

# **CHILE'S PRIORITIES FOR GEF-5 STAR-FUNDED PROJECTS**

## **GEF National Project Prioritization Workshop**

The workshop was held in Santiago de Chile, from November 3–4, 2010, and was organized and financed by the Ministry of Environment (MMA), the GEF institutional focal point in Chile.

The workshop was attended by representatives of public institutions whose competencies include the focal areas covered by the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR): biodiversity (BD), climate change (CC), and land degradation (LD). Representatives from the private sector, civil society NGOs, academia, and the GEF implementing agencies (UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, FAO, and UNIDO) were also invited to participate in the workshop.

The focal point provided participants with general information on the GEF and more specifically, the STAR. It explained that the workshop sought to have country-wide consultations on Chile's priorities for GEF projects under the STAR (5<sup>th</sup> replenishment of resources, GEF-5) for the period July 2010 to June 2014, and that this consultative process would be the main source of information considered by the GEF Chilean focal point in the decision-making process.

Implementing agencies were invited to articulate their comparative advantages, which was followed by a discussion with civil society organizations and the representatives of academia, who presented their ideas and priorities. Group work was organized according to the STAR focal areas to exchange ideas, which were presented in plenary.

The results compiled by the MMA and the Conventions' focal points for the STAR focal areas are presented below. These results are merely an important guide for the Chilean environmental authority, as not all these ideas will necessarily become GEF projects, and a project could also be proposed that had not been considered in this workshop.

The project ideas have been grouped into multi-focal and sectoral areas (only one focal area).

### **1. Multi-focal area projects, related to two or three Conventions**

#### **1.1 CC, BD, LD: Proposal for a permanent monitoring system for carbon stocks in Chile under REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation including conservation, sustainable forest management, and the enhancement of carbon stocks) and LULUCF (land use, land-use change, and forestry).**

**1.2 BD and CC. Energy efficiency in protected areas and use of Non-Conventional Renewable Energy (NCRE).** Lighting, insulation of dwellings and offices, solar heaters, wind or microturbine power generation, and efficient water use. This idea has a **demonstration component** for visitors from protected areas and adjacent communities. This initiative supports the change of the environmental institutional framework in Chile: the establishment of the MMA and implementation of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service [*Servicio de Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas SBAP*], which will be responsible for administering and managing the country's protected areas.

**1.3 BD and LD. Invasive Alien Species (IAS).** National institutional strengthening for the proper management and control/eradication of IAS, with special emphasis on entry barriers and early warning of invasive species, both flora and fauna. This issue applies both to specific species as well as specific geographical locations. Issues related to the control and eradication of the Canadian beaver in the Patagonia.

**1.4 BD and LD. Peatlands.** The conservation and protection of peatlands and the removal of barriers to their sustainable management. Implementation of good practices for the sustainable management of peatlands.

## 2. Sectoral issues

### 2.1 Biodiversity

**2.1.1 Biodiversity Conservation Fund in priority ecosystems in private areas.** Establishment and implementation of a fund to finance biodiversity conservation in environmentally valuable ecosystems in private protected areas, for indigenous peoples and communities, located in arid, semi-arid, and degraded Mediterranean ecosystems, not represented in Chile's National Protected Areas System [*Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas del Estado SNASPE*].

**2.1.2 Capacity building** in the Government of Chile, in the Ministry of Environment, for the promotion and implementation of payment for environmental services.

**2.1.3 Genetic resources.** Capacity building and the development of standards for access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources, and the full implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

## **2.2 Climate Change**

**Introductory Note:** In its presentation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in August 2010, the Government of Chile indicated in Appendix II of the Copenhagen Accord that its nationally appropriate mitigation actions would focus on the following areas (in no particular order of importance): energy efficiency (EE); renewable energy; and land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF).

**2.2.1 Energy Efficiency: Promotion of the business-like management of the cargo transport sector to incorporate efficient energy use.** Proposing entity: Chilean Energy Efficiency Agency [*Agencia Chilena de Eficiencia Energética*]

**Background:** Based on the work of the Energy Efficiency in Transport Committee guided by the Country EE Program, a pilot project was executed in 2009. The Chilean EE Agency is currently implementing a large-scale project, in collaboration with the National Confederation of Truck Owners [*Confederación Nacional de Dueños de Camiones*].

**2.2.2 Energy Efficiency: Partnership for the adoption of the ISO 50001 (energy management) Standard in Chile, through the development of technical capacities (public and private) in the industrial, public, and commercial sectors.** Proposing entity: Chilean Energy Efficiency Agency.

**Background:** The ISO 50001 Standard will take effect in June 2011. It is proposed that a project be implemented among several Latin American countries to demonstrate its global benefits.

**2.2.3 Thermal retrofitting of dwellings: expanding coverage of the subsidy and developing competencies in the implementation process of the Chilean thermal standard.** Proposing entity: Ministry of Energy.

**Background:** Incorporating the thermal standard (in effect since 2007) in dwellings between regions VI and XII. A subsidy is currently provided under the housing improvement program of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning.

**2.2.4 Use of solar heaters: implementing demonstration pilot projects in public infrastructures (hospitals and police stations), and developing competencies in the implementation process.** Proposing entity: Ministry of Energy.

**Background:** GEF-4 already has a residential solar heater project.

**2.2.5 Street lighting with energy efficiency: expanding the pilots under way, conducting research on emerging technology, identifying gaps**

**and barriers to the implementation of technology (for example, green labeling), and developing capacities in municipalities for energy management.** Proposing entity: Ministry of Energy.

**Background:** There are four pilot projects in the south of Chile, and the Chilean Energy Efficiency Agency is offering technical assistance for the incorporation of EE into street lighting projects.

**2.2.6 Street lighting with NCRE in network systems with special emphasis on reconstruction.** Proposing entity: Department of Access and Equity in the Ministry of Energy [*División de Acceso y Equidad del Ministerio de Energía*].

**Background:** In central Chile, intensive reconstruction work has been done in the zones devastated by the earthquake of February 27, 2010. An effort is being made to take advantage of the situation to make reconstruction sustainable.

## **2.3 Land degradation**

**2.3.1 Integrated and innovative systems for harvesting rainwater and recharging groundwater for sustainable forest management of ecosystems threatened with extinction by desertification and drought.**

Adjust the national land use monitoring system and early warning system for drought in order to tackle desertification and drought. This will help guide efforts to harvest rainwater and recharge water tables, which will facilitate the sustainable management of sclerophyllous forests with endemic components that are threatened with extinction owing to climate variability and pressure of use on fragile ecosystems, and thus ensure the livelihood of local communities that are dependent on these forest ecosystems.