



NDC CHECKLIST

Chile Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✓ NDC We Want
- ⓘ Short Way to Go
- ↻ Some Way to Go
- ✗ NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
AMBITION				
MITIGATION				
1	Strengthened mitigation targets	A 30% reduction compared to 2007 levels of GHG intensity of GDP by 2030 (unconditional); 35 to 45% reduction compared to 2007 levels of GHG intensity of GDP by 2030 (conditional).	A commitment to peaking emissions in 2025 and to limiting emissions at 95 MtCO ₂ e by 2030, excluding emissions or removals from the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector. Black carbon separate target: reduction of at least 25% of total black carbon emissions by 2030, compared to 2016.	Chile has advanced in changing from a reduction from GHG intensity of GDP to an economy wide 2030 target and establishing a peaking year (2025).
2	An economy-wide absolute 2030 target	Intensity target (GHG emissions/GDP), excluding Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF): 131 MtCO ₂ eq by 2030.	Economy-wide absolute emissions target, excluding LULUCF: 95 MtCO ₂ e by 2030.	Chile has advanced in moving from an intensity to an absolute economy-wide emissions reductions 2030 target.
3	A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C		Commitment to a carbon budget of 1.100 MtCO ₂ eq between 2020 and 2030, excluding LULUCF.	The 2020 NDC is more ambitious than the previous but still not compatible with a 2°C or 1.5°C trajectory. The Climate Action Tracker estimates that by implementing all of its planned policies, Chile could reduce its emissions from 99 to 101 MtCO ₂ e by 2030 (around 5 MtCO ₂ e above the new target) and peak its emissions in 2023 (two years earlier than the 2025 date in its NDC update).

4	NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy		Target to reach GHG neutrality by 2050, as established in Chile's Draft Framework Law on Climate Change.	Chile has advanced in committing to GHG neutrality by 2050. The long-term vision for the country will be outlined through a participatory process to be executed during 2020, within the framework of the design of Chile's Long-Term Climate Strategy towards 2050. It is important to note that 50% of 2050 emissions reductions rely on removals by sinks, which would demand adequate LULUCF commitments. Another aspect to be taken into account is the decommissioning of Chile's 28 coal-fired power generation plants, supposed to conclude in 2040; the NDC mentions 3 plants are currently in the process of closing and 7 more will be closed by 2024, but no detail or schedule is provided on the 18 plants that should be closed between 2024 and 2040.
ADAPTATION				
5	Clear adaptation objectives	For plans and instruments, the NDC mentions the approved National Plan and the Sectors Adaptation Plan, the identification of financing resources, the creation of synergies for mitigation fostering and the reinforcement of the Institutional Adaptation Framework (which establishes metrics and measurement mechanisms).	<p>The contribution to adaptation is structured into: i) climate change policies, strategies and plans, and ii) areas of greatest urgency in climate adaptation actions, particularly water management and sanitation; and disaster risk management. Some additions were made to the plans and instruments in the previous NDC, such as the determination of inaction costs and risk assessment for the most vulnerable groups, with a gender focus.</p> <p>On water management, the commitment involves the development of indicators to set water security goals, at a regional and organizational level; water management at the watershed level; and increasing the resilience of health services. Moreover, the National Policy for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be reviewed by 2023, should be fully implemented by 2030.</p> <p>Sectoral adaptation plans should be elaborated between 2021 and 2028. In addition, by 2025, all regions in Chile should incorporate climate change adaptation actions in the Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Reduction, in coordination with the Regional Committees for Climate Change (CORECC).</p>	The updated NDC refers to plans and instruments and not to clear adaptation objectives. Although the NDC has a strong focus on water security, considering Chile's high vulnerability in relation to water stress, the definition of more concrete measures to safeguard effective water security and management is required. The definition of goals for adaptation is supposed to be included in the Long-term Climate Strategy, to be developed by 2021.

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	No quantifiable information on finance commitments. Mentioned a cross-sectional National Finance Strategy for Climate Change, in the context of a post-2020 agreement; and that a national evaluation of the expenditure would be developed.	The Financial Strategy on Climate Change was launched in 2019. Its implementation should start in 2020 and it will be updated every 5 years, with the first revision taking place in 2021, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance and considering at least the following elements: a) Generate information, data and analysis to mobilize capital flows under an institutional framework of policies and measures b) Promote the design and implementation of financial green instruments and market momentum c) Promote long-term public-private cooperation for a better understanding and management of risks and opportunities d) Establish a work plan during 2020 to advance in a public framework for the determination of direct and indirect climate expenditure e) Improve Chile's institutionalality for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)	No quantitative goals or numbers are presented. An estimation of costs related to climate inaction is expected by 2021. More clarity and transparency should be provided by the Financial Strategy on Climate Change's work plan, expected to be finalised by 2020.
7	Clear conditional targets	Established two conditional targets i) 35 to 45% reduction compared to 2007 levels of GHG intensity of GDP by 2030; and ii) the management and recovery of 100,000 hectares; and reforestation of 100,000 hectares of forest by 2030.	Only unconditional targets.	Chile has advanced in moving from a partially conditional target to a unconditional target.
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	No	Yes	Chile has advanced from a partially conditional target to a unconditional target.
FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE				
9	Increased sectoral coverage	Economy-wide coverage, including the sectors of energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and waste.	Same sectors covered: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and waste.	The same sectors are covered in both NDCs.
10	Quantitative Sectoral targets	-	LULUCF: management and recovery of 100,000 hectares; and reforestation of 100,000 hectares of forest by 2030 (conditional target).NDC 2020: management and recovery of 200,000 hectares; and reforestation of 200,000 hectares of forest by 2030; reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation by 25% by 2030 from the emissions average 2001-2013 (unconditional target).	Sectoral targets are presented only for the LULUCF sector.

11	Key structural sectors included	On education, Chile committed to introducing climate change in school curriculums. On infrastructure, the sectors of energy, water are presented in the NDC 2015 as integrated under the National Sustainable Construction Strategy, to be implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. The Strategy aims at integrating the concept of sustainable development to the construction sector by articulating energy and environmental plans and establishing goals in the areas of energy, water and waste for the long, medium and long-term.	Establishment of environmental education and citizen empowerment processes, research and training focused on climate change related-areas and cooperation for capacity building, technology transfer, financing. The new NDC has a strong focus on water security, and establishes that by 2030, all water-related public infrastructure projects will consider in their evaluation, the ability to protect the population and land and/or support as a priority the demands of urban and/or rural human water consumption in their areas of influence to foster health.	Chile innovates on considering Circular Economy, LULUCF and Ecosystems (with a focus on Oceans) under an integration component (mitigation and adaptation)
12	Just transition policies		A Strategy for Just Transition will be developed by 2021 in order to protect the rights of the most vulnerable in the process of decarbonizing the energy matrix, ensuring active participation of citizens in its design and implementation. Gender equality and equity should be considered in the design, application and monitoring of each commitment; and the process of citizen participation should be focused on vulnerable communities. The incorporation of a gender approach in all policies, programs, climate change plans and actions; and the elaboration, development and reconversion of labor competencies to mitigate GHG emissions and facilitate adaptation are also noted.	A focus on Just Transition is one of the key advances of the Chile NDC, in response to the social crisis the country faced in the end of 2019.
13	Cross-sectoral approaches	NDC mentions the intention to reduce GHG emissions while decreasing poverty and inequality, as well as continue advancing toward low-carbon development. Priority sectors for mitigation identified in the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (1990-2010) are: i) Energy (generation and transport of electricity, transportation, industry, mining, housing, among other fossil fuel consuming sectors), ii) Industrial processes; iii) Use of solvents and other products; iv) Agriculture, including livestock; v) LULUCF, vi) Waste. In addition, specifically mentions incentive to Non-conventional Renewable Energies (NCRE), requiring that, by 2025, 20% of the energy under supply contracts be generated from non-conventional renewable energies.	In order to foster systemic transformation, the NDC 2020 points out that, at the national level, in 2020 Chile will establish a public-private dialogue roundtable to define specific policy for the use of markets and implement various actions, including: new atmospheric decontamination plans; regulations applied to the public and private transport system; work with communities to improve household energy efficiency; and setting emission and quality standards for the main industrial pollutant issuers.	There are advances in cross-sectoral approaches demonstrated in the new NDC, particularly the ones related to building a long-term strategy for the country. An increasing alignment with the economy is observed, as the Financial Strategy on Climate Change should be developed with the support of actors from multiple sectors, the regulatory entity and the financial sector. In addition, cost-efficiency is one of the cross cutting issues to be considered in the design, application and monitoring of each commitment. Chile innovates on considering Circular Economy, LULUCF and Ecosystems (with a focus on Oceans) under an integration component (mitigation and adaptation).

INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design	Mentions that the social consequences of climate change are crucial for establishing goals to face this phenomenon, and require a joint effort by the government, private sector and civil society.	The inclusion of non-governmental actors in the planning and implementation of adaptation measures should be strengthened by the development of the following climate actions: i) by 2025, an implemented and updated record of actions on adaptation by non-governmental actors; ii) by 2030, public-private cooperation mechanisms for the execution of adaptation actions, at national and local scale. In addition, Regional Climate Change Committees (CORECC) will be in charge of planning and implementing action to face climate change, in close collaboration with central government, municipalities, and other non-state and sub-national actors.	For the NDC review, Chile conducted a broad participatory process to collect inputs from civil society and non-state actors that included a public consultation of its draft NDC, named 'the Citizen Consultation Process'. The process is described by the president of Chile as "cross-sectional, broad and multi-sectoral, focused on addressing different views and visions nationwide, through various spaces for reflection and meetings on climate change". Although the process has generally been perceived as a positive development, some civil society organizations argue that it could be strengthened, particularly to include an adequate mechanism for consultation of indigenous peoples in the country.
15	Disclosure of information	-	A draft version of the NDC was released for public consultation in October 2019.	The updated NDC presents advances in relation to the draft version of October 2019, so it is fair to assume that contributions have been incorporated in the revised NDC.
16	Reporting back on process	-	-	According to the government, over 5000 formal contributions were received. However, till the time of this analysis there has not been a report back process on how contributions were evaluated and to what extent they have been considered in the final version.
17	Participatory Climate governance structures	Mentions the creation of internal institutions to manage and coordinate the relationship with the Green Climate Fund	The NDC refers to participation mechanisms established by law and mentions there will be additional mechanisms established to deepen citizens' participation. Also mentioned are the development of Regional Climate Change Action Plans in four administrative regions as a pilot experience; and the need to strengthen climate change sectoral, national and subnational institutions in Chile. An important development will be the establishment of a public private dialogue roundtable to define specific policy for the use of markets, taking into account clear guidelines that preserve environmental integrity, avoid double-counting and promote sustainable development.	A Special Advisory Council under the President's Cabinet and a Scientific Committee were created to guide the planning and implementation of the NDC. Although it mentions that citizen's participation will be deepened, regional plans will be developed and subnational institutions will be engaged, it is unclear to what extent those new structures will allow for effective participation of all stakeholders.

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	-	Acknowledges the need to maximize synergies between climate commitments, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs and that synergy with the SDGs will be considered in the design, application and monitoring of each commitment established.	Another strong point of the Chile NDC is the clear linkage between climate commitments and SDGs, demonstrated throughout the updated submission. Given the importance of aligning the agendas of climate change and sustainable development, SDGs are considered as a crosscutting approach. For each cited contribution - related to the mitigation, adaptation and integration components or to the commitments of the social pillar - there are respective SDGs listed. For example, on the black carbon target, the SDGs correlated are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and SDG 13 (climate action).
19	Measurable Nature-based Solutions	Only brings two integration goals. One for forest sustainable management (commitment to sustainably manage and recover 100,000 ha of mostly native forests, representing GHG captures on the order of 0.6 MtCO _{2e}); and the second, afforestation, Chile agrees to afforest 100,000 hectares, mostly with native species (GHG captures of the order of 1.2 MtCO _{2e}).	NBS are considered a cross-cutting issue for their implementation and should be prioritized. The NDC defines targets for LULUCF on afforestation and reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation (see Quantitative Sectoral Targets). and acknowledges the contribution of ecosystem-based approaches to reduce vulnerability, strengthen resilience and increase the country's adaptive capacity, in particular increasing water security. Evaluations and studies are proposed for peat bogs and oceans in order to assess their potential for mitigation, adaptation and co-benefits. Ecosystem-based approaches are acknowledged under the Adaptation section.	Chile advances in considering NBS under the Just Transition and Sustainable Development pillar as one of the criteria for its adequate implementation. This shows alignment with the IUCN definition of NBS 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. Targets are defined in hectares for the forest sector. Ecosystem-based approaches are also considered for adaptation and resilience purposes. Chile could advance in setting targets for the number of people benefiting from increased resilience. A positive aspect of the Chile NDC is its focus on Oceans, with the inclusion of climate change in the management of marine protected areas, targets for creating new areas and improving management of existing ones and an assessment of their co-benefits for adaptation and mitigation.

TRACKING PROGRESS

A transparent national system to track implementation

The new NDC mentions that the accounting and reporting of emissions take into account all gases not considered in the Montreal Protocol (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆), using the latest available methodologies (IPCC Guidelines for 2006). Under the Just Transition and Sustainable Development pillar, Chile proposes to establish a mechanism to measure, report and verify the application of the following criteria to the updating and implementation of the NDC: synergy with the SDGs; Just transition; Water security; Gender equality and equity; Cost-efficiency; Nature-based solutions (NbS): Types of knowledge and Active Engagement. The commitment to create such a system is a step further in the 2020 NDC.

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WWF checklist for Chile's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation

Adaptation

Finance

Fostering system change

Inclusiveness and Participation

Contribution to Sustainable Development

Tracking progress

Chile's rating grade after assessment:



Short Way to Go

For more information

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