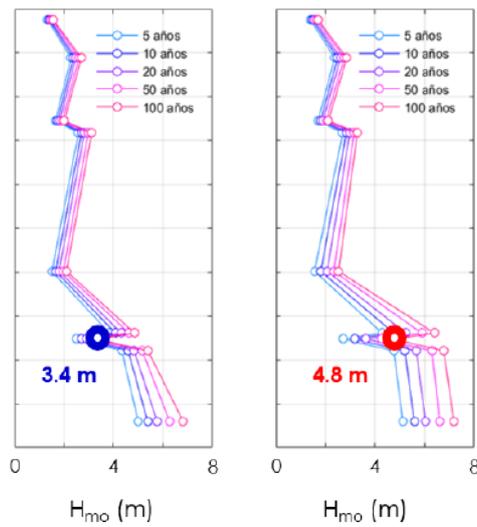


Figure 10: Height of the significant wave (axis y represents the latitude) between the historical period 1985-2004 and the future projection 2026-2045. Valparaíso Bay has been marked by the blue/red dots.